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STORY OF THE

MAUMEE VALLEY
TOLEDO

and

THE SANDUSKY REGION

By

CHARLES SUMNER VAN TASSEL

Author of the "Book of Ohio"—The Maumee Country and the Old Northwest, and many other Historical Works.

Also special articles by able writers and Individual histories of Northwestern Ohio Counties by well known authorities.

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CHAPTER LX

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM

EARLY COURTS—BENCH AND BAR OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO—STORIES AND INCIDENTS.

By the Honorable John M. Killits

It is difficult, for want of any concrete and informative records, to succinctly present a history of the institution and development of the state judicial systems, so far as Northwestern Ohio is concerned. Practically, it began with the Act of February 12, 1820, wherein the Ohio Legislature formed fourteen counties out of the territory acquired through a succession of treaties with the Indians, culminating with that of September 29, 1817, at a meeting or conference at the Rapids of the Maumee near the present site of the Village of Maumee. In Northwestern Ohio, where most of these new counties were located, names were given to them honoring Revolutionary and other heroes: Van Wert, Paulding and Williams, the patriots who captured Major Andre; Hancock; the distinguished Col. E. D. Wood of the War of 1812, the engineer who built Fort Meigs; General Mercer, and others. Some old names, theretofore applying to larger distributions of this territory at an earlier date, were retained for the time being and ultimately were given to smaller tracts more distant from that section of the state, of which Toledo is the metropolis, such as Wayne and Trumbull.

Everything starts with the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, passed by the Congress of the Confederation, July 13th, 1787. That Act was followed by the division of a considerable portion of the present territory of Ohio into two counties; and thereby leaving a very large tract extending from the Ohio River to the lake and the present boundary of Michigan, and from the present boundary of Indiana to the line of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, as unorganized and practically uninhabited. The entire eastern section, east of the line of the Scioto to its source, and south of a line drawn in a general easterly direction from the source of the Scioto to the

Tuscarawas; and thence in a direction north by west to the mouth of the Cuyahoga; thence eastward to the Pennsylvania line, was organized as Washington County, with Marietta as the county seat. A much smaller tract lying between the Big and Little Miami rivers extending northward to a line drawn in a general westerly direction from the confluence of the Big Miami and Mad rivers, near the present city of Dayton, to the Little Miami, was made into Hamilton County, with Cincinnati as the county seat. These tracts included practically all of the territory of Ohio in which there were any fairly recognizable white settlements. Five years afterwards, Hamilton County was extended to the northward by parallel lines drawn from its northeast and northwest corners, extending on the east to the lake, and on the west straight north until it intersected Lake Huron near the Straits of Mackinac. The rest of the territory between that line and the present line of the State of Indiana, and containing what are now Hamilton and Butler counties, and substantially bisecting Miami, Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Putnam, Fulton, and a small section of Henry, including all of then Freebold and Stark (Indiana) and Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams (Ohio), was left unorganized, but designated as Knox County. The central part of the state, still separating Hamilton County from Washington, was left without any county designation.

In 1796 all of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a corner of Indiana from the lower margin of Lake Michigan in a general southeasterly direction to the point on the present state line of Indiana where the River St. Marys crosses to the west, but bending slightly more to the southeast at the present site of the City of Fort Wayne, and from the Indiana line extending generally in an easterly direction to the Tuscarawas River; thence northward to Lake Erie, following the old western boundary of Washington County, was made Wayne County, with Detroit as its only population center. There is no evidence that any courts were held in this territory, so far as that portion of it within the present boundaries of Ohio is concerned. This division of the present state continued for three years, when Northeastern Ohio west of the Cuyahoga was set up as Jefferson County. Three years later, on Ohio's admission to the Union, six new counties were established, following the treaty of Greenville, which set up Northwestern Ohio as an Indian Reservation, reducing Wayne County, so far as that mere name designated any Ohio territory, by the erection into Trumbull County, that part of it included within

the boundaries of Wayne County as established in 1796 and continued in 1799, and the so-called Firelands, whose western boundary was an almost true north and south line from a point four or five miles east of the present City of Sandusky. Wayne County, however, lost some of its southeast territory through the erection of Ross County in 1798, and Fairfield, in 1800, up to the Greenville treaty line. This County of Wayne, then, as the state was admitted, was roughly a pipe-shaped tract, with its stem end at the Tuscarawas River on the east. Out of this so-called Wayne County tract were formed all but three or four of the counties brought into being by the act of the Legislature referred to, in 1820.

The Ordinance of 1787 was a rather curious mixture of skeletal governmental machinery, legislation, and a statement of very important political and social principles. Section 1 provided for a temporary government. Section 2, in somewhat specific terms, provided for the descent of property in case of intestacy, providing there should be no distinction between the kindred of the whole and half blood, and saving the right of dower and the common law share of a widow in personal property; also providing for the execution of wills and for conveyancing of real property, and for the recording of deeds; but maintaining in force the customs of the French and Canadian inhabitants relative both to the descent and conveyance of property. A governor was provided whose term of office was fixed at three years, who should be a freeholder within the district; a secretary, prescribing his duties; and a court consisting of three judges who should have common law jurisdiction. As in the case of the governor, the secretary and the judges were required to be residents of the territory, and should be qualified as freeholders, in the case of the judges, to the extent of at least 500 acres of land within the district. The judges should hold office during good behavior. Section 5 of the Ordinance was the occasion of more or less dispute with Congress. It gave to the governor and the judges, or a majority of them, power to adopt and publish such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as might be deemed best suited to the circumstances of the district, reporting the same to Congress; these laws to be enforced in the district until the organization of a general assembly, unless disapproved of by Congress. It was the practice of Congress, however, to disapprove of the acts of this temporary legislative authority.

Under this Ordinance the first judges for this territory were

named by Congress. They were Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong, and James Mitchell Varnum, residents and citizens, respectively, of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. John Armstrong declined the appointment, which was given to John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey. Before the newly appointed governor and judges arrived, however, the colony, whose chief American interest centered in Marietta, feeling the need of some judicial authority, by common consent conferred it upon Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr., who drafted a code of regulations, which was tacked up conspicuously on a large oak tree for general publication. In about two months the regularly appointed officers arrived. During this interval, however, Colonel Meigs was the de facto judge, and the first judicial officer for this with other sections of the Northwest Territory.

The judges appointed by Congress were understood to constitute the court of last resort. They assumed the right, probably conferred upon them by a broad interpretation of Section 5 of the Ordinance, to establish a court of first instance which, after the common law fashion, was called a court of common pleas. The first common pleas judges were Gens. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, and Col. Archibald Clary, distinguished officers of the Revolutionary war. The first session of this court, having of course jurisdiction over the territory now known as Northwestern Ohio, was opened with much pomp at Marietta, on September 2, 1788. Everybody who had a uniform surviving the Revolutionary war wore it. The governor and two of the supreme judges attended. A procession was had which tremendously impressed the observing Indians who graced the occasion with their presence.

No action of this court was ever taken which affected any interest of Northwestern Ohio; but it may not be out of place to note, for its effect as a precedent, the occasion of the first person admitted to practice law in what is now this state. He was received by the new court of common pleas, and qualified by a certificate from Supreme Judge Varnum. He wrote out in his own hand the oath to which he subscribed, which is here quoted as a very succinct and entirely sufficient professional code of ethics which might well be incorporated in the oath of admittance now exacted of entrants into the bar of Ohio:

"I swear that I will do no falsehood nor consent to doing any in the courts of justice; and if I know of any intention to commit any I will give knowledge thereof to the justices of said court, or

some of them, that it may be prevented. I will not willingly or wittingly promote or sue any false, groundless or unlawful suits, nor give aid or consent to the same, and I will conduct myself in the office of an attorney within the said courts according to the best of my knowledge and discretion, and with all good fidelity, as well to the courts as to my clients, so help me God."

The name of this first Ohio lawyer was Paul Fearing, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard. He became a successful lawyer and maintained a reputation of fidelity to this oath. He was a member of the First Territorial Legislature, and, later, of Congress. Afterwards he became a judge of probate, and, after the admission of the state, an associate judge.

When the constitution was adopted, the offices in question were vacated ipso facto, and the appointments thereto devolved upon the President, who continued in office the judges then acting by congressional selection.

About four years elapsed only before they were, in turn, superseded by a judiciary coming into being as the result of the admission of Ohio as a state, and the adoption of its constitution in 1803. This constitution was the fundamental law of Ohio until 1851; and consequently, the judicial organization for which it provided brought into being the courts which first administered the law in this northwestern part of the state. Article 3 of that charter vested the whole judicial power of the state in a Supreme Court, and Courts of Common Pleas for each county, and justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature might establish. The Supreme Court was to consist of three judges. It was given both original and appellate jurisdiction, with a provision that the General Assembly might increase the bench to four, after five years, in which case the judges might divide the state into circuits, within which any two judges might hold court. This provision gave rise to a good deal of confusion, for it happened that decisions in conflict were sometimes the result, one district having the law announced with different effect from that in another, upon a similar state of facts. A session of the Supreme Court was required to be held once a year in each county. The several Courts of Common Pleas were to consist of a president and not more than three nor less than two associate judges resident therein. In addition to having general common law and chancery jurisdiction, the Common Pleas Courts exercised all the duties now imposed upon Probate Courts. The state was ordered to be divided by law also into three circuits, in each of

which should be appointed a president of the court, a resident within his circuit; but there seems to have been no prescription of his duties. These officers were selected by the Legislature for a term of seven years; the judges of the Supreme Court and the presiding judges of the Common Pleas Courts were to receive salaries. Apparently the associate justices, who were not necessarily lawyers, were to be compensated by the honor of the position. It is not within the province of this article to detail the establishment of these courts in the several counties included within the limitations of this publication. Those facts may be found elsewhere as part of the history of the locality specially affected.

The Constitutional Convention of 1850 found this system burdensome and ineffective, especially in view of the increase of the state in population and prosperity. In later years it had become almost prohibitive that a session of the Supreme Court should be held in each county. Positions on this bench became exceedingly burdensome, with primitive and sometimes impossible means of communication. The work of mere attendance became physically breaking. Judges and barristers on horseback, by canoe, by pirogue, and sometimes on foot, proceeded in companies from county seat to county seat under great difficulties. It was not, therefore, strange that a complete revision of the judicial system was brought into being by the Constitution of 1851.

In that document the judiciary was provided for by Article 4, providing for a Supreme Court of five judges, to hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms there, or elsewhere, as might be provided by law. The state was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, of which Hamilton County should constitute one. Outside of this most populous county, each of the districts consisting of three or more counties was to be subdivided into three parts of compact territory, bounded by county lines as nearly equal in population as practicable, in each of which one or more judges for the district should be elected in the subdivision wherein he should be a resident. Having been so elected, he became clothed with jurisdiction to hold court in any of the counties of the district. An intermediate appellate tribunal called the District Court was provided for, composed of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the district, and one judge of the Supreme Court, with three to constitute a quorum. This court was to be held in each county of the

district at least once a year, unless it was found inexpedient to hold such court annually, in which case the General Assembly might provide for any district that annual sessions should be held therein in not less than three places. The District Court was given like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature might provide. A Probate Court was provided for each county, with jurisdiction much as now enjoyed and as provided in the constitution of 1802. This constitution of 1851, as amended from time to time, and especially in 1912, respecting the judiciary, and the amendment of 1884 abolishing District Courts and erecting Circuit Courts, is the constitution now before us. The District Court fell into disrepute as the state became more densely populated, in that it appeared more and more plainly anomalous that associate Common Pleas judges in a district should be given appellate power in the consideration of the judgments of their fellows. The amendment of September, 1912, did not substantially change the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. The name of this court, however, was changed from Circuit Court to Circuit Court of Appeals, a nomenclature which now is found to create some confusion, because it duplicates the title of the then, as now, existing intermediate Federal Court sitting for the same territory. The most significant provision of the amendment of 1912 was the abolition of Common Pleas districts and providing for one or more Common Pleas judges for each county, with provision by vote of the people of any county to abolish the Probate Court and to give its duties to the Court of Common Pleas.

The scope of this article does not permit a detailed consideration of the incumbents of these various offices. That is left, respecting the counties embraced within this history, to those articles which deal with the counties separately.

FEDERAL COURTS

When the state was admitted, of course it became a separate district for a Federal Court, and in March, 1803, Charles Welling Byrd entered his credentials as the first district judge, holding his first term in June of that year at the then capital of the state, Chillicothe. Judge Byrd served until his death, August 11, 1828. When Columbus was made the state capital the seat of the court was removed thither. Judge Byrd issued the injunction in Osborn v. Bank of United States, 9 Wheaton, 738, one of the series

of cases employed by Chief Justice Marshall to so interpret the Constitution of the United States as to make of that instrument a practical compact to the building of a great nation.

William Creighton succeeded Judge Byrd. His was a recess appointment. Under it he held court in November and December, 1828. The Senate, at that time being politically hostile to President John Quincy Adams, Judge Creighton was not confirmed. Three days after his inauguration in 1829, President Jackson appointed John W. Campbell, who held this office for four years. At his death a recess appointment was given to Benjamin Tappan, a distinguished state judge and statesman, who also lost confirmation, and was permitted to hold court but three days, December 23, 24 and 25, 1833. For six months thereafter the office was vacant, when, in July, 1834, Judge Humphrey Leavitt entered upon the duties to which he had been appointed. He was then thirty-eight years old and served with great distinction for a period of thirty-seven years, retiring under the age provisions of the law. It was during Judge Leavitt's term that the state was divided into two districts, the north forty-eight counties being erected into the Northern District of Ohio. Judge Leavitt elected to remain in the Southern District; wherefore Hiram V. Wilson, of Cleveland, was appointed in March, 1855, judge of the Northern District. Judge Wilson was a very distinguished member of the Cleveland Bar, and it is a tradition that in every way he graced the bench. His health, however, was somewhat indifferent, and he died at the age of fifty-eight, November 11, 1866.

The first session of the court in this district was held in Cleveland, March 20, 1855, the first entry on the journal being the recording of Judge Wilson's commission, signed by President Franklin Pierce. The first entry in a case was the taking of the recognizance of a defendant charged with making, forging and counterfeiting coin of the United States. For over seventeen years Cleveland was the only place of holding court for the Northern District.

One of the most interesting lines of cases during the administration of Judge Wilson was that of the indictments under the fugitive slave law, involving, principally, defendants in and about Oberlin. Twenty-seven indictments were found December 8, 1858, involving thirty-seven persons, for their participation in the rescue of a slave named John, belonging to one Bacon of Kentucky, who was reclaimed by Bacon's agent and attorney at Oberlin. Two hundred other persons were named in the indict-

ment, not included as defendants, but as associates of the defendants. Charles Langston and Simon Bushnell were separately tried and convicted, being given light jail sentences and fines of $100 and $600, respectively. Seven others pleaded nolle contendere, and against them, respectively, were rendered judgments of guilty with twenty-four hours in the County Jail and a fine of $20. The other cases were dismissed. Public sentiment ran strongly against the enforcement of this law, which accounts for the moderation of the sentences, and makes singularly appropriate a serious error in the indictments which were made to say that the defendants unlawfully, knowingly and *willingly* rescued the slave. Any one knowing the temper of the people who lived at Oberlin at that time, or in fact throughout the entire Western Reserve—and it might also be said Northwestern Ohio, as well—need not be disturbed by the singularity of the charge that they *willingly* rescued this unfortunate man.

The position was vacant from the death of Judge Wilson until March, 1867, when Charles T. Sherman, son of the late Judge Sherman of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and a relative of Senator Sherman, was appointed district judge. He resigned November 28, 1873.

In 1870 an act was passed permitting, at the discretion of the judge, the holding of two terms annually of the District Court in Toledo, leaving Cleveland as the only place of holding the Circuit Court; the law dividing the country into Circuit Courts, composed of two or more states, to which was assigned one justice of the Supreme Court, and for which was appointed one circuit judge. Circuit Courts, however, could be held by the district judge. It was not, however, until 1872 that the first District Court sat in Toledo, in December, with Judge Sherman on the bench. The only business of this session was to impanel a grand jury, which immediately returned one indictment for counterfeiting, the defendant being placed on trial the next day, was convicted, and sentenced to five years in the Ohio Penitentiary, and given a $1,000 fine; whereupon the court adjourned, to hold its next session on the 10th of the following June.

In 1878, by act of Congress, the Northern District was divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions, naming the counties comprising each, and providing that causes of action and crimes, arising within the counties comprising the several divisions, should be prosecuted within those divisions and at their respective places of holding court, namely, Cleveland and Toledo. In 1880

the Northern District lost the counties of Union, Delaware, Morrow, Knox, Coshocton, Harrison and Jefferson, by transfer to the Southern District, and, in 1891, the County of Logan, leaving the Northern District and the several divisions as they are now constituted. The Western Division is made up of the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Lucas, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood and Wyandot.

Upon the resignation of Judge Sherman, Martin Walker, of Wooster, was appointed district judge as of the date December 2, 1873, remaining in office until May 29, 1899, when he resigned under the retirement act as it then existed. He was succeeded by Augustus J. Ricks, of Massillon. The latter's health failing, and the work of the district getting into confusion in consequence, Francis J. Wing, of Cleveland, was appointed January 30, 1901, as an additional judge by virtue of an act of Congress which provided that no successor to Judge Ricks should be appointed. Judge Ricks died December 2, 1906. January 31, 1905, Judge Wing resigned, succeeded on the 1st of February by Robert W. Taylor, a member of Congress from New Lisbon. Judge Taylor filled the position with very great acceptability until his sudden death, undoubtedly caused in some measure by the extraordinary burdens of the office, November 26, 1910.

It was long apparent that the Northern District was growing so in population and commercial importance that the work was altogether too heavy for one judge. Therefore, at the insistence of the bar and business interests of the district, Congress passed, February 24, 1910, an act creating an additional judgeship, to fill which position John M. Killits, of Bryan, then on the Common Pleas bench in the Third Judicial District of Ohio, the Northwestern District of the State, was named, June 24, 1910. From the sudden death of Judge Taylor in November, a vacancy existed until May 13, 1911, when William L. Day, then district attorney, was appointed. He continued in office until the 30th of April, 1914, resigning to enter practice because of the inadequacy of the salary of the position. July 21, 1914, John H. Clarke was appointed to succeed Judge Day, holding the position until his promotion to the Supreme Court of the United States, resigning as district judge, July 24, 1916. To succeed Judge Clarke, David C. Westenhaver, of Cleveland, was selected March 14, 1917.

The district's rapid growth in population and the extraordinary industrial expansion in both the divisions has given it

rank in amount of business transacted, both in quantity and in importance, with the first four or five districts in the country. At present the district contains a population of approximately four million people.

In September, 1922, Congress provided for an additional judge for this district, to fill which position Paul Jones, then on the Common Pleas bench of Mahoning County, was appointed, March 2, 1923. For five years the District bench for the district consisted, therefore, of Judges Killits, Westenhaver and Jones. July 29, 1928, Judge Westenhaver died; and on October 6, 1928, Judge Killits, having attained the age of seventy, retired, under the act of Congress of February, 1919, giving judges having attained the age of seventy years, and having occupied the bench for more than ten years, the privilege of retiring, but still retaining their judicial competence, or resigning. December 13, 1928, the appointments of George P. Hahn, of Toledo, and Samuel H. West, of Cleveland, were confirmed by the Senate, to fill the existing vacancies. Judge Hahn assumed the duties of his office December 27, 1928, and Judge West, on the following day. At present the District bench for the Northern District of Ohio, each judge having jurisdiction in each division, consists of Judges Jones, Hahn, West, and Judge Killits, retired.

The first session of the Circuit Court in Northwestern Ohio was opened at Toledo in September, 1878, with Judge Walker on the bench. Thereafter, continuously, annual sessions of the District and Circuit Courts were held in Toledo until the Circuit Court went out of existence on the 31st of December, 1911. The act abolishing the Circuit Court distributed its nisi prius jurisdiction to the District Court, and its appellate work to a Circuit Court of Appeals. There are nine of such courts in the United States. That for this territory is known as the Sixth Judicial Circuit, embracing the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, the present judges of which are Denison of Michigan, Moorman of Kentucky, Hicks of Tennessee, and Hickenlooper of Ohio. Its sessions are generally held at Cincinnati. Three persons, afterwards members of the Supreme Court of the United States, held positions on the Circuit Court and sat, from time to time, as Circuit judges in Northwestern Ohio, namely, Jackson, Lurton and Taft.

Continuing in more detail the story of the judiciary after the instructive review given by the Hon. Judge John M. Killits, and

more especially pertaining to the Maumee and Sandusky country, the first attorney admitted to the bar under the constitution of 1802 was Lewis Cass, whose certificate bore the date of 1803, and whose history runs parallel with the development of this Northwest. He was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1782, and was not quite twenty-one years old at the time he became authorized to practice law. He was with General Hull's army in 1812, when the forces passed from Dayton to Detroit by way of Urbana and now Kenton, Findlay, Bowling Green, Ohio, and the Lower Maumee. The regiment of which Cass was colonel cut the road for the army through the wilderness from Fort Findlay to the Maumee River opposite the battle ground of Fallen Timbers, which passed through now Wood County. He was present at Hull's surrender and, rising to the rank of general, was in 1813 appointed Governor of Michigan Territory, which gave him control of Indian affairs. He amassed a fortune by shrewd land investments and was closely related with several characters of early Toledo. In 1831 he became secretary of war under President Jackson, and five years later became minister plenipotentiary to France, when he became closely recognized by Louis Philippe. He retired to private life upon the refusal of the President in 1860 to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. He died June 17, 1866. He was the author of several works, including writings upon Indian affairs and upon the French government. The story of his experiences in the Northwestern Ohio wilderness would have been most interesting.

Samuel Huntington was the first official member of the State Supreme Court. When Governor Tiffin issued his commission, dated April 2nd, 1803, he referred to it as the "very first one issued in the name of and by the authority of the State of Ohio." Return Jonathan Meigs and William Spriggs were the next to receive their commissions on the first Supreme Court bench.

The five judges of the first Supreme Court provided under the constitution of 1851 were: Thomas Bartley, of Mansfield; William B. Caldwell, of Cincinnati; John A. Corwin, of Urbana; Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland; and Allen G. Thurman, of Chillicothe, later of Columbus.

The first Circuit judge who presided in this section after the organization of the counties of Northwestern Ohio in 1820 was George Todd, father of David Todd, one of Ohio's governors. The second was Ebenezer Lane, who was later elected to the Supreme

bench. Lane's successor was David Higgins, who wrote in 1873 concerning the early courts as follows:

"I was elected by the General Assembly Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Ohio in February, 1830. The Circuit lying in the northwest corner of the state included about one-fifth part of the territory of Ohio. The Indian title to a large portion of that territory had been recently extinguished by a treaty negotiated by Generals Cass and McArthur, and was then quite an unsettled wilderness. The counties which composed that Circuit at the time of my appointment were Huron, Richland, Delaware, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion, Wood, Hancock, Henry, Williams, Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. The counties of Henry, Paulding and Van Wert were unorganized and attached to adjacent counties. At the expiration of my term, Ozias Bowen was appointed my successor.

"Now as to a voyage in the good pirogue 'Jurisprudence.' There were no very noteworthy incidents in the voyage. We had been attending court at Finlay. Our Circuit route from that town was first to Defiance, and from there to Perrysburg. A countryman agreed to take our horses directly through the Black Swamp to Perrysburg, and we purchased a canoe, and taking with us our saddles, bridles and baggage, proposed to descend Blanchard's Fork and the Auglaize rivers to Defiance, and then to Perrysburg. Our company consisted of Rodolphus Dickinson, J. C. Spink, Count Coffinberry, myself and a countryman, whose name I forget. The voyage was a dismal one to Defiance, through an unsettled wilderness of some sixty miles. Its loneliness was only broken by the intervening Indian settlement at Ottawa Village, where we were hailed and cheered lustily by the Tahwa Indians, as would be a foreign warship in the port of New York. From Defiance we descended the Maumee to Perrysburg, where we found all well. In descending the Maumee, we came near running into the rapids, where we should probably have been swamped had we not been hailed from the shore and warned of our danger."

Judge Higgins is spoken of elsewhere in connection with a conflict he had as judge with the Ohio military authorities at Perrysburg, concerning the Ohio-Michigan boundary dispute. He says farther in his 1873 story:

"At the session of the General Assembly in 1838-39 an act was passed creating the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. This Circuit embraced ten counties, but out of the territory then exist-

ing, three counties, namely, Defiance, Auglaize, and Fulton, have since been erected. The following counties embraced the Circuit as then established, namely, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Williams, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, and Hancock. This territory, at the time, formed part of three Circuits—Allen, Putnam and Van Wert belonging to the Dayton Circuit, presided over by Hon. William L. Helfenstein; Hardin, belonging to the Columbus Circuit, presided over by Hon. Joseph R. Swan. Under the act creating this Circuit, Emery D. Potter was elected in February, 1839, presiding judge of the Circuit, and held the office until the winter of 1844, when he resigned, and took the seat in Congress, to which he had been elected in October, the year preceding. He was succeeded on the bench by Hon. Myron H. Tilden, who continued in office about eighteen months, when he also resigned, and was succeeded by E. B. Saddler, of Sandusky City.

"On the 19th of February, 1845, the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams, was erected, and Patrick G. Goode, of Sidney, elected presiding judge. A law of the 10th of March, 1845, attached the then newly erected county of Defiance to this Circuit. The same legislative session reorganized the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, and made it consist of the counties of Henry, Wood, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Huron, and Erie, and elected as presiding judge, Ebenezer B. Saddler.

"The several Common Pleas judges who served in subdivisions, embracing other counties in the valley, under the constitution of 1851, are here appended: In District No. 3, Subdivision 1, composed of the counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union, and Madison, Benjamin F. Metcalf was elected in October, 1851, and William Lawrence in 1856. This district and subdivision was changed by a legislative act so as to embrace only the counties of Logan, Union, Hardin, Marion, and Shelby, and Judge Lawrence was reelected in 1861, and resigned in 1864 (having been chosen to a seat in Congress), and Jacob S. Conklin was appointed his successor in October, 1864. At the election of the year following, Judge Conklin was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Lawrence, and reelected in 1866 for the full term. An act of the Legislature passed in 1868 transferred the County of Marion to another subdivision, and to the subdivision so changed, Philander B. Cole was elected in October, 1871.

"In District No. 3, Subdivision 2, composed originally of the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry, and Fulton, John M. Palmer was elected in October, 1851, and Alexander S. Latty in October, 1856. The subdivision was changed by an act passed April 8th, 1858, and at the October election of that year, Benjamin F. Metcalf was elected an additional judge for the subdivision composed of the counties of Auglaize, Allen, Mercer, Van Wert and Putnam. Judge Metcalf was elected in October, 1863, and died in February, 1865. O. W. Rose was appointed March 6th, 1865, to fill temporarily the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Metcalf. James Mackenzie, at the October election of 1865, was chosen to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Judge Metcalf, and in 1868 was reelected. In March, 1869, an additional judge was authorized in this subdivision, and Edwin M. Phelps was elected April 17th, 1869.

"In District 4, Subdivision 1, composed of the counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron, Lucius B. Otis was elected in 1851. An additional judge being authorized by law, John Fitch, in 1854, was elected, and reelected in 1859, and again in 1864. S. F. Taylor was elected in 1856, and reelected in 1861. Samuel T. Worcester was elected in 1858, and resigned, and in 1861 John L. Green was elected to fill the vacancy. Walter F. Stone was elected in 1866, and reelected in 1871; and (an additional judge being authorized) Charles E. Pennewell was elected in 1869. At the same election, William A. Collins was also elected as the successor to Judge Fitch. An act passed March 10th, 1871, authorizing an additional judge, Joshua R. Seney was elected. (Judge Finnefrock, of Fremont, in 1879 was succeeded by John H. Doyle, of Toledo).

"In the subdivision composed of the counties of Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, Lawrence W. Hall was elected in 1851, and M. C. Whitely in 1856, and reelected in 1861, in the subdivision then consisting of the counties of Wood, Hancock, and Putnam. George E. Seney, under an act passed April 8th, 1856, was elected an additional judge for the first mentioned subdivision, in October, 1856; Chester R. Mott, December 12th, 1866; James Pillars, April 18th, 1868; and Abner M. Jackson, in October, 1871.

"In the subdivision composed of the counties of Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Henry, and Wood, Alexander S. Latty was elected in 1856, reelected in 1861, and again in 1866. Under

the act of 1868, the County of Wood was transferred to another subdivision, and Judge Latty, in 1871, was again elected to the subdivision composed of the counties of Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, and Henry."

With the increase in population and additions and changes in the judiciary, this story would be too voluminous to follow the details.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Under the amended act of April 18, 1884, dividing Ohio into seven circuits, with three judges in each circuit, in the Sixth Circuit, composed of Cuyahoga, Erie, Huron, Lorain, Lucas, Medina, Sandusky, Ottawa and Summit, the first judges elected were: Charles C. Baldwin, of Cleveland; George R. Haynes, of Toledo; and William H. Upton, of Akron.

When it was proven that the Sixth Circuit was too large for practical functioning of the court, as has been noted, an eighth circuit was established by the act of March 21, 1887, which took the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina and Summit from the Sixth Circuit, and added in their places to this district were the counties of Wood, Williams, and Fulton. By this change Judges Baldwin and Upton were transferred to the Eighth District. Their places in the Sixth were taken by Charles H. Scribner, of Toledo, and Charles S. Bentley, of Bryan, who entered upon their duties February 9, 1888.

The Circuit Court as constituted, continued in existence until the adoption of the Ohio Constitution of 1912. To resume, the judges of the Sixth Circuit were as follows: William H. Upson, 1885, transferred with Summit County to the Eighth District; Charles C. Baldwin, 1885, transferred with Cuyahoga County to the Eighth; George R. Haynes, 1885-1908, died in office January 22, 1909; Charles S. Bentley, 1885-1895, resigned; Charles H. Scribner, 1885-1897, died in office; Edmund B. King, 1895-1899, resigned; Robert S. Parker, 1897-1909; Lin W. Hull, 1899-1905, died in office May 27, 1905; Samuel A. Wildman 1905-1913; Reynolds R. Kinkaid, 1908-1913, Appeals.

When the Court of Appeals took the place of the Circuit Court under the new 1912 State Constitution, in the Sixth Judicial District, composing the counties of Wood, Lucas, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, Huron, Fulton and Williams the judges under the new system were, Silas S. Richards, Reynolds R. Kinkaid, and Charles E. Chittenden. The present members of the Appellate bench of

the Sixth District are:—Silas S. Richards, Clyde; Roy H. Williams, Sandusky; Harry W. Lloyd, Toledo.

Continuing the story of the evolution of the courts, by the Act of March 29, 1865, the Supreme Court justices were relieved from duty in the District Court for that year. During the next decade several laws relating to the state's judiciary system were enacted. By the act of April 4, 1870, it was provided that, if the supreme judges deemed best for the court to remain in banc, they should be exempt from the duty of serving as judges of the District Court. This act practically ended the service of the supreme justices as district judges.

The absence of a Supreme Court justice had a tendency to lessen the regard of lawyers for the opinions of a District Court composed entirely of common pleas judges. Another source of dissatisfaction with the intermediate court grew out of the fact that the common pleas judges were required to hold District Court without any extra compensation. The growth of population and the consequent increase in litigation crowded the dockets of the Common Pleas Courts and the judges cut short the terms of the District Courts. As time passed conditions grew worse instead of better. On July 8, 1880, a large number of lawyers met in Cleveland and organized the Ohio State Bar Association, the main purpose of which was to bring about an improvement in the judiciary system. At that meeting Rufus P. Ranney, one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the state, said:

"The framers of our judicial system created an intermediate appellate court, called the district court, but they never contemplated that that court was going to be held exclusively by the very men who had tried the case in the first instance; that they were going to turn reviewers of themselves. It was an essential feature of their system, without which it never could have passed that convention, that a judge of the supreme court, with his knowledge and weight of character, should forever preside in the district court. What have we realized for years past in actual practice? That court is held by judges who decided in the first instance and common pleas judges, doing as well as they can, but in nowise meeting the expectation of the public of an appellate court; the consequence is that all important litigation of the state finds its way right through this first Appellate Court into the Supreme Court."

The matter was referred to a "committee on judiciary and law reform." At a meeting of the committee in Columbus in

December, 1881, through the chairman, Durbin Ward proposed a constitutional amendment. At another meeting of the association, held in Toledo in 1881, the committee reported that nothing definite had been accomplished and it was continued for another year. At Cincinnati in 1882 the committee reported a bill, Section 1 of which was as follows:

"The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish."

Section 2 fixed the number of supreme justices at five, "until otherwise provided by law," and defined their jurisdiction. Another section provided that: "The circuit court shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Such courts shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county, at least once in each year. The number of circuits and the boundaries thereof shall be prescribed by law." In the plan proposed by the State Bar Association is found the first mention of a Circuit Court.

The plan, in the form of a constitutional amendment, was submitted to the General Assembly in 1883, and that body adopted a joint resolution providing for its submission to the voters of the state at the next general election. It was carried by a substantial majority and became Sections 1, 2 and 6 of Article IV of the state constitution. To carry out the amendment, the General Assembly on April 18, 1884, passed an act dividing the state into seven circuits and providing for the election of three judges in each district, or circuit, as heretofore stated.

The counties comprising the Sixth Judicial Circuit and the judges selected therein following, have already been noted. The Third District was made up of the counties of Williams, Fulton, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Auglaize, Wood, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Union, Seneca, Marion, Wyandot and Crawford. The first election was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1884. Three judges were elected for each district at a salary of $4,000 per year, and the question of serving for either two, four and six years respectively, was decided by the governor by lot, as the length of time each judge would hold. Thereafter the terms were to be six years. In the Third District the first judges elected were

—Thomas Beer, Bucyrus; Henry W. Seney, Kenton; John J. Moore, Ottawa.

At the next session of the General Assembly the circuit courts were given further powers and their efficiency increased by enactment under date of February 7, 1885. This measure provided that the circuit judges should meet annually in Columbus to fix the terms of the circuit court for the next year, and to choose one of their number as chief justice. He was to preside at the annual meetings, have authority to transfer judges from one circuit to another as occasion arose, while another section granted the right of appeal from common pleas court in cases where the right to demand a jury trial did not exist, the lower court having original jurisdiction of the litigation. Appeals also were allowed from an interlocutory order dissolving an injunction in which the common pleas court had original jurisdiction, by causing notice to be entered on the record and giving a bond on appeal unless the party appealing was acting in a trust capacity and had given a bond to the state. Cases on appeal were heard on the same pleadings that were filed in common pleas court, unless they were amended on permission of the circuit judges. The circuit court was required to pass upon all errors alleged in the petition-in-error, and in every case where the judgment or order was reversed and the cause remanded for new trial, the circuit judges were required in their mandate to the court below to state the error or errors found in the record on which the reversal was made.

Judge Marshall Williams, of Washington Court House, was elected the first chief justice of the circuit courts at a meeting in Columbus on the 10th day of February, 1885.

The judges of the Appellate Court of the Third Judicial District under the new constitution, have been, Walter H. Kinder, Findlay; Michael Donnelly, Napoleon; T. T. Ansberry, Defiance; E. N. Warden, Napoleon; Phil M. Crow, Kenton; Kent W. Hughes, Lima; James E. Robinson, Marysville. The members of the present Appellate bench of the Third District, in 1929, are, Phil M. Crow, Kenton; Charles L. Justice, Marion, and Kent W. Hughes, Lima.

LUCAS COUNTY COURTS

As has already been noted in the story of the Ohio-Michigan boundary dispute, the first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held for Lucas County in Toledo, under rather dramatic

circumstances. The date was September 7, 1835, at about 3 o'clock A. M., and the place, the old schoolhouse on Washington Street where it was intersected later by the canal. Jonathan H. Jerome, Senior Associate Judge presided and signed the "record" of the session, his colleagues as Associate Judges being Baxter Bowman and William Wilson. Doctor Horatio Conant was the "clerk of the court session," held to clinch the jurisdiction of Lucas County and Ohio to the disputed territory in controversy between Ohio and Michigan.

Lucas County was attached to the Second Judicial District. The story of Judge David Higgins, the presiding judge is told in the preceding pages of this chapter. He evidently did not attend. The first business was the impaneling of a grand jury, made up of Michigan Territory authorities. The second session of the court was held on Wednesday, April 27, 1836. The session was presided over by Judge Higgins, the Associate Judges in attendance were William Wilson, Baxter Bowman and Jonathan H. Jerome. The first business was the empaneling of a grand jury, made up as follows: Silas Barnes, Calvin Comstock, Willard J. Daniels, Allison De Mott, Henry Dilgart, Luke Draper, Jacob Gnagy, James John, Coleman I. Keeler, David Mills, Alonzo Noble, Samuel Searing, Dr. Oscar White, James M. Whitney and Cornelius Wiltse; Samuel Searing was made foreman.

Two indictments were returned by the grand jury against John Wilson for petty larceny and he was placed on trial before a petit jury composed of the following: John Baldwin, Henry A. Cooper, Edward Corser, Selah Divine, Ralph Farnsworth, Jarvis Gilbert, Willard Gunn, Samuel R. Jennings, William Martin, Hopkins S. Mills, John Pettinger and Amos Stow. Andrew Coffinbury, of Mansfield, was appointed prosecuting attorney. Wilson was found guilty on both indictments and in each case was assessed a small fine and sentenced to serve six days in jail, or twelve days in all. At the close of the term Coffinbury was allowed $15 for his services as prosecuting attorney.

During the session of two days, tavern licenses were granted to Mortimer H. Williams, of Toledo; John C. Allen, John Burdo, Benjamin D. Coffin and James John, of Maumee; an auctioneer's license was granted to Munson H. Daniels; ferry licenses were granted to Alva D. Wilkinson, of Toledo; Jonathan Wood, of Maumee; and C. P. Johnson, of Manhattan.

The next session of the Common Pleas Court began on Monday, November 7, 1836. Judge Higgins again presided and the

associate judges were the same, except that John Baldwin appeared in the place of Judge Wilson, whose death had occurred a short time before. Emery D. Potter had been elected prosecuting attorney in October, but when the court fixed his salary as $50 a year, he declined to serve, and John Fitch was appointed by the court. At this term Matthew Byrnes was convicted of voting in two townships at the election in October and was fined $50 and costs. Joseph R. Williams, of the Massachusetts Bar, was admitted to practice, and the record contains the following entry:

"In consideration of the fact that attorneys of Ohio are admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan, without formal admission to the bar of that state, Warner Wing and Robert McClelland, of Monroe, Michigan, are hereby granted like privilege at this court."

This is said to have been the first act indicating the restoration of good feeling between the two commonwealths after the boundary war. Several tavern licenses were granted during the term; Eli Hubbard and Julia Wilson were appointed administrators of the estate of William Wilson, deceased; the will of William Sibley was probated, with Horace Thacher and Rebecca Sibley as executor and executrix, respectively, and naturalization papers were issued to John Leybourne, a native of England, who was the first man to be naturalized in Lucas County.

Naturally to follow the story of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County in detail in connection with the balance of the circuit down through the years is not expedient. Judge Higgins has already told much of the happenings. After Higgins retired from the bench he engaged in the practice of law at Maumee until 1846, when he took a position in Washington, evidently in the Department of Justice, and remained in the service until his death in January, 1874.

Judge Higgins was succeeded by Ozias Bowen, who in turn was succeeded by Emery D. Potter, Toledo's first lawyer, who was born near Providence, R. I., in 1804. When he was about two years old his parents removed to Otsego County, New York, where he received a common school education. He then entered the law office of Dix & Cook, at Cooperstown, as a student. John A. Dix, the senior member of this firm, was afterward Governor of New York, United States senator from that state, secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan, and one of the prominent Union generals in the Civil war. Mr. Potter was admitted

to the bar in New York, but soon afterward joined the tide of immigration to the West and late in the year 1834 landed in Toledo—the first lawyer to establish an office in the town. In 1836 he was appointed postmaster and held that position until elected Common Pleas judge in 1839.

In 1843 Judge Potter was nominated by the Democratic convention for representative in Congress. He overcame a Whig majority of 600 and was elected. While in Congress he was a member of the special committee that led to the founding of the Smithsonian Institution. He then served two terms as mayor of Toledo. In 1847 he was elected to represent Lucas County in the State Legislature, and the next year was again elected to Congress. At the opening of the next session of Congress he received seventy-eight votes for speaker of the House. As chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, he was the author of the bill providing for 3-cent postage and the coinage of the 3-cent coin. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law in Toledo.

In 1857 Judge Potter was appointed judge of the Territory of Utah, but declined on account of his business and professional interests in Toledo. Two years later he was appointed collector of customs at Toledo and held that position until 1861. From 1873 to 1875 he was a member of the Ohio State Senate.

Under the constitution of 1851, when the District Court took the place of the old Supreme Court, as has been stated, one term of the District Court was required to be held annually in each county, being successor on the circuit to the old Supreme Court. All suits pending in the latter court in the various counties were transferred to the District Court, and cases pending in the Supreme Court in banc were transferred to the new Supreme Court. This system continued for thirty-two years, and during that period a session of the District Court was held in Toledo every year. Most of these courts were held by the judges of the Common Pleas Court, under the provision authorizing them to act as district judges. On only eight occasions was a justice of the Supreme Court present to act as the presiding judge, towit: Thomas W. Bartley, 1852; Jacob Brinkerhoff, 1860; William Sutliff, 1862; Josiah Scott, 1863; William White, 1864; Jacob Brinkerhoff, 1866; Luther Day, 1867; John Welch, 1869.

The list of Common Pleas judges who occupy the bench in 1929, in the various counties of Northwestern Ohio, follows:

Defiance County

	Term Began
Fred L. Hay	Feb. 9, 1925

Fulton County

John P. Bailey (District)	
Fred H. Wolf	Jan. 1, 1915
Fred H. Wolf	Jan. 1, 1921
Fred H. Wolf	Jan. 1, 1927

Henry County

John P. Bailey (District)	
P. C. Prentiss	May 9, 1915
Orville Smith (by Appt. P. C. Prentiss disqualified)	
J. M. Rieger	May 9, 1917
R. W. Cahill	May 9, 1921
R. W. Cahill	Feb. 9, 1927

Hancock County

William F. Duncan	Dec. 31, 1916
William F. Duncan	Jan. 1, 1917
William F. Duncan	Jan. 1, 1923
William F. Duncan	Jan. 1, 1929

Lucas County

Byron F. Ritchie (elected Dec. 31, 1914, unexpired term of Charles E. Chittenden)	
Curtis M. Johnson	Oct. 29, 1915
Byron F. Ritchie	Jan. 1, 1917
Charles M. Milroy	Jan. 1, 1921
Harry W. Lloyd	Oct. 29, 1921
James C. Martin (Appt.)	
Byron F. Ritchie	Jan. 1, 1923
James C. Martin	Feb. 9, 1925
James Austin, Jr. (Domestic)	Jan. 1, 1925
Charles M. Milroy	Jan. 1, 1926
Robert G. Gosline (until successor elected)	Jan. 31, 1926
Samuel M. Young (unexpired term of Judge Ritchie)	

Clarence A. Irwin (elected to fill unexpired term)
Charles H. Lemmon ..... Jan. 1, 1929
Robert G. Gosline ..... Jan. 1, 1929

Ottawa County

Scott Stahl (Unexp'd term of Judge Reed) ..... Sept. 16, 1911
William C. Wierman (Unexp'd term of Stahl resigned) ..... Feb. 8, 1912
William C. Wierman ..... Feb. 9, 1919
A. T. Allyn ..... Feb. 9, 1925

Paulding County

John P. Bailey (District) .....
John S. Snook ..... Jan. 1, 1915
Emmett L. Savage (Appt.) ..... Feb. 19, 1917
W. F. Corbett .....
W. F. Corbett ..... Jan. 1, 1921
W. F. Corbett ..... Jan. 1, 1927

Putnam County

John P. Bailey (District) .....
John P. Bailey ..... May 9, 1915
E. R. Eastman ..... May 9, 1921
H. C. Core ..... May 9, 1927

Sandusky County

John T. Garver .....
John T. Garver ..... Feb. 10, 1919
John T. Garver ..... Feb. 10, 1925
A. W. Overmyer (Appt. Judge Garver, Dec'd) ...
A. W. Overmyer ..... Feb. 10, 1927

Seneca County

James H. Platt ..... Jan. 1, 1915
James H. Platt ..... Jan. 1, 1921
James H. Platt ..... Jan. 1, 1927

Williams County

Charles E. Scott ..... Jan. 1, 1911
Charles A. Bowersox ..... Jan. 1, 1917
Charles E. Scott (Appt. Judge Bowersox, dec'd) ..
C. L. Newcomer (Appt. Judge Scott Resigned) ...

C. L. Newcomer (Unexp'd term)_____Jan. 1, 1923
William H. Shum_____Jan. 1, 1929

Wood County

Frank A. Baldwin_____Jan. 1, 1909
Elmer G. McClelland_____Jan. 1, 1915
Elmer G. McClelland_____Jan. 1, 1921
Elmer G. McClelland_____Jan. 1, 1927

Wyandot County

Charles F. Close_____Jan. 1, 1925
Earl B. Carter (Appt. Judge Close resigned)_____
Earl B. Carter_____Jan. 1, 1927

Toledo Municipal Judges

The names of the Municipal Court judges of Toledo, 1929, are: Homer Ramey, Ira Cole, Len Donovan and John Wynn.

PROBATE COURT

Under the constitution of 1851 a Probate Court, with one judge, in each county of the state was provided for. Closely identified with the intimate interests of the people, its proper administration is of vital importance. It has jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the settlement of estates, the appointment of guardians for minor heirs, etc., and in counties where juvenile courts have been established, the probate judge is also judge of such court. Lucas County has been singularly fortunate in the selection of probate judges, as all who have filled the position have been men of integrity, and a few have been lawyers of pronounced ability.

Charles I. Scott, the first probate judge, was not a lawyer, but his general good judgment and character recommend him for the office. He was one of the pioneers of Toledo, was an active Democratic worker, frequently serving as delegate to conventions, and was the editor of the first Democratic paper published in Lucas County—the *Toledo Register*, which was started in September, 1841.

Thomas Dunlap, who was probate judge from 1858 to 1861, was one of the early Toledo lawyers. In 1843, when the city council levied a tax on lawyers and physicians, the records show that he paid his tax of one dollar. From 1845 to 1847 he was prose-

cuting attorney, after which he was engaged in the real estate business in connection with his law practice for several years.

Fred A. Jones, who succeeded Judge Dunlap, was born at Grafton, Lorain County, Ohio, October 10, 1823. He was educated at Norwalk, Oberlin and Granville, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849. For some time after that he taught school in Mississippi, but returned to Ohio and practiced law at Granville and later with J. M. Ritchie as partner in the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was elected probate judge and held the office from that time until his death on February 8, 1873. In the old Welsh Hills burying ground near Granville, lies "Tom" T. Jones, the memorable sculptor, one of the Jones family, with a remarkable history.

Irwin I. Millard, father of George Millard, Toledo attorney, was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 9, 1838. His grandfather, Rev. Thomas Millard, came from Pennsylvania in 1831, and was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Richland County. Joseph Millard, the father of the judge, built the first flour mill in that section of the state. Judge Millard was educated at the Fredericksburg Academy and afterward taught school. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and served a few months, when he was discharged for disability. Upon regaining his health he located in Toledo and for about a year was deputy recorder of Lucas County. He was then employed in the office of the Erie Railroad for a similar period of time. In the spring of 1865 he began the study of law with Bissell & Gorrill and in 1867 he was admitted to practice. He immediately became a member of the firm with which he had studied and the partnership lasted until 1890, when Mr. Millard was elected probate judge. This office he held until 1903, with notable ability.

Judge Obrien O'Donnell, present incumbent of the probate office, (1929) has held that position continuously, since his first election in 1908. His ability, untiring interest and care in connection with the handling of estates, his penetrating insight into the needs of the juvenile department of his court has brought to the people recognized and inestimable service. He is a man with a heart and understanding and withal a valued citizen. Judge O'Donnell was born in St. Clair County, Michigan; studied law in the Detroit Law School and the University of Michigan; was admitted to the bar in 1896, when he located at Toledo.

TOLEDO BAR ASSOCIATION

The Toledo Bar Association was organized in December, 1878, but the records of the organization prior to July 11, 1896, have been lost or destroyed. On the latter date a meeting of the association was held and the minutes were signed by W. H. A. Read as president and Edward J. Durbin as secretary. Mr. Read was again elected president at the annual meeting in December, 1896, and Judge Louis H. Pike was president during the years 1898 and 1899.

At the annual meeting on December 30, 1899, the association was reorganized by the adoption of a new constitution. The presidents under this constitution during the next ten years were as follows: Isaac N. Huntsberger, 1900; E. H. Rhoades, 1901-02; Samuel Kohn, 1903-04; Rufus H. Baker, 1905-06; Charles H. Northrup, 1907-08; Elmer E. Davis, 1909-10. From 1910 to 1916 the minute books of the association are again missing. George B. Orwig was elected president in 1916; Frank H. Geer was president during 1917-18; Stephen Brophy, 1919; George P. Hahn, 1920-21, and Albert H. Miller, 1921-22. Frank E. Calkins was elected at the annual meeting in December, 1922, for the ensuing year. All officers are elected at the annual meeting in December. The present officers (1929) are: President, Amos L. Conn; vice president, P. R. Taylor; secretary, J. H. Beatty; treasurer, George N. Fall.

Special meetings are held upon the call of the president to adopt memorial resolutions upon the death of a member, or to consider some extraordinary subject connected with the practice of law. Through the Committee on Law Reform, one of the standing committees, the association has been influential in shaping legislation to secure the better administration of justice.

When the United States declared war against the German Government in April, 1917, the association indorsed the action of Congress and the members agreed to volunteer their services to aid in carrying out the provisions of the selective draft act. This they did, both by advising the local draft boards regarding the meaning of the provisions of the law, and assisting young men in preparing their answers to questionnaires, etc. In order that this work might be done in a systematic way, a committee of three was chosen to work with each of the draft boards. Each of these committees was afterward increased to seven members. Practically every member of the Toledo Bar Association was an active participant in the various Liberty Loan drives and other war work.

TOLEDO BAR

To mention all the members of the Toledo Bar worthy of a place in this story is, regretably, an impossibility. The name of Samuel M. Young appears all through this story of the Lower Maumee. He was located in practice at Maumee, must have been well grounded in law, for he was the preceptor of M. R. Waite who became Chief Justice, and they were partners in law in Toledo. Of sterling character, while better known as a business man and a banker, his knowledge of law always served him to good purpose.

Morrison Remick Waite was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. His father, Henry M. Waite, was a graduate of Yale College (now University), practiced law at Lyme and was for many years a justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Morrison R. Waite graduated at Yale in 1837 in a class that included William M. Evarts, Samuel J. Tilden, and others who afterward became prominent in legal and political affairs. He then began the study of law with his father, but in the fall of 1838 decided to seek his fortune in the Maumee Valley. Entering the office of Samuel M. Young, then practicing at Maumee City, he completed his legal preparation for the bar and in 1839 was admitted to practice. In 1850 he located in Toledo, where the firm of Young & Waite opened an office, and continued to practice there until the retirement of Mr. Young in 1856. The firm of M. R. & R. Waite was then formed, Richard Waite, a younger brother, becoming the junior member of the firm, which continued eighteen years.

Politically a Whig, Mr. Waite followed the fortunes of that party until it was merged with the new Republican organization in 1856. He was nominated by the Whigs for Congress in 1846, at the convention held at Swanton, but failed of election, although Lucas County gave him a large vote. Three years later, however, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and served with distinction. In 1852, he was a member of the Toledo Board of Aldermen. On August 11th of that year, Alderman M. R. Waite introduced "an ordinance requiring each place in which liquors were sold to be closed on Sunday," which regulation was unanimously passed by that body.

In 1862 occurred one of the most notable political campaigns in Northwestern Ohio. It was in the second year of the Rebellion, and the chief cause of special interest was a division in senti-

Yours Truly
M. R. Waite

ment in regard to the war policy of the Government with respect to slavery. One aggressive faction advocated that the abolition of slavery should be made an end to be sought in the prosecution of the war. The other faction, composed of Republicans and war Democrats, believed that the only proper aim should be to defend the Union from disintegration by the suppression of the Rebellion, leaving slavery to take its chances with the political exigencies and natural results of the war. As an exponent of the latter view, Mr. Waite accepted the nomination in opposition to James M. Ashley, the latter being elected. In Toledo, Mr. Waite received a large majority of the votes, and in the county his plurality was considerable, so that he was given a large popular endorsement. Upon the refusal of Hocking H. Hunter, who had been nominated for a seat on the Ohio Supreme Bench in 1863, to accept the tender, Governor Brough offered the position to Mr. Waite, by whom it was also declined.

President Grant, in December, 1871, selected him as one of the counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, which was called to settle what was known as the "Alabama Claims" of this Government against Great Britain. Because of his special qualities of unwearying industry and unusual ability in research and argument, his presentations of the question of Great Britain's liability in permitting Confederate war steamers to obtain supplies in British ports for hostilities against American shipping, commanded such marked attention, both from that tribunal and from the world, the close of this trial found his reputation established. The "Geneva Award" was largely due to his efforts.

On the 5th of November, 1872, Mr. Waite landed at New York, on his return home from his mission. A committee, in anticipation of his arrival, had been sent forward to meet him in New York, and escort him to his home. The party reached Toledo on Saturday, November 9, and the reception ceremonies were published in the *Toledo Blade*, of that date, and are here copied:

"This morning, under a clear, beautiful sky, our city presented an appearance similar to that of a holiday, and flags and decorations streamed from many of the buildings on Summit Street. The eleven o'clock train from the East, as if to tone down the enthusiasm of the people, kept the reception waiting some twenty minutes, but the delay was not a serious one. As was anticipated, the train bore the Hon. M. R. Waite and wife, with

the escorting committee appointed to meet them in New York. Mr. Waite was at once conducted to an open carriage, in which he was placed with his honor, Mayor W. W. Jones, Mr. Samuel M. Young, his former law partner in business, and Jesup W. Scott. Several other carriages were filled with the committees of escort and reception, the committee appointed by the Board of Trade, and the remainder of the party from New York. They were preceded by the Walbridge Zouaves, and Toledo Cadets, headed by Milverstedt's Band, and on reaching the Boody House, the columns of military faced inward, and presented arms as Mr. Waite's carriage passed between the lines.

"Mr. Waite was at once escorted to the St. Clair Street balcony of the Boody House, from which the party looked down on a vast concourse of people, who had assembled in the streets below. The assembly was then called to order by General Lee, who announced the order of exercises, and requested the quiet attention of the audience, 'except when they felt like shouting, when they were to shout!'

"Mayor Jones then presented himself, and spoke as follows:

" 'Mr. Waite: In the name and on behalf of all the citizens of Toledo, I extend to you a cordial welcome home.

" 'A little less than a year ago, when it was announced that you, sir, a citizen of our city, had been selected as one of three distinguished counsel to present our long disputed claim against Great Britain for arbitrament before one of the most learned and august tribunals the world had ever seen, we naturally felt a just pride in so distinguished an honor. If, sir, we were proud of the selection, with how much greater satisfaction do we hail the achievements which you and your illustrious associates have won in that great trial for the honor and glory of our country, and the cause of human peace everywhere.

" 'The proceedings of that great tribunal have attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and constitute an epoch in history; and we believe that it will exercise a potent influence for good in all coming time, in substituting reason against force, peace against war. This conflict, in which you have borne so distinguished a part, will become one of the landmarks of our Christian civilization, and we may safely leave the verdict to the impartial judgment of mankind.

" 'Our city is justly proud of the intellectual achievements which you, as one of her sons, have gained in that great contest,

and again, in her behalf, I bid you welcome back among your old friends and neighbors. Thrice welcome home!'

"As soon as the applause which greeted Mr. Waite, as he stepped forward, had subsided, he replied briefly to the Mayor's address of welcome. The following is a synopsis:

"He thanked them for their kind reception. A little less than a year ago, they had bidden him God speed on the mission he had then undertaken. More than once, since that time, he had asked himself, 'will the friends I left, be my friends when I return?' This demonstration convinced him that his friends were still here, and that they had by no means forgotten him.

"It was not expected that he would enter into any detailed statement of the proceedings at Geneva. The Tribunal there assembled had rendered an honest judgment, which had been reached after a patient and careful examination of the facts, by men willing and anxious to do right. In time, Great Britain herself would acknowledge its justice. It was not surprising that she should now manifest impatience. She had been charged with a neglect of her international obligations, and upon the trial it had been found that the charge was true.

"He believed that a great step had been taken towards the settlement of national disputes by arbitration; a long stride towards the era of universal peace. We might not live to see the day when there would be no more war, but he thought we might witness the time when, before resorting to the power of the sword, nations would at least attempt to settle their disputes by peaceful arbitration. Great Britain was the first to consent to be tried by such a tribunal, upon a charge of neglect in the performance of her duties as one of the family of nations, and the United States the first to seek redress in this way for such a wrong. The world would give them each full credit for the example which they, in the midst of their power, had thus put forth for the imitation of others.

"After giving expression to the satisfaction he felt in being once more with his neighbors and friends, and again thanking them for the cordial reception given him, Mr. Waite withdrew inside the hotel, where a lengthy season of hand-shaking closed the proceedings.

"Mr. Waite is now in the prime of life, and of useful activity; and it may be reasonably assumed that higher honors than even those he has yet attained, await him in the line of his profession."

Mr. Waite was elected without opposition as a member of the

Constitutional Convention of 1873, and was made its president. It was while this convention was in session January, 1874, at Cincinnati that the name of Mr. Waite was sent to the United States Senate by President Grant, naming him for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Salmon P. Chase. His nomination was unanimously approved. This happened just a year after his own admission to the practice in that distinguished tribunal. His selection was received by the members of the convention and by the citizens of Toledo with marks of unusual approval, both the bar and laity of his home city expressing their gratification at his appointment. He left Toledo on the 13th of February, and assumed his office on the 4th of March following. The excessive labor demanded by his position in research and study of authorities and principles was met by him with energy and ability, and his services received general approbation. The words of a member of that court, after his own resignation from that tribunal, are herewith quoted:

"From the day of his entrance into office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he has been indefatigable in the discharge of its great duties; patient, industrious, and able. His administrative ability is remarkable. None of his predecessors more steadily and wisely superintended the Court, or more carefully observed all that is necessary to its working. Nothing under his administration has been neglected or overlooked. He has written many of the most important decisions of the Court."

At one time Chief Justice Waite was talked of for the presidency, but he discouraged all such suggestions. He served as Chief Justice a little more than fourteen years, and died at Washington on the 23d of March, 1888, almost a half century after his admission to the Bar of Ohio.

Concerning Daniel O. Morton, an able attorney of early Toledo, and who was on the commission that codified the laws of Ohio under the constitution of 1851, the late Judge Doyle who in his boyhood knew Morton well, told this: Daniel S. Price another Toledo lawyer and Morton were in the habit of closing their offices on Saturday afternoons and meeting at a bowling alley on the west side of Summit Street between Adams and Madison, kept by one Ozro Collins. Mr. Morton would employ young Doyle, whom he always called "Johnny," to set up the pins for him, saying: "Now, Johnny, I want you to set up the pins for me; if I lose I will give you ten cents, but if I win I will give

you a quarter." Johnny learned to set the pins so that he usually got his quarter.

William Baker was born in Norwalk, Ohio, February 5, 1822; was educated at the Norwalk Academy and Granville College (now Denison University); studied law with Goddard & Converse, of Zanesville; graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844, and the same year located in Toledo. In 1847 he formed a partnership with Myron H. Tilden, which lasted until Judge Tilden removed to Cincinnati in 1850. In 1857 he entered into partnership with William A. Collins. Mr. Collins was elected common pleas judge in 1870 and a few years later Rufus H. Baker became a partner. Barton Smith entered the firm a little later and the name of Baker, Smith & Baker was adopted. For thirty-five years William Baker was one of the prominent trial lawyers of Toledo. Most of his practice was in real estate, equity and commercial litigation. He died at Toledo on November 17, 1894. The firm of Baker, Smith & Baker still has a continuity in Toledo.

There is a coincidence in the lives of William Baker and Edward Bissell. The latter was born at Geneseo, New York, September 24, 1824, and at an early age came with his parents to Toledo. He graduated at Yale in 1844 and two years later he graduated in law at Harvard. He then served in the Mexican war as a private soldier in the Texas Riflemen, coming to Toledo in July, 1847, just about the time the law firm of Tilden & Baker was organized. Mr. Bissell studied in that office for a few months and was then admitted to the bar. He then spent some time in the South, returning to Toledo in 1856 and beginning the practice of his profession. In March, 1863, he became the senior member of the firm of Bissell & Gorrill, his partner being William H. Gorrill. In connection with their law practice, the firm also conducted an abstract business and was also interested in real estate operations. Their office was over the old First National Bank on Summit Street.

On December 24, 1863, Mr. Bissell married Miss Sarah A. Secor, of Toledo. Five children were born to this union, some of whom still live in the city. Mr. Bissell died on November 23, 1894, only six days after the death of William Baker, also an alumnus of the Harvard Law School, sometimes an opponent in the trial of cases, but always a close friend.

Frank H. Hurd although a prominent member of the Toledo Bar, was better known for his political career, and his championship of "Free Trade." He was a son of Judge Rollin C. Hurd

of Mt. Vernon, O., was born at that place December 25, 1840, and graduated at Kenyon College, class of 1858. After his admission to the bar in 1861, he was in 1863 elected prosecuting attorney of Knox County. In 1866 he was chosen to the Ohio Senate and prepared the "Code of Criminal Procedure," which was afterwards made the law by the Ohio Legislature. In 1869, Mr. Hurd located in Toledo and formed a partnership with Charles H. Scribner—Scribner & Hurd, and later Scribner, Hurd & Scribner; Harvey Scribner, the judge's son, being the junior member of the firm.

Mr. Hurd was elected city solicitor of Toledo in 1871 and was reelected in 1873. In 1874 he was the democratic candidate for Congress. During the campaign he pledged himself, if elected, to use his influence to secure a new post office building for Toledo, to cost not less than $500,000. He was elected and succeeded in getting an appropriation for the building still standing in 1929 on the corner of Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street. He also secured an appropriation of $75,000 for improving the channel of the Maumee River—the largest appropriation that had been made for that purpose up to that time. He was elected a second time to Congress in 1878, and a third time in 1882. From the time he retired from Congress in 1885, when he was defeated by Jacob Romeis, republican, down to his death on July 10, 1896, he gave all his time to the practice of his profession. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of Hurd, Brumback & Thatcher, which had been organized on January 1, 1894. The other members of this firm were Orville S. Brumback and Charles A. Thatcher, both of whom were still practicing law in Toledo in 1929.

Joseph D. Ford (Joe Ford) was a notable and versatile lawyer, strong in criminal trials for the defense. He studied law with the firm of Baker & Collins and was admitted to practice in 1867. He died in a hotel in Cincinnati, in June 1894.

Charles Kent was leader at the bar. Henry H. Commager was a prominent early attorney and David H. Commager, his son, is still remembered in the courts of Toledo. Also the Hon. James M. Ritchie, father of the lamented Judge Byron F. Ritchie of the Common Pleas Bench, both once in Congress; John F. Kumler and E. W. Tolerton. I. P. Pugsley was one of the ablest of the Common Pleas judges; and there were Judge Charles Pratt, Rufus H. Baker, David R. Austin, Clayton W. Everett, James M. Heuston, Judge Reuben C. Lemon, Judge Louis H.

Pike, and A. W. Scott. Clarence Brown, J. Kent Hamilton, and still later Charles T. Lewis, were all able jurists, and most successful in their profession and in business. And there was James H. Southard, also, long a member of Congress. The firm of Swayne, Swayne, Heyes & Tyler is well remembered as having the finest offices in this section and one of the best law libraries in Ohio. Noah H. Swayne has left his imprint on Toledo. Of the latest who have passed on are Judge Curtis Johnson and his brother Ben W. Johnson and Judge John P. Manton.

John H. Doyle, lawyer and of the Common Pleas and Supreme Court bench, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 22, 1844. He was Irish. He received his education in the Toledo public schools and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years and became a member of the law firm of Bissell & Gorrill, and the abstracting firm of Bissell, Gleason & Company. Wesley S. Thurstin was a member of the law firm also. Among Judge Doyle's famous cases was the "River Tract Case" where he successfully defended the title of the residents of River Tract, No. 6. Another celebrated case was that of Comptore vs. The Wabash Railroad Company, where, after thirty years of litigation, Doyle's client collected over $900,000 on bonds, not secured by mortgage. His term on the Common Pleas bench in the Sixth Judicial District, began in 1880. He was appointed on the Ohio Supreme Court bench by Governor Foster in 1882. Twice he was nominated for the same position by the republican party, but both occasions being "Democratic years," he was defeated. The position of judge of the United States District Court was offered him by both Presidents McKinley and Taft, but declined. He was at the head of the firm of Doyle & Lewis, attorneys, at the time of his death on March 24, 1919.

WOOD COUNTY COURTS

With the "traveling the Circuit" an epoch of the long past, the genial, merry-making days of the bench and bar, the happy Bohemianism has been replaced somewhat by the more formal business methods, although the social qualities are not entirely a lost art.

When the Legislature on February 20, 1820, carved fourteen new counties out of the territory of Northwestern Ohio, purchased not long before from the Indians, the act provided for the organization of only two counties—Wood and Sandusky.

Maumee was named in the law as the temporary county seat of Wood County, and April 1 following was designated as the time for the voters to meet at their usual place of holding elections to select county officers. The law also provided that justices of the peace and constables previously elected under the jurisdiction of Logan County, which county had held jurisdiction, such as it was, over this section, should fill out their unexpired terms of office. As stated elsewhere, the unorganized counties of Hancock, Henry, Putnam, Paulding and Williams, under this law were to be attached to Wood for civil purposes, until provided by further legislation. Thus, Wood County at that time had jurisdiction over the territory now comprising the original six counties named, from which have at various times since, as indicated in the chapter on the "Evolution of Ohio Counties," been formed the additional counties of Lucas, Fulton and Defiance. Collister Haskins, who in 1824 settled where is now Portage, Wood County, was present as one of the grand jurors at this first court opening of Wood County at Maumee, evidently in Almon Gibbs' store, and he tells the story as follows:

There is no bell ringing in the lofty tower to call the jurors, attorneys, and witnesses together. The clerk and his deputies are not hurrying to the courtroom with arms full of heavy court records. There is no clerk, and there are no record books. The attorneys are not edging up quietly to the sheriff's desk to learn if important witnesses have been notified and are likely to be present.

Curious as it may seem to those conversant with later judicial history, lawyers were scarce at that first court. The event had not got noised about very far; but they soon began to come. Before court had been in session long, three arrived, showed their credentials, and asked leave to practice. Where lawyers are found, there are certain to be clients. But if lawyers were a little scarce, the court was "numerous."

George Tod was president judge at this first court, and his associates were Samuel Vance, Horatio Conant, and Peter G. Oliver. Four judges are considered, even now, as quite an imposing "bench;" and no doubt the proud dwellers in the new county seat felt, and justly, too, that quite an added dignity and prestige attached to their ambitious little city because of its court honors. David Hull was the name of the first sheriff who rapped on the table and opened the Common Pleas Court. The first official act was to appoint Thomas R. McKnight clerk. While McKnight

was hunting up suitable stationery and a record book, C. J. McCurdy was appointed prosecutor for the state.

This completed the organization of the court, and they were now ready for business. Many duties attached to the Common Pleas Court then that do not belong to it now. All probate work belonged to it; such as the appointment of guardians, granting administration, recording wills, taking bonds, etc. Besides this, the court granted all licenses. Every business paid license then: Taverns, stores, ferries, bridges, warehouses, all had to pay rates fixed by the court. Thus, it will be seen that the Common Pleas Court embraced in its scope of work some of the most important functions of government in this new settlement—even the vital one of creating revenue; and the records, happily yet in a good state of preservation, afford us an insight into many interesting facts not elsewhere to be found.

Passing over many interesting details, the last session of the Wood County Common Pleas Court, held at Maumee, was on February 12, 1823. Walter Colton, William Pratt and John Hollister, associate judges, presided. When the county seat of Wood was changed to Perrysburg, the first court session held there was on March 27, the same year, with the same associate judges presiding. In May following, Judge Tod arrived at Perrysburg to hold court, but finding no suitable place for the session, he solemnly "adjourned court" to the house of John Hollister, who then lived at Orleans, at the foot of Fort Meigs, where he finished the session. Hezekiah L. Hosmer told this of a noted trial at Perrysburg:

"John Knowles, an old citizen of Perrysburg, died from poison in 1839, under circumstances creating strong suspicions that he had been murdered by his wife. Knowles was considerably advanced in years, and the possessor of a comfortable estate—the fruit of hard labor and economical habits. A year or two prior to his death he married a young, attractive looking girl, who had been for some time a house-maid in several families in the town. Very soon after their union he was rendered miserable by her violent temper and extravagant habits. Anxious to sever the tie which caused his misery, he, on several occasions, came to our office for legal advice; but divorces were not so easily obtained then as now, and we could offer him no better consolation than to advise kindness and indulgence. His health was failing and he was frequently attacked with severe spasms. On one occasion he intimated that he believed he had been poisoned.

"In one of these attacks he died, and a post mortem examination confirmed his suspicions. Arsenic in considerable quantity was found in the stomach. The wife was arrested, indicted and tried for murder upon evidence which would have been ample to convict a man. Her sex saved her. The trial was very interesting—the Count and Spink conducting the prosecution, against Willis Silliman and Stowell. I thought, at the time, that the argument of the Count to the jury was irresistible, and fastened the guilt so strongly upon the defendant that escape would be impossible. Silliman, who enjoyed a good reputation as an advocate, was adroit and eloquent, and received credit for a successful defense; but, really, nothing but the fact that Mrs. Knowles was a young and rather good-looking woman saved her."

In 1869-1870 the county seat of Wood was removed to Bowling Green. Among the old attorneys still remembered at the Wood County Bar were Edson Goit, Asher Cook, S. W. Clay, Judge H. H. Dodge, John A. Shannon, D. W. H. Day, Francis Hollenbeck, and D. K. Hollenbeck, his son; John H. Reid, John W. Canary, W. A. Benschoter, Jasher Pillars, J. R. Swigart, and later, J. O. Troup, Robert Dunn, Judge Guy C. Nearing, S. P. Harrison, and, of course, many others.

Frank A. Baldwin, one of the ablest judges on the Common Pleas bench, was the last judge elected in this subdivision under the old system and held over under the new regime. Elmer G. McClelland was the first Common Pleas judge of Wood County, elected under the new law, and at this writing, in 1929, was the incumbent.

SANDUSKY COUNTY COURTS

One of the best informed men upon the courts of Sandusky County was the late Basil Meek, who wrote a most valuable history of that county, and from his writings is taken a large part of the information upon the subject of Sandusky County courts.

The first term of Common Pleas Court held in the county was on May 8, 1820, and was opened by proclamation of Sheriff Willis E. Brown. Present, Hon. George Tod, president judge; Israel Harrington, David Harold and Alexander Morrison, associate judges; and Jacob Parker, of Richland County, prosecuting attorney.

On the return of the venire for the grand jury, it being found that the same had not been issued the length of time required by

law, the proceedings were challenged, and the panel quashed, and thereupon the sheriff was ordered to select a new grand jury from the bystanders, which was accordingly done. The following were selected:

Joshua Davis, Elijah Brayton, Charles B. Fitch, Reuben Bristol, Elisha W. Howland, Jonathan H. Jerome, William Morrison, Josiah Rumery, Nicholas Whitinger, William Andrews, Ruel Loomis, James Montgomery, Caleb Rice, Robert Harvey, Thomas Webb; whereupon Charles B. Fitch was appointed foreman and took the oath prescribed by law, and his fellow jurors, after having taken the same oath, received a solemn charge from the court and retired.

These grand jurors seem to have been diligent, for the next day closed their labors for the term, by returning seven indictments, three of which were against persons for selling liquor to Indians.

Among the other four was one against one Almeron Sands for assault and battery on the body of Calvin Leesen. Leesen, the person assaulted, was one of the parties indicted for selling whiskey to the Indians. Sands was immediately arraigned, and entering a plea of guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $15. This was the first indictment returned and the first judgment ever entered in this court.

At the opening of the May term, 1822, Judge Tod presiding, with associates Israel Harrington and Jeremiah Everett, the report of Charles R. Sherman, Nehemiah King and Edward Payne, the commissioners, theretofore appointed to locate the seat of justice, was made and filed, establishing the same at the "Town of Sandusky" (Fremont). The journal of the proceedings shows that thereupon court adjourned, to be held at the schoolhouse in said Town of Sandusky, and accordingly met pursuant to such adjournment the same day, May 23, in said schoolhouse. This was a hewed log structure, standing near the spot on which the present old Central School building (Fremont), at the corner of Croghan Street and Park Avenue, now stands, the courts being held there for three or four years.

Among the proceedings of this term appears the report of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice of Seneca County, fixing the same at the Town of Tiffin. It will be remembered that at its erection in 1820, Seneca County, for judicial purposes, was attached to Sandusky, and so remained

till January 22, 1824, and its judicial proceedings were during that period held and recorded in Sandusky County.

The first jury trial in Sandusky Common Pleas was at this term, being a prosecution for arson, against a woman by the name of Sally Wolcott, charged with burning a building owned by one Moses Nicholas. The jury found her not guilty.

The first term of the Supreme Court of Sandusky County was held in the schoolhouse mentioned, on July 30, 1823. Charles R. Sherman and Jacob Burnet, judges; both distinguished for learning and ability as jurists. The latter had been United States senator, as the successor of William Henry Harrison. Yearly terms were thereafter held in the county by Supreme Judges Sherman, Burnet, Hitchcock, Collett, Brush, Wright, Lane, Wood, Grimke, Birchard, Reed, Avery, Spaulding and Caldwell, two of them being present at each of the several terms, all of whose names appear from year to year in the Supreme Court journal of the county.

At the August term, 1845, of this court, Stanley Matthews, who a third of a century later became associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was admitted to the bar. Rutherford B. Hayes was a member of the committee who examined him as to his qualifications for admission, and as President of the United States appointed him to the Supreme bench.

At the May term, 1824, of the Common Pleas, the case of Nimble Jim, an Indian, against John Chena, a white man, was tried. This was a case in replevin to recover possession of an Indian pony. Elutherus Cook, of Sandusky City, was attorney for the Indian, and ex-Judge Parish, of Columbus, appeared for the white man. The Indian's statement was: That he had raised the pony from a colt, and that he was three years old only; and having been put out a few miles from where the white man lived, on a hunting excursion, the pony left him and was making his way home to the Seneca Reserve, and was taken up by the white man, who refused to give it up, claiming that he had raised it from a colt and that it was four years old.

To prove that the horse was raised by the Indian, there were four Seneca Indians called as witnesses, the first being George, the chief. The question arose, by what form were savage Indians to be sworn to tell the truth. Judge Lane, through an interpreter, put this question to George:

"Do you believe the Great Spirit will punish you if you tell a lie about the horse?"

George replied to the interpreter that he would not tell a lie for any man's horse.

The judge then ordered them, through the interpreter, to hold up their right hands, and put the following oath to them: "You, and each of you, do believe that the Great Spirit will punish you —each one—if you tell a lie about the ownership of the horse now in dispute between the Indian and white man?"

The white man brought four witnesses into court who testified that he had raised the pony and that he was four years old the last spring.

Judge Lane thereupon ordered the sheriff to find three men who professed to know the age of a horse by examining his mouth. The sheriff found three men, who examined the mouth of the horse, after which they testified that the pony was but three years old that spring. The Indians all testified that the pony was but three years old. The jury, however, to the surprise of all, awarded the pony to the white man. The Indians present showed their resentment, and the white men attending court, to pacify the Indians, made up a purse of money and bought the pony of the white man and gave it to the clearly rightful owner, the Seneca Indian, and that satisfied the Indians.

February 10, 1824, a reorganization of the judicial circuits placed Sandusky County in the Second Circuit with the counties of Union, Delaware, Marion, Wood, Williams, Huron and Richland, with Hon. Ebenezer Lane, of Huron County, president judge, who continued to hold court in Sandusky until he was elected to the Supreme bench in 1830. He was succeeded by Hon. David Higgins, 1831, of Huron County. Judge Higgins was succeeded by Hon. Ozias Bowen, 1838, of Marion County, who afterwards became a Supreme judge in 1856 under the new constitution. The circuits from time to time underwent changes, and Lucas and Erie counties, with others, were in the same circuit with Sandusky, and Myron H. Tilden, 1845, then of Lucas, became president judge. He afterwards moved to Cincinnati and became a judge of the Superior Court there. He was succeeded as Common Pleas judge by Hon. E. B. Saddler, 1847, of Erie County, who held courts till the close of the old system.

All these have passed from earth, leaving unblemished records as able, just and upright judges: Israel Harrington, David Harold, Alexander Morrison, Charles B. Fitch, Jeremiah Everett (father of Homer Everett), Jacques Hulburt, Morris A. Newman, Joel Strawen, James Justice (father of Mesdames Dr. Wilson,

Dr. Failing and Homer Everett), Elisha W. Howland, Luther Potter, Jacob Nyce, Isaac Knapp, George Overmyer Sr., Alpheus McIntyre, Jesse S. Olmstead (father of Mrs. Charles Foster), Frederick Chapman, Samuel Hufford.

The first courthouse, a frame two-story building 24 by 36, with offices below and courtroom above, was ordered erected April 23, 1823, and is still standing on the spot where completed, opposite Fort Stephenson Park, north, on point of hill west of Arch, between Croghan and State streets. A log jail was built on the same grounds, and in it were imprisoned the murderers, Sperry and Thompson, and here Sperry committed suicide, and from it Thompson escaped, but was recaptured.

Among the old members of the Sandusky County Bar were: Harvey J. Harmon, Rudolphus Dickinson, Samuel Treat, William W. Culver, Ralph P. Buckland, John L. Greene Sr., Lucius B. Otis, Rutherford B. Hayes, Homer Everett, Cooper K. Watson, A. B. Lindsey, George W. Glick, Thomas R. Finefrock, and Edward F. Dickinson. George R. Haynes was Common Pleas judge in 1883, and judge of the Circuit Court from its organization, February 9, 1885, to his death.

SENECA COUNTY COURTS

The first court for Seneca County was held at Tiffin, April 12, 1824, in the old Hedges Building, on Virgin Alley. Ebenezer Lane was the presiding judge, as in the other new Northwestern Ohio counties. The associate judges sitting with him were William Cornell, Jacques Hulburt and Matthew Clark. Agreen Ingraham was the sheriff, and Neal McGuffey clerk of courts. For lack of business the session lasted but half an hour. Judge Lane held the sessions following, and then came Ozias Bowen of Marion. The first session of the Supreme Court, where they visited each county, was held at Tiffin, July 28, 1826. Judges Charles R. Sherman and Jacob Burnet were on the bench. R. Dickinson was the first attorney who settled at Fort Ball the year the county was organized. The second lawyer was Able Rawson, who first visited Tiffin in 1825. There were only a dozen families in the village then. His law library consisted of "Swift's Digest" and "Chitty's Pleadings." Dickinson was the first prosecuting attorney. He later located at Lower Sandusky (Fremont).

One of the most prominent of the early lawyers of Tiffin was Joshua Seney, who also served as clerk of the Supreme Court and as treasurer of Seneca County. His three sons, George E., Joshua

and Henry, followed him in the profession. George E. remained in Tiffin, Joshua took up his law practice in Toledo, being the father of the later George Seney of Toledo, while Henry Seney began his law career in Kenton and later was on the old Circuit Court bench. He was the father of Attorney Allen Seney of Toledo. George E. Seney of Tiffin studied law in the office of Luther A. Hall there; at the age of twenty-six he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Morrison R. Waite, later chief justice, was the first lawyer to argue a case before him. He wrote and published "Seney's Ohio Code," was active in the Civil war and was in Congress from 1883 to 1891, and held many other responsible positions.

Seneca County has always been noted for its able list of the legal profession. There were Warren P. Noble, Judge John McCauley, and many others. On the Courthouse Square, Tiffin, stands a monument erected to the memory of Gen. William Harvey Gibson, spoken of in the article on the Civil war.

Of the nine judicial districts formed under the Constitution of 1850, the First embraced Seneca, and it was redistricted in 1853, when this county, with Wood, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, was placed in the third subdivision of the Third Judicial, with Lawrence W. Hall judge of the district. Judge N. C. Whiteley was elected in October, 1856. In April, 1857, an act was passed providing for the election of an additional judge for this district, and in the fall of that year George E. Seney was elected judge of Common Pleas Court.

Josiah S. Plants was elected in the second subdivision in October, 1858. In 1866 Charles R. Mott was elected. A. M. Jackman was chosen in 1871. When Judge Jackman resigned, Judge Thomas Beer was elected. James Pillar was elected without opposition in 1872; Thomas Beer defeated Josiah Scott in 1874; and he was reelected without opposition in 1876. Henry Dodge was elected in 1877, and John McCauley was one of the judges of the first subdivision of the Tenth District. In 1882 Judge Henry Dodge was elected, and in 1883 George F. Pendleton was chosen, and he was reelected in 1884. George E. Schroth was on the Common Pleas bench from 1893 to 1899, and was an able judge.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Although Hancock County was formed in 1820, it was under the jurisdiction of Wood County until 1828, when it was organ-

ized with its own government. Hence, it had no courts until the latter date, when three of its citizens, Robert McKinnis, Abraham Huff and Ebenezer Wilson were made associate judges, and at a meeting of these associates, William Vance was, on March 14, 1828, made clerk pro tem. However, it seems that there was no regular court session until in November, 1829, when the first term of Common Pleas of Hancock County was held, with Ebenezer Lane presiding and the above named three in attendance as associates. Even then there was only one case up for trial.

Judge McKinnis arrived in Hancock County in 1822, and Judge Wilson in 1826, and filled the position of associate judge for fourteen years. Anthony Casade of Bellefontaine was the first prosecuting attorney. His first year's salary was $40. The first grand jury was made up as follows: Jacob Poe, Joseph De Witt, John P. Hamilton, Asa Lake, Charles McKinnis (son of the judge), Reuben Hales, Mordecai Hammond, William Wade, John Boyd, Henry George, William Moreland, James McKinnis (another son of the judge), William Taylor, Edwin S. Jones, and John C. Wickham. The first petit jury summoned, or that answered their summons, were: Joseph Johnson, John Beard, John Huff, William Moreland Jr., John Tullis, John J. Hendricks, Thomas Thompson and James Pettis. Either there were not enough citizens to make a complete jury or there was no business, for the jury was discharged without completing the panel. The first case tried was a damage suit of Robert Elder and wife against Asa Lake and wife, in which the plaintiffs secured a judgment with costs of $2.22.

Edson Goit, who later moved to Bowling Green, was the first resident lawyer of Findlay. He first stopped at Lower Sandusky on his way west through Ohio, in 1827, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Hearing that Findlay had no lawyer, he struck out for the new county seat of Hancock, by the way of Tiffin, and arrived at Findlay on foot after a three days' journey. The same month of August, 1832, he was made prosecuting attorney. The second lawyer to establish himself in Findlay was Arnold Morrison, who came in 1835, but remained only a few years. John H. Morrison, one of the best known members of the pioneer bar, located in Findlay in the fall of 1836, coming from Bucyrus, where he had been prosecuting attorney of Crawford County. Other members of the bar following were Judge Hall, Jacob Barnd, Charles W. O'Neal and Abel Parker. Two others

were James M. and Charles S. Coffinberry, sons of the old "Count" Coffinberry.

Hancock County has had many able lawyers. Among those of a later date were Aaron and Jason Blackford, both noted jurists in their way, but of different temperament. And there was John Poe, father of Attorney Merle Poe. The Hon. Jacob F. Burket, father of Harlan F. Burket, was for many years one of the leaders of the Findlay Bar and was an able member of the Ohio Supreme Court. Judge Bope, father of Attorney Ed Bope, was another conspicuous personage among Findlay and Northwestern Ohio lawyers.

At this writing, in 1929, the Findlay Bar has the distinction of having as one of its members, one of the oldest lawyers still active in practice in the country, and the oldest practicing attorney at the bar in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys. Elijah T. Dann was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, June 20th, 1840. He received his early education in the old log schoolhouse in the Black Swamp of Wood County, was in his younger years a printer, and then a school teacher. In the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. At the close of hostilities he began the practice of law at Findlay in 1866 and has been active in the profession continuously for the sixty-three years since that date. He is president of the Hancock County Bar Association and at the time this was written had just retired as the commander of the local Grand Army post. His early years at the bar were spent primarily in the trial of criminal cases, and he has tried some five hundred or more felony cases and nearly sixty homicide cases.

WYANDOT COUNTY

By Charles U. Read

The first court in Wyandot County was held April 8, 1845, by Abel Renick, William Brown and George W. Leith, associate judges. The only business was the appointment of Guy C. Worth as clerk of courts. Soon afterward the judges met again to admit to probate the last will and testament of Adam Weininger. They also appointed Moses H. Kirby, Dr. Joseph Mason and John D. Sears as the first school examiners.

The first case to be heard was that of Peter B. Beidler vs. Azariah Root, contesting the election for surveyor. The sheriff summoned fifteen "good, true and lawful men" to hear the case.

They decided that Mr. Beidler was entitled to the office. Other cases heard during the term were against persons keeping taverns, gaming houses and nine-pin alleys without licenses.

The first murder case was that of Henry Gammell in 1849. In a hand-to-hand struggle following a dispute at cards, at Crawford, Gammell killed a man named McMullen. He was acquitted on a plea of self-defense. From that time to the present Wyandot County has had its share of civil cases, but the criminal cases have been comparatively few and mostly of a trivial nature.

The county officials in 1928 are: Earl B. Carter, Common Pleas judge; Charles F. Frey, Z. G. Murray, and O. P. Kraft, county commissioners; H. H. Ritterspach, clerk of courts; H. B. Stansbery, sheriff; B. C. Harman, auditor; Charles A. Wentz, treasurer; R. C. Boucher, recorder; Orry R. Fox, surveyor; A. E. Walton, prosecuting attorney.

An old writer ably said, "The business of the lawyer is to deal with the daily affairs of men, which constantly become more complex. Change follows change in modern society without intermission. The true lawyer is the man of the hour, and upon his ability and integrity society is largely dependent."

When it comes to the bench and bar, Wyandot County has always been distinguished and her citizens have filled a prominent place in the profession of law in Ohio. From 1845 until 1851 the higher courts held at [illegible]usky were designated as Supreme Courts of the State of Ohio. Judges who officiated here during that period were Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard, Edward Avery, Nathaniel C. Reed, Peter Hitchcock, William P. Caldwell and Rufus P. Spalding.

With the adoption of the State Constitution in 1851, District Courts were established. Wyandot County was placed in the Third Common Pleas District, where it remained for many years, later being transferred to the second subdivision of the Tenth Judicial District. The county now has its own Common Pleas judge, who is also the head of the probate division.

Judge Ozias Bowen, of Marion, presided over what was known as the Common Pleas Courts of Wyandot County from July 1, 1845, to November, 1851. He was succeeded by Judge Lawrence W. Hall. Other early judges were William Lawrence, Bellefontaine; Machias C. Whitley, Findlay; George E. Seney and Josiah S. Plants, Bucyrus; Jacob S. Conklin, Sidney; Chester R. Mott, Upper Sandusky; Abner M. Jackson and Thomas Beer, Bucyrus.

Judge Hall was the first resident attorney, coming to Upper

Sandusky in 1843. He often became grandiloquent and held the jurors awe-stricken with his fiery oratory. He is said to have used these words in belittling the testimony of an adverse witness in a hog-stealing case: "Gentlemen of the jury, you may put one foot upon Mars, and the other upon Jupiter, and lay your telescope astraddle of the sun, and gaze over this wide creation, and you can't find a man as mean as John Smith."

Chester R. Mott was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1813, and after gaining a common school and academic education he engaged in teaching. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1827. He came to Upper Sandusky in 1844, assisted in the organization of the county and was the first prosecuting attorney. He was elected county auditor in 1849 and again in 1851. In 1857 he represented Hardin and Wyandot counties in the State Legislature. He was again elected prosecutor in 1865, and the following year was chosen judge, serving five years. He was also mayor of Upper Sandusky at one time.

Moses H. Kirby was born in Halifax County, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1798. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1820, and three years afterward was admitted to practice. After serving as prosecutor in Highland County and member of the Legislature from there, he was elected Secretary of State. He next served as prosecuting attorney of Franklin County. In 1842 he was appointed by President Tyler receiver of the Land Office at Lima. The office was moved to Upper Sandusky in 1843. He served as prosecutor of Wyandot County for twenty years at various times and was also probate judge and state senator.

John D. Sears was born in Delaware County, New York, February 2, 1821, and became a resident of Crawford County in 1836. He attended Ohio University and later studied law at Bucyrus. He came to Upper Sandusky March 3, 1845, and took a large part in promoting the civic progress of the village. He served as a member of the Third Constitutional Convention in 1873. He also was mayor of Upper Sandusky.

There were several other legal lights connected with the pioneer history of Upper Sandusky. Among them were the following: Robert McKelly was the first probate judge in 1851. He was director and president of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad before it became a part of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, now a portion of the great Pennsylvania System. Capt. Peter A.

Tyler came to Upper Sandusky in 1852. He recruited a company of Wyandot County men and joined the Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I., in the Civil war. George W. Beery became a resident of Upper Sandusky in 1847 and was appointed internal revenue assessor of the Fifth Congressional District by Abraham Lincoln. He subsequently organized the Wyandot County Bank.

B. P. Smith, for some years a resident of Carey, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850. Henry Maddux practiced law for a number of years in Upper Sandusky, and in 1870 was elected prosecuting attorney. Nelson W. Dennison, an early lawyer, published the *Democratic Vindicator* for a time. Col. Cyrus Sears practiced law a few years with his brother, John D. Sears.

John Berry served both as prosecuting attorney and as mayor of Upper Sandusky. Curtis Berry, Jr., served three terms as clerk of courts and was state senator for two terms. He resided in the building part of which is now the Elks' home, near the site of Fort Ferree and at the spring made famous by Dickens and where Colonel Crawford's men stopped to quench their thirst.

Thomas E. Grissell engaged proficiently in the practice of law and also served as clerk of courts. Elza Carter was a prominent member of the Wyandot County Bar and served as state senator. Darius D. Hare was clerk at the headquarters of General Sheridan, at New Orleans, in the War of the Rebellion. He was an able attorney and served as mayor of Upper Sandusky. He also sat in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

Allen Smalley was with Commodore Farragut's fleet, at Mobile, Ala., in the Civil war. In 1874 he began the practice of law in Upper Sandusky and was well known in legal circles for many years. He was superintendent of the Upper Sandusky schools for a short time and in 1890 was elected Common Pleas judge, serving for ten years. Peter B. Beidler, admitted to the bar in 1874, was Probate judge for nine years and also Mayor of Upper Sandusky. Joel W. Gibson, admitted to the bar in 1875, served as revenue collector, Probate judge and mayor of Upper Sandusky, in spite of the handicap of crutches, his right leg having been amputated after he was wounded at Winchester in 1863. Darius D. Clayton followed the practice of law for a number of years and was also prosecuting attorney. Robert Carey was admitted to practice in 1880. He served many years as referee in bankruptcy in this district, being first appointed in 1898. He was also Mayor of Upper Sandusky.

James T. Close was admitted to the practice of law in Virginia and the District of Columbia in 1877. He became a resident of Upper Sandusky in 1882. Besides serving two terms as prosecuting attorney, he was official court stenographer of the district for many years, his ability in that line coming in for high commendation.

The above mentioned attorneys have all passed into the shadow of the great beyond, as have also T. D. Lanker, Benjamin Meck, George Goodrich, David C. Parker and other worthy members of the Wyandot County Bar. In several instances the progeny of these men of law have successfully followed in their footsteps. Thomas M. Kirby, grandson of Moses H. Kirby, is now a well known attorney of Cleveland. Earl B. Carter, son of Elza Carter, is Common Pleas judge of Wyandot County. W. C. Hare, son of Darius D. Hare, is a successful attorney in Upper Sandusky. John T. Carey, now residing in Arizona, son of Robert Carey, was for years an attorney of note in Upper Sandusky and also served the town as mayor. Charles F. Close, brilliant son of James T. Close, was for a number of years Common Pleas judge of Wyandot County, when elected being the youngest judge in the state. Previous to that he had served as prosecuting attorney. He resigned as judge to join the legal staff of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, in Cleveland, with which legal firm he is still associated.

Wyandot County attorneys in 1928, other than those previously mentioned, include Franklin J. Stalter, who was prosecuting attorney, mayor of Upper Sandusky and a member of the 1912 Constitutional Convention; W. P. Rowland, who served as Probate judge; L. M. Bowers, who was Probate judge; A. K. Hall, a leading practitioner who has held the position of prosecuting attorney; A. E. Walton, present prosecuting attorney; George J. Stecher, whose son, Day, was admitted to the bar in 1928; Russell H. Kear, state representative, and David Greger, all of whom practice in Upper Sandusky; H. G. Chambers, who has served as mayor of Carey, and Rufus R. Kurtz, Sycamore. J. S. Hare, who was reared in Upper Sandusky and formerly practiced law here, is now mayor of Dennison.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

By J. A. Deindoerfer, Sr.

So far as known, James L. Gage was the first attorney in the Village of Defiance. He himself wrote, under date of March 24,

1862: "In the winter of 1826 I opened a law office in Defiance, then in Williams County. I think it was the first in the county. It was in an upper room in the inn of Benjamin Leavell, an upright man, in whose family I boarded. My office was also my bedroom, and on public days it was also the bedroom of many others." However, Mr. Gage did not remain long in Defiance, but moved from place to place, finally settling permanently at McConnellsville, Ohio. Most likely Horace Sessions, who came to Defiance in 1833 from Painesville, Ohio, was the first permanent attorney. He practiced here for many years and died at Adrian, Mich., June 6, 1868. In 1835 William Seamans was admitted to the bar at Defiance, after having served as auditor of Williams County and also as justice of the peace. It was he who built the first brick residence in Defiance. In 1838 he entered into a partnership with his brother John B. Seamans, who came to Defiance from Lafayette, Ind. Owing to ill health, William Seamans soon withdrew from the practice of law, and in 1846 built the flouring mill at the upper lock, with his brother-in-law, Frederick Stevens. A year later he resumed the practice of law, but soon thereafter moved to Lafayette, Ind., and still later to Leavenworth, Kans., where he died September 15, 1860. His brother, John B. Seamans, returned to Lafayette, Ind., and there, in addition to practicing law, published the *Journal.* He passed to the great beyond August 22, 1853. Other early practicing attorneys were George W. B. Evans, who assisted in organizing Defiance County and later followed the lure of gold to California; John M. Stilwell, who also served for a number of years as justice of the peace and later located at Bloomington, Ill.; Woolsey Wells, who came to Defiance as commissioner for the sale of Western Reserve school lands and after practicing law here for several years moved to Fort Dodge, Iowa. George B. Way and William Sheffield, who were for quite a number of years successful practitioners; David Taylor, who came to Defiance in 1852 and during the Civil war served as a paymaster in the Union Army. Other and in most instances later prominent attorneys in Defiance were Samuel H. Greenlee, Eastman H. Leland, Gilbert L. Myers, Samuel A. Strong, Thomas F. Cowan, William Carter, B. F. Enos, S. T. Sutphen, Henry Hardy, N. G. Johnston, Henry B. Harris, John P. Cameron, Alexander S. Latty, James B. Woods, W. H. Hubbard, K. V. Haymaker, John W. Winn, L. B. Peaslee, Henry Newbegin, B. B. Kingsbury and John W. Slough. S. T. Sutphen served as mayor, prosecuting

attorney and Common Pleas judge; B. F. Enos as city solicitor and prosecuting attorney; Henry Hardy as recorder and member of the Legislature; N. G. Johnston as city solicitor; W. H. Hubbard as city solicitor and Common Pleas judge; John P. Cameron as mayor, clerk of the courts and Common Pleas judge; William Carter and Thomas F. Cowan as mayors; Alexander S. Latty as Common Pleas judge for twenty years; John W. Winn as prosecuting attorney, member of the Legislature and member of the 1912 Constitutional Convention; James B. Woods as prosecuting attorney; W. D. Hill as city solicitor, mayor, member of the Legislature and member of Congress; B. B. Kingsbury as a member of the City Council and school board, and John W. Slough as mayor, sheriff and prosecuting attorney (by appointment). The present bar consists of John P. Cameron, E. W. Costello, R. H. Sutphen, Harry B. Brattain, M. A. Goller, Victor L. Mansfield, C. W. Palmer, H. B. Mullholand, Tellis T. Shaw and Edwin S. Diehl.

Patrick Goode was the first occupant of the judicial bench in Defiance County. His successor according to the best obtainable information was Pierce Evans. Very few people remember these first two judges. Not so Alexander S. Latty, who occupied the bench from 1857 to 1877 and whose reputation as an able jurist and fair and impartial judge still lives in the memory of the older inhabitants in this entire section. Well remembered to this day is also Selwyn N. Owen, who succeeded Judge Latty on the bench. He resigned before the expiration of his term, having been elected as a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio. A fine gentleman of more than ordinary scholarly attainments was Judge Owen and one of the outstanding jurists of all times in the Buckeye State. Silas T. Sutphen succeeded Judge Owen, and he in turn made way for Wilson H. Snook. W. H. Hubbard then served as judge from 1897 to 1907. His successor was John P. Cameron for one term, he refusing to be a candidate for another term. Since the expiration of his tenure of office Fred L. Hay has occupied the bench and is generally recognized as a man of thorough knowledge and excellent judgment.

OTTAWA COUNTY

The first term of court for Ottawa County which was not formed until in March, 1840, was held at Port Clinton on April 5, following. The judge presiding was Samuel Hollinshead, with Roger Kirk and Samuel and Galbraith Stewart associates. The

clerk was Stanton H. Brown. With many French and German settlers arriving, the major portion of the court's business was granting naturalization papers. Most of the attorneys who attended the early court sessions at Port Clinton were from Sandusky and Fremont. On the dockets of Ottawa County are found the names of such men as Judge John L. Greene, Ralph P. Buckland, W. F. Sloan, Spink & Hosmer, Charles L. Boalt, Joseph W. Root, George Reber, William W. Ainer, Parish & Saddler, J. H. Magruder, Lucas S. Beecher, Pitt Cooke and Homer Everett. Among the prominent attorneys of Port Clinton now are George A. True, and Ruel Crawford (True & Crawford) and Alfred L. Duff, of the one-time firm of Graves, Stahl & Duff. Judge Scott Stahl now of Toledo, was appointed to the Common Pleas bench by Governor Harmon in 1911 and in 1912 was elected to that position for the six years' term but resigned in 1914.

An historical law case tried at Port Clinton during the Civil war involved the question of recognition of the Confederate States as a government de facto. It resulted from the arrest of Bennet G. Burley. Burley was tried in the Common Pleas Court on the charge of robbery in forcibly taking the watch of W. O. Ashley, the clerk of the steamer *Philo Parsons.* In bar of these proceedings was pleaded the fact that the defendant was the authorized agent and acting under the direction of the Confederate Government in all that he did, and that he did nothing not warranted by the laws and usages of war. Judge John Fitch, presiding, held that the Confederate States were, at the time named, a government de facto, exercising sovereignty; being in a state of war with the Federal Government, the defendant could not be held amenable under the civil laws for acts performed under the authority of the Confederate Government. The court, however, held that in case the jury should believe that the taking of Ashley's watch was for the personal benefit of the defendant, and not in the interest of the Confederate Government, he was punishable under the state laws. The result was a disagreement of the jury, which stood eight for guilty and four for his discharge.

Burley escaped from the jail after the disagreement of the jury. James P. Latimore was, at that time, sheriff of the county, and he was unable to retake his prisoner. Burley stayed for a few days with a farmer living in Bay township, a few miles west of Port Clinton. This farmer, whose name was William

Mulcahy, put him on horseback and went with him to Detroit. Mulcahy later returned home leading the horse which Burley had ridden to Detroit. After reaching Canada, Burley wrote to Sheriff Latimore and requested him to send Burley some books which he had left at the jail, and sent Latimore some money to pay for certain expenses which the sheriff had paid for Burley. The escape of Burley was without fault of the sheriff, but Mr. Latimore says that he was a most congenial and interesting gentleman. Later Burley became a war correspondent for one of the great London dailies.

PAULDING COUNTY

Paulding County although formed in 1820, was attached to Wood County for governmental purposes until the organization of Williams County in 1824, when Defiance was the seat of government until 1839, when Paulding became a full fledged, organized county. New Rochester, platted in 1835 by Doctor John Evans of Defiance, Robert Clemmer and the Reverends Joseph Miller and Nathaniel Ladd Thomas, and situated on the right bank of the Maumee River about one mile north of the present Village of Cecil, was then the only town in the county and there was located the county seat. In 1839, New Rochester had some thirty families, and all the buildings—stores, taverns, shops and homes were built of logs. In that year Nathan Eaton, John Hudson and Gilman C. Mudgett were appointed associate judges of the Common Pleas Court. These judges met late in 1839 and appointed Horatio N. Curtis, clerk, and Andrew Smith, Sheriff. The first session of this court was held in the spring of 1840 with Emery D. Potter presiding judge. When the Wabash & Erie canal was run through that section some two and one-half miles south of New Rochester it sounded the death knell of the village and in 1841, the seat of government was moved to Charloe on the left bank of the Auglaize River, by the canal and near the east line of the county. New Rochester became only a memory. At Charloe a small courthouse was built of brick by B. F. Hollister as an inducement for locating there the county seat.

In August, 1850, Ezra J. Smith, county surveyor, platted the Town of Paulding for George Marsh and James Watson Riley, who owned the land, and upon the passage of an act of the Legislature to that effect, this then new village in the deep wilderness was made the county seat and where the courts and governmental

affairs of the county now carry on permanently. When Charloe lost the county seat, the two-story brick courthouse reverted to the heirs of Hollister, the builder, but they turned it over to the village and it was used for school and church purposes, and as a place for public gatherings, including a dance hall and a room for holding elections. The first Paulding courthouse was burned in 1868 and a makeshift affair put up in its place, which was superseded by the present structure in the square in the center of the town, built in 1888.

Charloe, apparently, did things right. The first jail there was built in 1842 of brick also. The settlers were mostly orderly and the prison seldom had an occupant. The first jail in Paulding was a crude, log affair, escapes were frequent, as civilization brought more boarders. A substantial new jail was built in 1874.

Associate judges in early days were more frequently not lawyers. A story about the first court mentioned above, runs as follows:

"Robert McCreary, or 'Bob' McCreary, as he was familiarly called, a waggish sort of a genius who resided in Paulding, attended the court-room one morning in the early fifties, and looking up to where the presiding judge and the three associates sat, he shrugged his shoulders and smilingly said: 'Ah, a thousand judges on the bench this morning!' 'Why, how is that, Bob?' some one said. 'Why, one and three cyphers, doesn't that make a thousand?' The point was quickly seen, and a general current of mirth ran through the courtroom." However, the associate judges were of most part, brainy men of good judgment, and their part in the decisions were founded upon justice rather than the technicalities of law.

When the first session of court in Paulding County was held, there were no resident lawyers, and Edwin Phelps of Defiance was appointed prosecuting attorney. In the course of time lawyers began to locate at Charloe, and Alexander S. Latty, D. N. Harrington, John W. Ayres and John D. Carleton opened offices there. When the change was made to Paulding, most of these attorneys followed. Latty was the first Common Pleas judge after the office of associate judge was abolished. He served on the bench for many years. Among the later able attorneys of Paulding, Wilson H. Snook was on the Common Pleas bench 1891 to 1897 and John S. Snook was judge of the same court, and a member of the 57th, 58th, and 65th congresses.

HENRY COUNTY

The first court in Henry County was held in a log addition to the tavern owned by George Stout, which he built for that purpose. The crude affair was compelled to answer the needs for administering justice, perhaps sometimes injustice, until 1844, when a frame building was put up near the site of the present courthouse. It was a two-story structure, with the county offices on the lower floor and the courtrooms in the second story. Michael Shannon was the builder and for the job he was paid $2,000. The first jail was also of logs but in the new building provision was made for the confinement of offenders of the law in the basement. Before that for a time prisoners were taken to Maumee City for confinement. Among the notable escapes from the first jail was that of a white man charged with murdering three Indians. It is not stated that he was ever brought to trial.

This second frame courthouse, including all of the records except the tax duplicates, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The question of a permanent location for the county seat then came up, Damascus and Florida being the other points in rivalry for the honor. There was a bitter fight over the subject and it was not until 1848, that the commissioners took action, and their records of the date of March 7th that year show the following:

"Whereas, the subject of erecting public buildings for the County of Henry is being agitated in different parts of the county at this time; and whereas, a majority of the people of the county are opposed to the erection of such buildings, or any contract for the same, until the subject of the removal of the county seat shall have been fairly and fully canvassed by the people at the next annual election, and their wishes acted upon by the Legislature at its next session; therefore,

"Resolved, that the subject of erecting, contracting for or constructing public buildings for Henry County, be postponed until after the rising of the next General Assembly."

The question was finally settled in 1849. Two town lots were donated and added to the grounds already owned by the county and new buildings completed in 1852. One building was for the jail and rooms for holding court, with the prison on the lower floor. The other building contained four fireproof rooms for the county offices. This courthouse was in turn destroyed by fire in 1879, followed by the present well built structure of brick and Berea sandstone, completed in 1882. A building for a new jail and sheriff's residence was also completed.

As told by Judge David Higgins elsewhere, he presided at the first term of court in Henry County, after its organization. While this county with others was formed in 1820, it was then attached to Wood County for civil purposes until the organization of Williams County in 1824, when its seat of government was moved from Perrysburg to Defiance. Henry was organized with its own county government in 1834, when Judge Higgins presided at the first term of court in the old log cabin. With him were associated David J. Cory, Reuben Waite, and Pierce Evans. Frederick Lord was appointed prosecuting attorney. J. N. Evans was clerk, and E. Husted, sheriff, as told by Judge Higgins. He was succeeded in 1837 by Ozias Bowen, who held courts here for several years. Bowen was afterwards elected to the State Supreme Court. When the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit was created, in 1839, Emery D. Potter was elected to the office of presiding judge and continued to hold court in this county for five years, when he resigned to take a seat in Congress, to which body he had just been elected. Judge Potter was succeeded by Myron H. Tilden, who afterwards became president of the Cincinnati Law School.

When the District Court was organized, Frederick Lord and William H. Berry were the only attorneys living in the county. Mr. Berry succeeded Mr. Lord as prosecutor, and he was succeeded in turn by James G. Haley, the third attorney, who was admitted to the bar in 1840. He also served in the Legislature and as Probate judge. James McKenzie located here for a while, and afterwards drifted into the newspaper work at Kalida. Edward and William Scheffield settled in Napoleon about the year 1841, and began the practice of law. The former rose to a high position at the bar. Ebenezer Lathrop was also one of the early lawyers, and in addition there were a number of circuit riders, as they were called, who followed the courts around and practiced at Napoleon as well as elsewhere.

When the state was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, in 1852, John M. Palmer was elected judge in the subdivision in which Henry County was located. His first term of court was commenced on the 24th day of May, 1852. Alexander S. Latty, of Paulding County, succeeded him, and served for twenty years. Selwyn N. Owen, of Williams County, afterwards a member of the Supreme Court of the state, was one of the judges who presided over this court. The late Michael Donnelly was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was first chosen to the Common Pleas

bench, but in November, 1905, was elected one of the Circuit judges. This was merged in the Court of Appeals, and on this bench he served very acceptably until his death in 1915.

Justin H. Tyler arrived in Napoleon in 1852, and lived here until his death in 1910. During the years of his active practice he was one of the most prominent men at the Henry County Bar, and filled a number of the offices to the high satisfaction of his constituents. Sinclair M. Hague came to Henry County in 1859 and located in Napoleon, and was followed in the succeeding year by James A. Parker.

As also mentioned elsewhere, Napoleon has furnished several judges for the higher courts, including the late Ernest N. Warden on the Appellate bench. Hon. D. D. Donovan, a present leading attorney of Napoleon and former member of Congress, has several times declined high judicial honors. The late William W. Campbell was a leading member of the Napoleon Bar.

FULTON COUNTY

Fulton County was formed February 28, 1850, from Lucas, Henry and Williams counties, and consequently had no local court sessions until late in the history of Northwestern Ohio. At that time provision was made that all litigation pending in the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams, which concerned the territory or people within the new county, should be carried to a conclusion in those counties regardless of Fulton being established. The county was attached for judicial purposes to the then Thirteenth District. The act creating the county provided that court should be held at some convenient house in the township of Pike until a permanent seat of justice should be established. Consequently the home of Robert A. Howard was selected by the associate judges, William Parmalee, John Kendall and H. C. Hough. The first meeting of the court there in 1850 was turned into a game of ball in celebration of the event, as there was no serious business before the august body. Judge Ebenezer B. Saddler of Sandusky City presided (at the court session and perhaps umpired the ball game), with Abraham Flickinger, Socrates H. Catley and William Parmalee associate judges.

Several sites were put forward for the location of the county seat at the first meeting of the county commissioners, including Delta, Etna, Spring Hill and Fluhart's Corners. After a spirited contest, each settlement presenting their advantages, the commissioners selected a site in the township of Dover as the most

central and advantageous. But there was no name for the site. In the discussion the well known Dresden W. H. Howard, who was at the meeting, was asked to suggest a name, and he put forth, among others, that of "Ottokee," the name of a prominent Ottawa Indian chief. The suggestion met with instant approval and was adopted. When the election was held upon the question of a county seat, Ottokee received a plurality of the votes cast, but not a majority. Consequently the agitation of the subject continued. However, the site selected was well chosen, and in 1851 the first courthouse was built. It was a frame structure, two stories, and about 40 by 80 feet in size. The court and jury rooms were on the upper floor, with the offices for the county officials on the ground floor. It was built by Amos H. Jordan at a cost of about $6,000. The building was commodious and was surmounted by a large dome. In 1853 the first jail was built at the county seat. It was a substantial frame building, lined with heavy planks, and thoroughly spiked. Although built of wood, there never was an escape, excepting two prisoners who got out through the door, which was left unlocked by reason of the carelessness of the jailer. The sheriff's residence was connected with the jail. Ottokee grew and prospered.

Then came a project that changed the whole situation. A railroad was built through the county several miles to the south of Ottokee, which ran from Toledo to Chicago. The county seat question again became an important issue. Under an act passed in 1863, a vote of the county was taken to have Wauseon, laid out in 1854, made the county seat. The proposed change was defeated. Then the Delta advocates took up the cudgel. Another vote was taken the following year (1864) providing for the removal of the seat of justice to Delta. This proposition was also defeated. Then came the disaster to Ottokee. The courthouse there was burned and all the records destroyed. Undismayed, the Ottokee citizens and her backers caused the construction of a new brick building for court sessions and a separate structure for county offices.

With the progress of Fulton County, Wauseon and Delta, both on the railroad, grew and prospered. Another vote was taken in 1869, for the removal of the county seat from Ottokee to Wauseon, and the proposition was carried. A condition was made that Wauseon raise $5,000 towards the construction of new buildings, and the amount was placed in the hands of the county commissioners January 19, 1870, by Isaac Springer, the trustee

of the fund. The builders were Alexander Voss and H. B. Ensman. The old buildings at Ottokee were utilized as a county home for the unfortunate aged and indigent.

Reuben C. Lemon, later of Toledo, and on the Common Pleas bench, Amos Hill and Lucius H. Upham, were the only attorneys in Fulton County at the time of its organization. John H. Reid, later of the Wood County Bar, was the first prosecuting attorney of Fulton, and Michael Handy followed him in that office in 1852. Nathaniel Leggett was also another early member of the bar there, and a little later Moses K. Brailey, who arrived in 1857 from Norwalk. He was in the Civil war and at its close was brevetted brigadier-general. "Jim" Brailey, a son, of Wauseon and Toledo, is yet remembered.

Among a later generation were William H. Handy, W. W. Touvelle, Thomas F. Ham, John Q. Files and others. Judge Handy was on the Common Pleas bench and spent his last years in Ottawa. By the way, in the older political times, "The Hams" (brothers), Touvelle, Jim Brailey, Files, John C. Rorick (not an attorney) and a few others handled the Republican politics of Fulton County, and at the conventions held generally the balance of power, and always made the most of the coveted situation. The inimitable and great-hearted L. M. Murphy, late of Maumee, was once prosecutor of Fulton County.

Fred H. Wolf has been on the Common Pleas bench of Fulton County since 1915.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Putnam County was laid out by the legislative act of February 12, 1820, and organized for self-government in 1834. The first county seat was Kalida (Greek, Kallidinus), suggested by the whirling, beautifully gyrating current of the Ottawa River, upon the banks of which the town was platted in 1834. The first term of Common Pleas Court for Putnam was held May 8, 1834, in the dwelling house of Christian Sarber, one-half mile south of Kalida. Judge William Helfenstein presided, and Henry Morris, William Cochran and Silas McClish had been named by the governor as associate judges. Daniel W. Gray was chosen clerk of the session, and Amos Evans made prosecuting attorney. By what authority is not clear, Kalida had been five years before, in 1829, selected as the county seat. One of the first acts of the court was to grant a tavern license at Kalida to Arthur E. Martin, license fee $5.

William Cochran was granted a license to run a tavern at his residence in Jennings township. When the county was organized a frame courthouse was built, and a jail of heavy logs, the money therefor being raised by the sale of town lots. These primitive county buildings were replaced by substantial structures of brick in 1839, which were in use in 1864, when destroyed by fire. The question was then agitated for a change of the county seat to Ottawa, on a main railroad line, and at an election held in 1866 Ottawa was chosen by a majority of 672 votes, in a total vote cast of 3,154. There was a proviso that the citizens of Ottawa raise the sum of $15,000 for county buildings, which was complied with.

At the first session of the court held at the new courthouse in Kalida, in April, 1835, George B. Holt was the president judge. The first case was that of Joshua Waggonseller vs. Jacob Deweese, an action in chancery. At one of the early sessions, Isaac McHenry, aged seventy-two years, came into court and made a declaration in order to obtain the pension granted to soldiers of the Revolutionary war. The first grand jury reported six indictments, of which four were for selling liquor without a license.

Originally the majority of the lawyers lived in Kalida, the first county seat, and when the seat of justice was removed to Ottawa practically all of them followed to the new county capital. Among the early attorneys of Ottawa were: J. B. Woodruff, T. J. Logan, D. I. Brown, Richard Lameson, Charles A. Wright, Azariah Budd, Day Pugh, James R. Linn, James Anderson, Ely Holmes, Josiah Gallup, C. J. Swan, H. F. Knowles, John Buchanan, Stansberry Sutton, Joseph Foltz, J. J. Moore, F. H. Gillette, A. A. Skinner, W. L. Berge, John Norris, J. N. Palmer, Benjamin Metcalf, N. W. Ogan, Elam Day, Sidney Sanders and W. H. Handy. When the Circuit Court was organized, in 1884, John J. Moore, of Ottawa, was elected one of the three judges to that bench. John M. Sheets, after serving a short time on the Common Pleas bench, was elected to the office of attorney general of Ohio, in 1900, which position he filled for two consecutive terms.

Of the leading later attorneys were John P. and Daniel M. Bailey. John P. Bailey was chosen Common Pleas judge in 1906 and served until his death, and was succeeded by Ephriam R. Eastman, who is yet practicing law at Ottawa. Putnam County has one of the finest courthouses in Ohio.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

When Wood County was organized, in 1820, Williams County for judicial purposes was within its jurisdiction, the county seat being at Maumee, then Perrysburg. As elsewhere noted, when Williams County was organized for self-government, February 2, 1824, the counties of Henry, Paulding and Putnam were attached to it for governmental purposes. By the act of the Legislature of the date of January 13, 1825, Defiance was made the county seat. The first session of the Court of Common Pleas for these counties was held at Defiance, April 5, 1824, in the second story of Benjamin Leavell's store, by Ebenezer Lane, as presiding judge, and Robert Shirley, John Perkins and Pierce Evans as associates. John Evans was appointed clerk. At the next session of the judges, Leavell was licensed as a merchant for one year, the license fee being $10. He was also licensed to operate a ferry across the Maumee River, as was George Lantz "at the crossing of the state road"—now Jefferson Street, Defiance.

On the first Monday in December, 1839, a commission of three was appointed by the Legislature to locate a permanent seat of justice of Williams County. The commission consisted of Joseph Burns of Coshocton, James Culbertson of Perry, and Joseph McCutchen of Crawford County. Williams Center and Pulaski put up their claims for the county seat, and Defiance was evidently out of the running because of its location too far from the center of the county. As a central point was desired, John A. Bryan of Columbus, then auditor of state, who owned land in the proper location, had a town laid out and surveyed by a civil engineer named Miller Arrowsmith. There were no cabins convenient and the surveyors lived in tents while they were running the lines. Mr. Bryan donated the ground in the center of his new village for the county buildings, and perhaps also having further influence, the commission selected this central situation for the county seat and the town was named Bryan. There stood upon the site as fine a growth of timber as could be found anywhere in Northwest Ohio. In the clearing of the site not a tree of the original growth was permitted to stand. Volney Crocker had the contract for clearing the public square, and every old forest tree was doomed to perish. To provide a habitation for himself during the time that he was engaged in the work of cutting down the timber, Mr. Crocker built a rude shanty, which was the first building upon the site of Bryan.

The first term of court for Williams County held at the new county seat of Bryan was on April 19, 1841, before the new county buildings were completed. Emery D. Potter was the presiding judge, with William D. Haymaker and Jonas Colby associate judges. Edwin Phelps was chosen clerk, and John Drake was the sheriff. The grand jury at the session was as follows: John Bowdle, Horace Hilton, James Partee, Jacob Kniss, Zachariah Hart, William Travis, Francis Loughhead, Daniel Wyatt, George W. Durbin, Jacob Dilliman, Isaiah Ackley, Amos Stoddard, Seth Stinson, Frederick Miser and Jacob G. Wilden. Twelve indictments were returned. Four indictments were for selling liquor, three for assault and battery, three for gambling, one for assaulting a constable and another for an "affray." Four petitions for naturalization were presented. Judge Potter held the next session of court in September the following year, his associates on the bench being Reuben B. James, William D. Haymaker and Jonathan B. Taylor. At the June term, 1845, E. H. Leland, prosecuting attorney of the county, was indicted for gambling and Judge Thomas Kent was indicted for assault and battery. Both, upon being tried, were acquitted. Evidently the early settlers generally settled their differences with their fists. A larger portion of the early commercial cases were for assault or perhaps selling liquor contrary to law, or for gambling.

The early lawyers of Williams County included, in 1837, Horace Sessions, Curtis Bates and William Seamans. Later came William C. Holgate. In 1842 the names of lawyers upon the tax list included the following: William Seamans, William Carter, Horace Sessions, William C. Holgate, George B. Evans, Edwin Phelps, E. H. Leland, and George L. Higgins. In 1844 the following names were found upon the bar docket as residents of Bryan: Leland, Blakeslee, Case, Foster, Joshua Dobbs, Huyck, and James Welsh. Joshua Dobbs was the first man to be elected Probate judge under the constitution of 1850. One of the most conspicuous members of the Williams County bar was Selwyn N. Owen, who served several terms on the Common Pleas bench and sat with distinction upon the Ohio Supreme Court.

Later noted lawyers were Judge Charles A. Bowersox and Charles E. Scott, both of whom were on the Common Pleas bench and in their different ways popular with the fraternity. Williams County and the Bryan Bar has also become conspicuous, from the fact that it furnished the Hon. Judge John M. Killits

for the United States District Court bench, who served faithfully and well until his retirement from regular service late in 1928.

BENCH AND BAR NARRATIVES

During the War of 1812, near where now stands the courthouse of Richland County, upon a corner of the public square of Mansfield, there was built a block-house, probably two of them, where in times of danger from the menacing Indians the nearby settlers gathered for safety. Among the occasional occupants of this place of refuge was the family of George Coffinberry, who located near Mansfield about the year 1809, coming from Virginia. One of the family was Andrew, a son, born at Martinsburg, that state, in 1788. For two years he was in the naval service, but after the struggle with England, young Coffinberry read law in the office of John M. May, Mansfield, and located in the practice of that profession at Perrysburg, Wood County, in 1836. However, before that time he was one of the circuit riders around the courts of Northwestern Ohio, the Common Pleas and Supreme, and his experiences until his death at Findlay, Ohio, May 12, 1856, were varied and most interesting. He was counsel for Governor Lucas of Ohio in the Ohio-Michigan boundary controversy and accompanied the Governor to the "frontier battle line" on the Lower Maumee in 1835. His associates at the bar of justice were such men as Tom Ewing, Ebenezer Lane, Charles H. Sherman, William and Henry Stanberry, Willis Sillman, Josiah Scott, Hosmer and Henry B. Curtis, and in his later years George B. Way, John C. Spink, Thomas W. Powell, Henry S. Commager, D. O. Morton, M. H. Tilden and M. R. Waite. He was not a college man, but was a good French and German scholar, a student of literature, with geology his hobby.

Judge Coffinberry obtained his sobriquet of "The Count" by reason of his noble carriage and exceptional dressy appearance and neatness. A sketch says that in these personal matters Judge Emery D. Potter, Sr., was also fastidious, and during his judicial service, accompanied often by roystering members of the bar, and tossed about for lodgings in miscellaneous places, he would permit no one to share his room and bed except the Count.

When traversing the circuit, the journeys nearly always being on horseback, the Count carried in his portmanteau, or saddlebags, an elaborate wardrobe. It was during a heated term of the summer solstice, when the roads were supposed to have been exhausted of water and mud, that Judge Potter, Judge Higgins,

Mr. Coffinberry, John C. Spink, James G. Haley, and some others, left Defiance for Kalida, to attend the opening of the Common Pleas Court. The good Count had decked himself in his best, fearing no evil in the form of rain or of water or mud; but somehow, before the party traversed those thirty-two miles, his apparel, so faultless on starting out, was in a condition when he reached Kalida to exhibit him as the most sorry specimen of the whole party, the mud-marks upon his linen being more conspicuous than those upon the coarser garments of his travelling companions, and giving his clothing the general appearance of the unchangeable spots of the leopard. He was in ill-humor with himself, by reason of his personal appearance, when he entered the village; but the contents of his portmanteau enabled him to appear next morning, as usual, "neat as a pin."

Many good stories are told of the Count. One evening he attended the wedding of two of his good friends, John M. May, Jr., and Miss Eliza Wolf, and as a consequence slept rather late the next morning. His four-year-old son, on being told to "go wake daddy," was informed by the delinquent parent that he had "been out helping Mr. May catch a Wolf." Evidently all the parties concerned were housed under one roof, for the little fellow in his undressed condition toddled straight for the groom's room and gleefully shouted, "Mr. May! Mr. May! I'se want to see your Wolf." Whereupon May replied, "Here she is 'Gunner,' come and see her," at the same time lifting the fellow up, who was "caught fairly in the arms of Mr. May's 'Wolf.' "

Knapp, the historian, tells this of the Count:

"Being pitted against Judge Higgins, at Kalida, in the defense of a slander suit, the judge, who was a venerable looking man, with a pale face and hair as white as snow, closed his speech by reading, with solemn voice and reverent air, several verses from the Bible condemnatory of the tongue of the slanderer, &c. Apprehensive that it was getting to be a solemn occasion for his client, the Count slowly rose to his feet, adjusted his spectacles, elevated his nose to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in a most clerical tone addressed himself to the court and said: 'Your Honors, shall we sing.' The judges struggled to comport themselves with becoming dignity; but it would not do; judges, jurors, lawyers and spectators were convulsed with laughter, but the Count looked as solemn as a funeral, while Judge Higgins' unfortunate client was being literally laughed out of court.

"The Count and his son James were upon one occasion opposed

to each other in a trial before the Wood County Common Pleas, of a suit brought to recover damages for deceit practiced in the sale of a horse. A young gentleman of about his own age had given very damaging evidence to the younger Coffinberry's case, and for the purpose of belittling the witness, and having the jury understand that he was but an inexperienced boy, James on cross-examination continually addressed him as 'George,' which the Count thought unbecoming in his son, and disrespectful to his intelligent witness. Finally James said: 'George, won't you tell the court and jury what state of flesh that horse was in?' Whereupon the Count leaned over the table towards his son, and whispered just loud enough to be heard by everybody in the court-room: 'Jeems, that creetur was probably in a state of horse flesh.' 'Jeems' subsided."

James M. Coffinberry, this son, by the way, was born in Mansfield in 1818, possibly in the old Mansfield block-house. He studied law with his father, the Count, when the family lived at Perrysburg, and became an able lawyer and judge. He served as prosecuting attorney of Lucas County for two or three terms. and about 1845 removed to Findlay, Ohio, where he purchased and edited a Whig paper, *The Findlay Herald.* At the same time he practiced law in Hancock, Wood, Allen, Putnam, Van Wert and other Northwestern Ohio counties. He moved to Cleveland in 1855, where he took high rank at the bar, was elevated to the Common Pleas bench, and for years was one of the leaders in his profession.

General Hill of Toledo, in 1873, related to Knapp the following anecdote of the elder Judge Coffinberry: The dignity and grace of the Count, in addressing a court or jury, were conspicuous, and even his attitude was very marked. In the year 1840 he was the Whig candidate for the State Senate, and Col. William Sawyer, then a resident of Miamisburg, Montgomery County, was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Patrick G. Goode. It was during the famous "hard-cider and log cabin" campaign, and party spirit ran high. Colonel Sawyer, having been advertised to address a meeting at Maumee City, the friends of Mr. Coffinberry challenged Sawyer to engage in a joint discussion to be held at Perrysburg. Colonel Sawyer promptly accepted the challenge. The odds were unequal, as the Count, although a lawyer of acknowledged power, possessed none of the elements which form the successful politician; while Sawyer was an old campaigner, and thoroughly posted on public measures

and party issues, and on all the arts and devices of the politician. Under the arrangement, Sawyer made the opening speech. He charged upon the leaders of the Whig party that they were aristocrats, controlling the banking and moneyed interests of the country, and that their professed sympathy with the real dwellers in log cabins was a sham and a fraud. The wire-pullers of the Whig party, he said, occupied the palaces of the land, and were arrayed in purple and fine linen. (And here he gave a significant glance at the Count himself, designed to convey the intimation that he was "one of 'em.")

"As to myself," continued Sawyer, "I was born in a log cabin, and I yet reside in a log cabin. My blacksmith shop, where, when at home, my circumstances compel me to severe toil about twelve hours out of the twenty-four, is a log cabin. My associations, sympathies and hopes have ever been, and now are, identified with the pioneers of the country, and the occupants of log cabins. Can my highly aristocratic friend who is to follow me in this discussion, and who resides in a lordly mansion almost within sight of this audience, say this for himself?"

Slightly embarrassed and vexed, the Count rose, struck his characteristic "attitude," and commenced by deprecating the personal allusions in which his friend, Colonel Sawyer, had thought proper to indulge. To get even with his opponent, he tossed his head back to a point that looked towards the zenith, and exclaimed, with great emphasis: "Yes, gentlemen, if there is any merit in having been b-o-r-n in a log cabin, I, too, Mr. Chairman, and ladies, and fellow citizens, was born in a log cabin—in the first instance!" The latter part of the sentence being one that he was accustomed to use in his opening addresses before courts and juries. This incident virtually closed the political controversy between Mr. Coffinberry and Colonel Sawyer, and, for that campaign, at least, virtually placed the former upon the retired list.

A scene further related, which says that at the time of its telling (1873) would be considered rare in a courtroom, but which was characteristic at the time, happened at the fall term of the Court of Common Pleas held in Napoleon, in 1839, the first year of Potter's judicial service. The court at this time occupied the second floor over the kitchen and dining room of the tavern kept by General Leonard. This was a story-and-a-half log house, covering about 16 by 25 feet of ground. The court were seated upon a platform slightly elevated at the end of the room opposite

the narrow doorway and staircase; and to the right of the court sat the jury, a rough-looking but honest body of men, as fully alive to the responsibilities of their oaths as any twelve men who could probably now be selected to discharge the same duties in Henry County. The jury occupied a single row of puncheon seats, so placed that they could rest their shoulders against the log walls of the building, something after the custom adopted for a class of boys and girls in an old-time spelling school.

"The case on trial was an old one—not as musty, probably, as the chancery suit described by Dickens, 'Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce;' yet it had much odor of antiquity. It was familiarly known to the old habitues of the court sessions, and particularly to the clerk who wrote the docket as 'Morehead vs. Rohn;' and a suit that originated in a claim of plaintiff for a pig, which he valued at two and a half dollars. As near as can be ascertained, the claim was commenced before a justice of the peace some time during the first quarter of the present century (1800); and Judge Potter found this case upon his calendar when he held his first court at Napoleon. As regards both parties to the controversy, it will be inferred, all reflections upon the disputed title to the swine aside, that the litigation in its inception and progress developed in both adversaries qualities savoring in an eminent degree of pig-headedness. At this term, all expedients for further delays and postponements having been exhausted, and the uncompromising belligerents having each expended nearly their substance—the 'bottom dollar' of both being then visible to the naked eye—there was reason to believe that the conflict would be brought to a final close. Defendant's counsel was an old and able attorney, and extremely punctilious on points of judicial decorum (having himself occupied the bench), and was also possessed of a mercurial and sanguine temperament. The oft-repeated testimony in the case was again rehearsed and closed. The attorney for defendant had labored faithfully for his client, and it now became in order for him to address the jury. It was his habit to wear spectacles not only when he had occasion to refer to and read the law authorities and his manuscript notes, but also during the time occupied in expounding matters to the jury, which he had a peculiar style in adjusting, so arranging them that one of the glasses would cover an eye, while the other would be turned downward, and rest upon his cheek. Hence he would only 'go one eye' on the jury, or on any other given object. It was also his custom to select a

single juryman, and concentrate his look and speech upon him alone. This he was particular to do in the present instance.

"But it so happened that at one end of the range of puncheon seats occupied by the jury, and that end the head and most conspicuous, as well as most convenient to the grotesque vision of the attorney, there was a vacant space just large enough to seat another man. A spectator who had become weary of standing upon his feet, discovered this opening, and at a moment when the lawyer had paused in his address, and was engaged in a search for some law authority on the table before him, this 'sovereign' quietly took possession of the vacant place. The attorney lifted his countenance from the book, having read his authority; and, not discovering that one had been added to the lawful number of jurymen, resumed his address: 'Gentlemen, of the jury' (looking full in the face, through both eyes—one, as usual, naked, and the other clothed with a lens—at the raw recruit, whom he had mistaken for one of the jury, and, judging from his conspicuous position, very likely the foreman). 'Gentlemen of the jury, I want to know what this man' (meaning, of course, the plaintiff) 'has come into court for? Why is he here? Now, I repeat, gentlemen of the jury, why is he here?'

"The self-chosen juror, not doubting that these high-sounding interrogatories were addressed to any other than himself, made haste to utter a tremendous oath, that fairly 'roared in the index' —there were some profane, vulgar people in those days, as there are many now—'I'm around, sir, a witness; have been here these three days, waitin' for my fees, and nary a dime can I git. That's what I'm here for! Pay me my witness fees, sir, and I'll git out.'

"The attorney was shocked, dumbfounded, and very tremendously insulted. An explosion by members of the bar, bench, and others was imminent. The court put on its most elaborate marble front. The brethren of the bar, among whom were the genial and mirth-loving Count Coffinberry, James G. Haley and John C. Spink, struggled manfully to maintain the proprieties; broad grins overshadowed some of the countenances of the jury and spectators; while the unconscious offender sat as one suffering from a momentary paralysis. The irate counsel, choking with passion, and losing sight, in the pangs of his exacerbation, of the wealth of humor involved in the scene, demanded the protection of the court, and the condign punishment of the offender! This appeal was promptly complied with by Judge Potter, so

far as to say to the man: 'My friend, you will please find a situation a little lower down, and leave this space to the jury.'

"And thus ended this commingled tempest of wrath and merriment, and the attorney, after a while recovering his equanimity, proceeded with his address to the jury."

Willard V. Way of Perrysburg, conspicuous in these early days of the Maumee and Sandusky region, told this of John C. Spink, one of the most brilliant and genial lawyers of the Lower Maumee:

"Some time in the fall of 1834, I was at the old courthouse, on Front Street (Perrysburg), and Spink was riding past on an Indian pony. I had some business with him, and requested him to stop. He replied that he had an engagement at Sloane's tavern, on the opposite side of the street, and requested that I cross over there, where we would transact our business. I informed Spink that his request was unreasonable, owing to the condition of the streets (at that time there were neither sidewalks nor cross-walks, and a sea of mud extended from the courthouse to Sloane's), and in order to reach there I should be compelled to walk a great distance around. Spink, in a joking way, said that I should get up behind him, on the pony, and ride across. I seconded the joke, and sprang on; my feet, after getting on, reached to the ground. I had scarcely mounted when the pony commenced kicking, and practicing a lively double shuffle, plunging out into the depths of the sea of mud and water; but it was too late for me to get off without going to my knees in the mud. Spink headed the pony for the tavern, and the beast persisted in doing just what might have been expected of him, if he had been indulging at the bar, and about leaving the tavern. The farther we progressed, the more frantic became the kicks of the pony until we got nearly across the street, and where the mire was deepest, when Spink and myself were tossed over the animal's head into a world of trouble. When we straightened up, we found ourselves completely mud-clad. Spink's face was in a condition to destroy identification by his most intimate friends, and even his mouth was filled. My own plight was equally sorry. As soon as he could speak—both of us standing in the mire facing each other—he stretched himself up as though he were in court, and about to utter the great sentence indicative of triumph in his case, and shouted: 'Way, if we have been wallowing in the mud like two outlaws, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we are the two first lawyers in the county'—the point of which

consisted in the fact that we were the only practicing lawyers in the county at that time."

Mr. Way also related the following: "In 1819 a man was owing Jacob Wilkinson a debt of about nine dollars, payable in fish at the next fishing season. The season came, and the fish were caught; but the debtor sold them, and pocketed the proceeds. Failing to meet his promise, Wilkinson called upon him, but could attain no other satisfaction than that if he wanted the fish, he must catch them himself. In those days there was great leniency on the part of creditors towards poor debtors who could not pay, although the law imprisoning for debt was then in force. Wilkinson considered this man a fit subject for the extreme rigors of the law, and sued him—took judgment, and got out a ca. sa.—and had the debtor arrested, supposing that he would pay the small amount, rather than go to jail. Wood was then attached to Champaign County for civil purposes, and Urbana, about 150 miles distant, was the county seat, to which point the debtor would have to be taken to comply with the writ. The constable started with the prisoner, furnishing him a horse to ride. They proceeded through the woods, having nothing but Hull's trail to follow, by the way of Fort Findlay. At this time there was not a white inhabitant living between the foot of the rapids and Findlay. When they reached Urbana, the jailer refused to receive the prisoner, without payment of a week's board in advance, as the law provided. The constable, not having anticipated this demand, was not provided with the funds, and returned home with the prisoner in his company. It is said the constable's bill against Wilkinson for services and expenses amounted to a little above $150."

Mr. Knapp further says there were several non-resident lawyers who traveled with the Presiding Judge from county to county through the circuit. They were commonly called circuit lawyers. The most prominent were Andrew Coffinberry and James Purdy, both early residents of Mansfield. Spink was the very embodiment of humor, and would turn every incident into fun. He was a genial and happy man in the society of those who could appreciate him. Count Coffinberry was, to all external appearance, as grave as a clergyman; yet he possessed a remarkable degree of humor, and only required some genius to draw his fire, and fun would begin in earnest. And just such a genius was Spink. Both were endowed with rare gifts, and each seemed

particularly formed for the other; yet two beings more unlike were rarely found.

Each term of Court in Wood County was a carnival of fun for the lawyers. The Presiding Judge and circuit lawyers always put up at Spafford's Exchange, (Perrysburg) where the judge habitually occupied the best sleeping room in the house, a capacious apartment in the northwest corner, over the bar room, to which the lawyers resorted nightly for a social time. The Count, Spink and Way were the chief actors. Way was not naturally humorous, but the Count and Spink had a way of playing about and making him funny in spite of himself, and the three constituted a capital theatrical stock company, including the orchestra, in which the Count represented the bassoon, Spink the violin, and May the trombone, while the Judge would act as stage manager. These entertainments were the most brilliant and hilarious during the time that Judge Potter presided over the circuit. The Judge always preserved inviolate his dignity on the bench, but like a popular country school master would play with the boys out of school hours, and joined heartily in the laughs which his rare fund of humor always produced. The Judge sometimes opened the entertainment by singing his favorite song of "Lord Lovel" which was always received with tremendous applause, and the encore frequently responded to by "Rosin the Bow," in which he was inimitable.

Major McMillen and Olmstead Keeler, father of the noted Ralph Keeler, resided in the county at this time, Keeler near the present village of Weston, for whom the Keeler prairie was named, and McMillen about four miles south of Keeler in Milton township. They were about the first settlers in their respective neighborhoods. In those days the inhabitants were so few in the country that a large proportion of the population was necessary to make up the two juries and witnesses; consequently they were very often obliged to come to Perrysburg during the periodical terms of Court, but quite as frequently their love of fun brought them to enjoy the holiday merriment of the "Bar Theatre." These entertainments were usually limited to the lawyers, but the rare social qualities and wit of Keeler and the Major, secured them a place among the favored few. On one of these occasions, Keeler emphatically declared he had attained the very finale of happiness, and when the Count had concluded one of his happiest renditions of "Jupiter in love with the Mermaid," Major McMillen pitched from his chair, rolled on the floor, kicked

up his heels and sang out, "scripture says 'woe unto you, lawyers,' but if this is the way you enjoy life in this world, you can well afford to endure a little scorching in the next."

The good host, Jarvis Spafford, was usually a participant in these festivities, when not engaged in preparing hot punches for the performers.

Quoting another story, Attorney John C. Spink said that his "maiden speech" when he became a practitioner, was not made before the bar or to a jury, but "before an audience of real maidens" in the Black Swamp, between Perrysburg and then Lower Sandusky (Fremont). He was traveling over the Western Reserve Pike which ran between these two points in company with a young clergyman, and they had put up for the night at a tavern at Sugar Creek west of present Fremont. To use the narrator's own words, at that time the road had not been McAdamized and was one of the very worst to travel, but it was, however, used a great deal. Taverns were all small, log buildings, and travelers were compelled to put up with whatever accommodations they could find. It was late when Spink and his companion reached the tavern; supper was over, and the house crowded with moving families; but the landlord, having an eye to profit, assured them of comfortable quarters, which they gladly accepted. During the preparation of supper, the movers were stowed away for sleeping, as well as possible, though there was but one bed in the house unoccupied by the family. This spare bed room being the cleanest, the female movers were assigned the floor on which to make their beds, of their own bedding, while the bed was reserved for the newly arrived professional gentlemen. The room was small, and dimly lighted by a smouldering fire when they were assigned their bed, to which they were compelled to make way through a sea of women. Arriving there, they discovered the faces of the women all turned upon them, and themselves unable to elude their embarrassing gaze. How to proceed was a problem they could not readily solve, as this was their first adventure in a new country, involving undressing in presence of women.

At length the minister calmly pulled off his coat and asked Spink to hold it stretched out in both hands between him and the women, which he did, and the minister quietly got into bed, covered up and left his legal companion to escape from the difficulty as he best might. Spink was sorely perplexed. He could not get the landlord to come and hold the coat for him, as he had already retired. To get in with his pantaloons on was out of the question

as they were covered with mud and wet. Had each face been a pointed musket to be discharged the instant he should be divested of his lower garments, he could have been little more terrified. Finally, reflecting that, as a lawyer, he must be compelled to make his living by his wits, he determined to make then and there his "Maiden Speech" to the fair occupants of the floor, which he proceeded to do in about the following language. "Ladies, this is my bed, and I am without means of screening myself from your observation. This is my first introduction to new country life. Probably it is yours also, as you appear to be moving. I hope you will not impute to me rudeness, but I will esteem it a great favor if you will duck your heads while I get into bed." Every face disappeared, while he retired to meditate on his folly in having awakened the slumbering beauties.

"When Judge Hitchcock held his first term of the Supreme Court in Tiffin, Joshua Seney, still remembered, was Clerk of the Court. On the day fixed for the term, and when the Judge was expected, a Mr. Keen and Mr. Seney were sitting in the Clerk's office; and the latter, looking out of the window, observed a rough looking person approaching the office, and, taking him for the same fellow who had been annoying Mr. Keen about the sale of a lot of hay, observed: 'Now, as I am a sinner, if there isn't that same villainous old Irishman coming to torment us again about that hay.' Soon the offensive person entered; the two occupants of the room continuing their conversation without suggesting a seat to the intruder, but expecting every moment to hear a re-opening from the Irishman of the pestiferous hay business. Mr. Seney became considerably embarrassed when the person approached his desk, and, very politely, but in the bearing and tone of voice of one clothed with authority, inquired: 'Is the docket of the Supreme Court in this office? I would like to see it.'

"Although habited in very similar clothing, and bearing upon his head an almost exact duplicate of the old straw hat worn by the Irishman, the stranger was found to be none other than Judge Hitchcock himself."

Knapp again says, that in 1857 a new Sheriff was inducted into office in Allen County. He was much inclined to waggery, and plumed himself upon his success in the practical jokes he would get off on his friends. Judge Robb, who habitually took everything in good humor, and had been in several instances his victim, devised the following retaliatory scheme: Seeking a conversation with the new officer, he informed him that it was the

smallest number of Sheriffs who understood the true form of opening Court. "Now," said Robb, "while our democrats may not like the English government and people altogether, it must nevertheless be admitted that we are indebted to our British ancestry for the fundamental principles of our admirable system of jurisprudence. The more closely we adhere to their venerated forms, the more imposing and sublime appears the administration of justice." The Sheriff concurred in this view, and the Judge then proceeded to drill the officer as to the true method of opening Court—and having learned to "speak his piece," Judge Metcalf and the bar and spectators were electrified next morning to hear the new Sheriff proclaim, in stentorian voice, in response to the order to open Court:

"Oh yes! Oh yes!! Oh yes!!! All manner of persons having anything to do with this Court of nisi prius, held in this County of Allen, will draw near and give attention. God save the Queen!"

At the April term, in 1847, of the Mercer County Court, a hog case was tried before Judge Patrick G. Goode. The arguments of counsel had been concluded, the charge of the Court had been made, and the case submitted to the jury within a few minutes of the regular dinner hour, and they were ordered into their room. The Court then adjourned until after dinner. Within a few minutes one of the jurymen, Cyrenius Elliott, (a rough-hewn, specimen, but withal a young man possessing more than average ability and coolness), entered the room of the hotel where the Judge was seated. The latter regarded Elliott with much surprise, and excitedly inquired: "What are you doing here? Have the jury agreed?"

"Jury agreed?" hissed Elliott ;"you must be a fool to ask the question. You must understand, Pat Goode, that I don't believe much in the divine right of Kings, or in the infallibility of Courts, when run by such men as yourself. Your right way was to have let us had our dinners before sending us into the jury-room, knowing, as you must, if you had good sense, that jurors have stomachs as well as judges and lawyers."

The Judge, in a towering rage, threatened that his first business, immediately after the re-assembling of the court, would be to visit upon Elliott the severest penalties of the law; to which the juryman, with much sang froid responded, that it was not necessary for him to wait until after the meeting of the Court to make a more flagrant Muggins of himself than he had already shown himself to be.

Upon re-opening Court, however, the Judge, reflecting that the law was inadequate to punish, as he thought they deserved, the recusant jurors, made the disposition of the case with the entry: "and the jury not being able to agree, dispersed; and the case was continued to the next term."

One of the early lawyers of Findlay was John H. Morrison, a character well adapted to the people and the times in which he lived. His right arm had returned to its native dust some half century before the main trunk perished, says Knapp. His natural gifts were good, and a noble heart was ever lodged on the left side of his vest. Judge M. C. Whiteley recalled the following of him: During a term of Court at Findlay, he had a case in which he manifested much interest, and after the evidence had closed he felt that the cause of his client was lost, and opened his address to the Court and jury with the following declaration: "May it please the Court: By the perjury of witnesses, the ignorance of the jury, and the corruption of the Court, I expect to be beaten in this case." The Judge (Patrick G. Goode) turned to the counsel and inquired: "What is that you say, Mr. Morrison?" The latter promptly replied: "That's all I have to say on that point," and proceeded in his remarks to the stupid jury.

Judge Whiteley also remembered the following remarkable replevin case: A husband and wife whose domestic wrangles had led to a separation, were the parents of a single child, the exclusive possession of which was sought by both husband and wife. The mother, however, had maintained her charge of it. The father applied to Morrison for counsel, and was advised to get out a writ of replevin! The proceedings had reached the point when it became necessary for the Sheriff to summon two persons to appraise the "property." These first could not fix a value upon the child; they were dismissed and yet others summoned, with the same result; and while a third effort to establish a value was pending, a brother of the mother seized the child, and placing it before him on his horse, pushed the animal forward upon his highest rate of speed, and soon was at a distance that would render successful pursuit impossible. "There!" exclaimed Morrison, "there goes my case! I could replevin the devil out of hell if I could only get appraisers to put a value upon him."

The Hon. William Mungen told this: When an early term of the Supreme Court was held at Findlay, Judge Wood presiding, (perhaps his first visit to Hancock) he, in company with John C. Spink, Andrew Coffinberry, (better known as the old

Count), Jude Hall, J. M. May and some others, at the close of the District Court left Findlay on horseback, for Kalida or Defiance. They had saddle-bags, in which about all the law books in this part of the country were packed and carried around with the Court in its migrations. After getting down the river some twelve miles, they called a halt at a house to get some water to wash down their "drink." They hitched their horses to the fence and went into the yard. About the time the Court was washing down his drink, one of the horses reached his nose over the fence, and upset a bee-hive, which stood just inside. The scene which followed was a lively one. The horses struck for the "tall timber," and soon the saddle-bags were emptied of their contents. The party followed in pursuit of the fugitive horses, which they succeeded, after much delay and racing through the woods, fuming and fretting, in recovering; though the "library," saddle-bags, bridles, &c., had suffered considerable damage.

CHAPTER LXI

NORTHWESTERN OHIO IN WARS AFTER 1812

MEXICAN WAR—THE CIVIL WAR—SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFLICT—WORLD WAR—THE AMERICAN LEGION

All military affairs concerning the Maumee and Sandusky Region up to and including the War of 1812, have been previously written about under various headings. The war with Mexico, the Civil war, the war with Spain, and Northwestern Ohio in the World war, will here be considered in their order.

The war with Mexico continued from 1846 to 1848. It was mostly during the administration of James K. Polk as president. At the beginning of the trouble Tom Corwin was Governor of Ohio and when he resigned the office to accept his Mexican mission, Thomas W. Bartley, speaker of the Ohio House became governor, acting in that capacity for nine months in 1844. He was succeeded as governor by his father Mordecai Bartley, making the only time in the history of the state where father and son filled that office. Mordecai Bartley was elected in 1844 and supported the national administration during the Mexican contest, although personally he was opposed to the war policy.

War against Mexico was declared May 13, 1846, but hostilities before this time had been commenced by Mexico. Her troops had crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, and on the 8th of May occurred their engagement with the United States forces under General Zachary Taylor at Palo Alto. Even in a local history it may be well to speak of the events leading up to the conflict. Most of now Texas was originally within the Province of Louisiana. In 1819, when Spain ceded Florida to the United States, all that part of the Louisiana Purchase included within the limits of Texas, which then extended northward to the forty-second parallel, was turned over to Spain in return therefor. As a sort of a buffer state between the Spanish settlements and the United States, Texas had, prior to that time, been left unpopulated.

Quoting another writer on the subject: "After Mexico won her independence in 1821, the new government adopted the policy

of developing the region so long neglected. To inaugurate this policy, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, was granted a large tract of land, on condition that he establish a colony of not less than three hundred American families thereon. He died soon afterward, but the land grant was confirmed to his son, Stephen Austin, who was given the privilege of increasing the number of families to five hundred. Under this arrangement, the nucleus of American settlement was planted in Texas during the next two years.

"On October 4, 1824, the people of Mexico adopted a constitution, under which the Mexican Republic was formed. It was composed of separate states, one of which included the territory now comprising the State of Texas and the Mexican State of Coahuila. This state adopted a constitution modeled after those of the states of the American Union. During the next ten years the number of American settlers greatly increased. In 1835 a military revolution broke out in the City of Mexico, which was powerful enough to subvert the constitution of the republic dictator. Upon his order the Mexican Congress issued a decree converting the states into mere departments of a central government. Such a policy did not meet the approval of the American settlers and the Austin colony soon became arrayed in opposition to the military dictator. Under the leadership of Gen. Samuel Houston, of Tennessee, these Americans instituted an armed revolt in 1835 and on March 2, 1836, they promulgated a declaration of independence, to the effect that 'all political connection with Mexico is forever ended and the people of Texas do now constitute a free, sovereign and independent republic.'

"General Santa Anna, who had succeeded Barragan as dictator, was then marching with an armed force against the Texas revolutionists and four days after the adoption of the declaration of independence occurred the historic massacre of the Alamo. This dastardly deed was avenged on April 21, 1836, in the battle of San Jacinto, where the Mexicans were ingloriously defeated by the Texans under General Houston. Santa Anna was captured and the following month, while still a prisoner, he entered into a treaty recognizing the independence of the Texas Republic, with the Rio Grande as the western boundary. The constitution of Texas was ratified by the people in September, 1836, and General Houston was elected president.

"More than one hundred thousand emigrants from the United States had settled in Texas prior to the recognition of the republic

by General Santa Anna. After the adoption of the constitution it was not long until President Houston and others opened negotiations for the annexation of the republic to the United States. They called attention to the fact that the United States had in the past made repeated offers to purchase the territory, but all such offers had been rejected by Mexico, and that now was an opportunity to acquire all the country down to the Rio Grande on easy terms.

"In the United States sentiment was divided. While many were in favor of annexation, others argued that to annex Texas was to invite a war with Mexico. The Democratic National Convention of 1844 adopted a platform declaring in favor of annexation and nominated James K. Polk, an intimate friend of General Houston, as the party's candidate for President. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay as their candidate and declared themselves as 'unalterably opposed to the annexation of Texas.' Thus the issue was placed squarely before the people.

"Polk was elected and the people having expressed themselves in favor of annexation, Congress on March 1, 1845, passed the annexation bill, which was immediately signed by President Tyler, three days before Polk was inaugurated. The bill became effective. These conditions were accepted by an almost unanimous vote and the Texas Republic became a part of the United States. On December 29, 1845, Texas was admitted into the Union as a State.

"The annexation and admission of Texas were displeasing to the Mexican Government, which for ten years had entertained hopes of regaining possession of the territory. It soon became apparent that the Whig prophecy that to annex Texas was to invite a war with Mexico was likely to be fulfilled. Early in 1846 General Arista began the mobilizing of a large Mexican force directly south of the Rio Grande. At that time the military forces of the United States in the Southwest were commanded by Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was ordered to take possession of the country down to the Rio Grande and hold it against the Mexicans until the boundary question could be settled.

"With his 'Army of Occupation' Taylor moved into Texas. After establishing a depot of supplies at Point Isabel, on the Gulf coast about thirty miles east of the mouth of the Rio Grande, he moved over to that stream and built Fort Brown (now Brownsville) opposite the Mexican Town of Matamoras, where General Arista had his headquarters. Taylor's daring spurred the Mexi-

can commander to action. He invaded Texas, but was defeated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. News of these engagements awakened the war spirit throughout the United States. With the exception of a few leaders, the Whigs forgot the old political differences of opinion regarding annexation and men of all parties offered their services to put a stop to Mexican aggression. On May 11, 1846, two days after the battle of Resaca de la Palma, Congress declared that 'war already exists by act of the Mexican Government.' The sum of $10,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the administration and the President was authorized to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. President Polk approved the act on May 13, 1846, and called for eighty-seven and a half regiments—the half regiment to be furnished by the District of Columbia and the others to be made up of volunteers and militia in the several states." Ten regiments were to be assigned to the regulars.

The war as noted was not popular at the outset, but eventually became so from the fact that "all wars with foreign nations become popular." As for Ohio this anti-war sentiment was strong because the conflict was thought to be in the interests of the extension of slavery. In fact this was at first the general northern sentiment. However, when President Polk asked for three regiments from Ohio, Governor Bartley in his proclamation of May 20, 1846, appealed to the "courage and patriotism of the people of the state" to answer the call. Headquarters were established at Fort Washington, near Cincinnati, by Samuel R. Curtis, Adjutant General of Ohio to which point all companies were ordered to proceed as soon as organized. In less than two weeks after the President's call, three thousand of Ohio's patriots were on the march for the appointed rendezvous. The same month that the governor issued his appeal more troops arrived at Fort Washington than the quota called for and many were disappointedly turned homeward. Thirty companies had been ordered organized into three regiments of infantry, but recruiting continued until five infantry regiments were formed, fifteen independent companies of infantry, five companies for the regular Fifth United States Infantry and one company of United States Mounted Riflemen. In all there were from Ohio in the Mexican war, officers and men, some seven thousand troops, not including those in the navy.

Evidently every county in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys furnished troops for the Mexican service, most of them their full

quota or more according to population. Basil Meek regarding the Sandusky County contingent wrote as follows in 1909:

In the spring of 1847 Capt. Samuel Thompson of Lower Sandusky, a veteran of the War of 1812, who was wounded at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, raised a company of volunteers for the Mexican war, known as Company C, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of which were as follows:

Captain, Samuel Thompson; First Lieutenant, Isaac Knapp; Second Lieutenant, George M. Tillotson; Second Lieutenant, Lewis Leppelman; Orderly Sergeant, Isaac Swank; Sergeant, Thomas Pinkerton; Sergeant, Michael Wegstein; Sergeant, James R. Francisco; Corporals, John Williams, John M. Crowell, Benjamin Myers, Edward Leppelman; musicians, Grant Forgerson and Charles Everett.

There were seventy-six privates in this company. The company being ordered to report at Cincinnati, traveled by wagon from Lower Sandusky to Perrysburg and thence by the Miami Canal in canal boats to Cincinnati. In June, 1847, they were mustered into service as Company C, in the Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, then forming in that city, officered as follows:

Colonel, Charles H. Brough; Lieutenant-Colonel, Augustus Moore; Major, William P. Young; Surgeon, Oliver M. Langdon; Assistant Surgeon, Henry E. Foote.

Besides the men enlisted by Captain Thompson, there were eighteen recruited by Captains Amos C. Bradley and J. A. Jones, in the year previous, among whom were Andrew Kline and his brother Lewis Kline and John Foltz, members of Company F, of the First Regiment O. V. I., making in all, who volunteered from Sandusky County, about one hundred and ten men.

This regiment went from Cincinnati to New Orleans, thence to Brazos, Santiago, and from that point marched to the mouth of the Rio Grande and was transported thence to Vera Cruz, where it became part of the brigade of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Lane. From there Captain Thompson, owing to disability, was compelled to return home, and from that time the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant Knapp, through the entire service.

General Lane's brigade left Vera Cruz September 10, 1847, and arrived at National Bridge about the 23d of the month, and passing through the City of Jalapa, September the 30th, reached Puebla on the 12th of October; Puebla was garrisoned by the Americans, commanded by Colonel Childs, and was in a state of

siege, by a large force under command of General Santa Anna. When Lane arrived, an engagement took place there, in the streets, in which Company C of the Sandusky County boys participated. The Mexicans were defeated and the garrison relieved.

The Fourth Regiment remained at Pueblo until after the treaty of peace was ratified, and on June 2, 1848, left for home, arriving at Cincinnati the latter part of July, where the soldiers were finally discharged; the Sandusky County soldiers, homeward bound, reached Tiffin by railroad, going thence to Lower Sandusky by wagon.

There were but few sound men in the ranks when they reached home, and a number died from disease contracted in the service; many others were enfeebled during the remainder of life. Of the men who enlisted from Sandusky County only four are now (1909) known to be living, Andrew Kline and Jacob Faller of Fremont; Lewis Kline, of Michigan, and John Foltz, now of Henry County, and in the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky.

A company was raised in Lucas County and the Maumee Valley, known as the "new regulars," commanded by Capt. Daniel Chase, of Manhattan. It was designated as Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, United States Infantry. The first lieutenant was a Mr. Goodloe and the second lieutenant was J. W. Wiley of Defiance. Daniel Chase was a large landholder and the president of the Bank of Manhattan, and was one of the organizers of the East Manhattan Land Company. Captain Chase on the departure of the troops was presented with a sword by Judge Myron H. Tilden on behalf of the citizens. The company left Toledo for the South May 18, 1847, and was escorted to the steamboat by the old Toledo Guards. Lieutenant Goodloe was killed in battle, and Wiley, evidently promoted to a captaincy, was court-martialed and dismissed from service for fighting a duel with another officer. The company was in the thick of the battles around Mexico City and suffered severe losses. The roll of honor is as follows:

Chester G. Andrews, killed in battle near the City of Mexico, August 20, 1847.

Jonas G. Anglemyer, died of wounds received at the storming of Chapultepec.

John Ball, died in hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 20, 1847.

Edward Bennett, died in hospital at Puebla.

Solomon Blenbaugh, died in hospital at the City of Mexico, October 6, 1847.

Charles Carroll, died in hospital at Puebla.

Joseph F. Clark, wounded in battle near the City of Mexico, August 20, 1847, and died a few days later.

Chauncey Crego, died in hospital at San Borgia, September 3, 1847.

Joseph Cummings, died in hospital at Puebla.

William Davis, died in hospital at Puebla.

Samuel Garrison, died in hospital at Puebla.

William Gee, died in hospital at Puebla.

Robert Graves, killed in action at the City of Mexico, September 14, 1847.

———————— Hann, died at hospital at Puebla.

Joseph Hickory, died in hospital at Vera Cruz, June 22, 1847.

George Holder, died in hospital at Puebla.

George W. Hough, died in hospital at Perote, July 15, 1847.

Isaac L. Huyck, died in hospital at Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Samuel Jennings, died in field hospital near Jalapa, June 26, 1847.

Robert Kinkley, died in hospital at Puebla.

Thomas L. Kolloch, died in hospital at Chapultepec, December 15, 1847.

Thomas Marks, died near Santa Fe, June 19, 1847.

Jacob Reid, died in hospital at Perote, July, 1847.

William Reigert, died in hospital at Puebla.

David Robinson, died in hospital at Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Noble Robinson, died in hospital at Perote, July 3, 1847.

James W. Skoen, died in hospital in the City of Mexico, September 27, 1847.

John Sleath, killed in action near the City of Mexico, August 20, 1847.

Charles Smith, died in hospital at Puebla.

Ephraim Smith, died in hospital at Puebla.

Leander P. Stoddard, died in hospital at Puebla.

Aaron Strevor, died in hospital at Puebla.

Charles Tupel, died in hospital at Puebla.

Calvin Waggins, died in hospital at Puebla.

Captain Chase was wounded in the storming of Chapultepec, was honorably mentioned in the report of General Scott and later

commissioned Colonel in the regular service. He was in the Civil war and did valiant service, was in 1865 placed upon the retired list with the rank of colonel at the age of sixty-four years and died in Toledo, June 24, 1877. Company C of the Fifteenth Regiment was under Capt. James A. Jones of Norwalk.

James F. Chapman of Tiffin was captain of Company F of the Third Regiment organized at Camp Washington in June, 1846. They were mustered out of service June 23, 1847, at New Orleans. John Caldwell organized an independent company in May, 1846, which was mustered out at Bucyrus, October 26, 1847.

The United States Mounted Riflemen, under Capt. Winslow F. Sanderson, was formed from the young patriots of Columbus, Norwalk and Wooster, in May, June and July, 1846. It was known as Company B.

Among the stirring scenes in Toledo and along the route of the Miami and Erie canal during the Mexican war, was the passing of the Michigan troops through Toledo, where they boarded canal boats for Cincinnati and Camp Washington.

CIVIL WAR

To give the detailed story of the Maumee and Sandusky Valleys in the Civil war, would in itself require a whole volume. When the Ohio Legislature met on the first Monday of January, 1861, by the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, South Carolina had left the Union and other southern states were preparing to follow. The "Committee of Thirty-three" appointed by Congress in the interests of peace had made its report and Ohio was in sympathy with the measure. In consequence the Ohio Assembly adopted a series of joint resolutions, a synopsis of which is as follows: 1. The people of Ohio believe that the preservation of this Government is necessary to the peace, prosperity and safety of the American people. 2. The general Government cannot permit the secession of any state without violating the bond and compact of the Union. 3. The power of the National Government must be maintained, and the laws of Congress enforced in the states and territories until they are repealed by Congress, or they are pronounced unconstitutional by the proper tribunal. All attempts by state authorities to nullify the constitution and the laws of Congress, or resist their execution, are destructive of the wisest government in the world. 4. The people of Ohio are opposed to interfering with the internal affairs of other states. 5. The people of Ohio will fulfill in good faith all their obligations

under the Constitution of the United States, according to their spirit. 6. Certain offensive laws in some of the states are rendered inefficient by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government which guarantee to the citizens of each state the privileges and immunities of the several states. The several State Governments should repeal these offensive laws, and thus restore confidence between the states. 7. All Union men condemn the Secession Ordinance. 8. We hail with joy the firm, dignified and patriotic message of the President, and pledge the entire power and resources of the State for a strict maintenance of the Constitution and laws by the general Government, by whomsoever administered.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. A few extreme Democrats voted against their adoption.

The second day after the inauguration of President Lincoln he announced the nomination of Sen. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio for Secretary of the Treasury, and upon the resignation of Mr. Chase as Senator presented to Governor Dennison, on March 26, the Legislature elected John Sherman his successor, then in Congress. The news came February 12, 1861, that Fort Sumter was being fired upon. Randall in his history refers to the "Reminiscences of the Civil War" by Gen. Jacob D. Cox, who was at the time a member of the Ohio Senate. Cox wrote that "Suddenly a Senator came in from the Lobby in an excited way and catching the chairman's eye exclaimed, 'Mr. President, the telegraph announces that the secessionists are bombarding Fort Sumter!' There was a solemn and painful hush, but it was broken in a moment by a woman's shrill voice from the spectators seats crying, 'Glory to God!' It startled every one almost as if the enemy was in their midst. But it was the voice of a radical friend of the slave, who after a lifetime of public agitation, believed that only through blood could freedom be won.

"Abby Kelly Foster, who had been attending the session of the Assembly urging the passage of some measure enlarging the legal rights of married women, and sitting beyond the railing when the news came in, shouted a fierce cry of joy that oppression had submitted its cause to the decision of the sword."

The militia of Ohio was practically a nonentity, but she rallied nobly and through the Legislature made Ohio one of the foremost defenders of the Union. James A. Garfield was at the time the leader of the Ohio Senate and with Jacob D. Cox and James Monroe, made up the "Radical Triumvirate."

As for Northwestern Ohio, when the news spread that actual hostilities had begun, patriotism was boundless. Citizens everywhere rallied to the support of the Union, and the press and pulpit proclaimed the cause of loyalty. The following editorial calling for a united people in support of the Republic appeared in the *Toledo Blade* of Saturday, April 13th, 1861, the day after the bombardment of Fort Sumter opened and even a day before President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers:

"The blow is struck! The time when the friends of Constitutional Government and Civil Liberty must take their position for or against the Government has arrived! The enemies of the Union and of Freedom have at last reached the point where they feel warranted in opening hostilities upon the Government they are bound by every consideration of loyalty and patriotism to support. * * * All that forbearance and moderation on the part of the friends of order could do, has been done to avert this shocking calamity. The history of the world furnished no parallel to either the madness of the offenders or the forbearance of the Government. In any other country on the Globe it would have been impossible for deliberate, protracted and extended armament against the Government to be carried forward openly and undisguisedly for months, as was the case in this instance.

"The practical question now for every citizen, is 'What is duty?' * * * We make no partisan appeal. We speak not to Republicans or to Democrats—native or foreign born—but to American Citizens, of all classes and divisions. There can be but one answer from an American heart, and that will be a prompt and patriotic pledge of support to the measures which the Government, or the chosen representatives of the nation, shall devise for the vindication of its authority and the preservation of our liberties. The man who takes this position, will be of the party of patriots—no matter what his past designation or association. And he who refuses to do so, should be known as a tory and a traitor to his country and his duty.

"In our own section we look for a unity of sentiment and action, which will nerve the hearts and sustain the hands of those in charge of the Government, and leave no doubt as to the position of Northwestern Ohio in this crisis. And here let us suggest that immediate steps be taken by our citizens, without distinction of party, to give expression to public sentiment on this great question."

The appeal of the *Blade* voiced the public sentiment. Hardly

had the ink dried on the patriotic words when some two hundred of the leading citizens of Toledo signed a call for a public meeting to be held that evening, April 15th, at the Union Depot, on the Middle Grounds. Concerning the meeting the *Blade* said further:

"The call in this paper for a public meeting at the Depot this evening, to one familiar with the names it bears, will testify to the universality of the Union feeling here. Men prominent in every walk of life, and more or less active in each of the political parties, have cheerfully and promptly pledged themselves to stand by the right. All semblance of partyism has disappeared and everybody is ready to express confidence in and sympathy with the Administration. Already do we hear of volunteers seeking opportunity for enlistment, and, should a call be made, we doubt not large numbers could readily be obtained."

It was the same day President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers and before the news reached Toledo. Stirring addresses were made at the meeting by James B. Steedman, H. S. Commager, Morrison R. Waite and others. Steedman and Commager later became generals in the service and Waite, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Burning resolutions were adopted and the people shouted their approval. Again, on April 18th, the *Blade* said, "The work of enlistment is progressing here actively, and the enthusiasm is more general and deeper than at any former time."

Philharmonic Hall on Summit Street was turned into an armory and "Patriotic Headquarters" and according to the *Blade* again, "Many of our citizens are awaiting instructions from General Carrington, Adjutant General of Ohio, as to the mode of raising troops. Persons requiring information, may call on Gen. C. B. Phillips, Gen. J. B. Steedman or George P. Este."

The first company of Lucas County Volunteers was sworn in on April 17. Sheriff Henry D. Kingsbury, George P. Este, E. P. Bassett and John A. Chase were each raising a company and it was stated that a regiment would be recruited in the military district within a week. On the 19th a committee, consisting of Robert H. Bell, Joel W. Kelsey and Augustus Thomas, announced that the citizens of Toledo had contributed sufficient funds to defray "the immediate necessary contingent expenses of the companies organizing in Toledo."

James B. Steedman was one of the very first to volunteer his services, offering to raise a full regiment in ten days; and he was successful. By April 24th "The Northwest Ohio Regiment," as

PART OF THE STAFF, 111TH O. V. I.

Standing, Capt. B. S. Southworth, Col. I. R. Sherwood; seated, Lieut. J. W. Mock, Capt. William H. Beal, George W. Beery and Jerry Bowlin.

PART OF THE STAFF OF 111TH O. V. I.

Top row, left to right, Lieutenants Isaac E. Kintigh, Louis Dienst, Gus F. Smith, Patrick F. Dalton and Captain McCord; seated, Lieut. Myron G. Brown, Capt. Julius G. Bowles, Maj. J. E. MacGowan, Captains P. H. Dowling and W. S. Thurstin.

it was at first designated, was ordered by him to proceed on the following morning for rendezvous at Cleveland. D. H. Nye was detailed as quartermaster. At 7 A. M., the companies were to form on Magnolia and Superior streets, as follows: 1. Toledo Guards, Captain Kingsbury, ninety-seven men; 2. Toledo Company, Captain Este, 124 men; 3. Bryan Company, Captain Fisher, 115 men; 4. Defiance Company, Captain Sprague, 103 men; 5. Stryker Company, Capt. E. D. Bradley, 123 men; 6. Napoleon Company, Captain Crawford, 125 men; 7. Antwerp Company, Captain Snock, ninety-seven men; 8. Wauseon Company, Captain Barber, 116 men; 9. Waterville Company, Captain Dodd, 102 men; 10. Toledo Company, Captain Kirk, 114 men; Total, 1,116 men. Gen. Chas. W. Hill acted as adjutant, assisted by Gen. C. B. Phillips and Lieut. J. W. Fuller. The foregoing order was carried out.

Concerning the occasion, the *Toledo Blade* reported that "Never has our city experienced such a day as the present. At early dawn, the people from the country began to arrive in immense crowds, and the firing of cannon aroused our own citizens from their slumbers, and by 9 o'clock there must have been 10,000 people on the streets. At the railroad depot the scene was truly grand. The crowd filled the entire space devoted to passenger trains, but after energetic effort by the police, a passage was made and the troops, in sections, marched to the cars. The regiment numbered 1,058 men, all told, composed mainly of young men. At 8 a. m. religious services had been conducted on the parade ground by Rev. H. B. Walbridge, of Trinity Episcopal Church. Much disappointment was felt by the Waynesfield Guards, Lieut. R. B. Mitchell, commanding, that the offer of that Company has not been accepted by the President." At Cleveland, regimental officers were chosen, as follows: Colonel, J. B. Steedman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. P. Este; Major, Paul Edwards. Geo. W. Kirk succeeded Captain Edwards in command of his company, as did Lieutenant Van Blessing supersede Captain Este. Upon organization at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, the Northwestern Regiment became the Fourteenth Ohio. It left camp for Marietta, via Columbus, on May 22nd, where it arrived on the 24th.

Enlistments at first were for the three months service, under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, but the later enlistments were all for the full term of three years. At the end of the first year, the number of enlistments from the counties of North-

west Ohio were as follows: Allen, 776; Auglaize, 565; Crawford, 448; Defiance, 410; Fulton, 654; Hancock, 747; Hardin, 694; Henry, 526; Lucas, 1,108; Marion, 579; Mercer, 556; Ottawa, 325; Paulding, 254; Putnam, 337; Sandusky, 789; Seneca, 938; Van Wert, 361; Williams, 682; Wood, 740; and Wyandot, 759.

Under Governor Tod the work of raising the army regiments was assigned to districts so that neighbors and acquaintances would be associated together in the same companies, and enlistments increased. According to the arrangements of districts, Mercer County contributed to the Ninety-fifth Regiment. The Ninety-ninth was composed in part of companies from Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, and Hancock, the only outside county being Shelby. This regiment had its rendezvous at Camp Lima. Seventeen hundred men were recruited for it, of whom 700 were transferred to the One Hundred Eighteenth. The One Hundredth Regiment was raised entirely within this section, from the counties of Paulding, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Sandusky, Williams, Fulton, Lucas and Ottawa. Its rendezvous was at Camp Toledo. The One Hundred First Regiment was formed from the counties of Wyandot, Crawford, Seneca, Huron and Erie, and rendezvoused at Monroeville. Recruits for the One Hundred Tenth were raised in Paulding, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Sandusky, Williams, Fulton, Lucas and Ottawa, with their assembling point at Toledo. A company from Marion was added to the One Hundred Twenty-first, while Wyandot, Crawford and Seneca each made large contributions to the One Hundred Twenty-third. The famous Forty-ninth Regiment, of which General Gibson was commander, was raised in Seneca and adjoining counties. The rendezvous was established at Camp Noble, near Tiffin. Eight of its officers were killed in battle, and twenty wounded. The same may be recorded of the Seventy-second, raised by General Buckland. The Eighty-second Regiment was mustered into service at Kenton. The Sixty-eighth was composed largely of volunteers from Fulton, Williams, Paulding and Defiance counties. This command rendezvoused at Napoleon, in the latter part of 1861. The Fifty-seventh Regiment was organized at Findlay, in September, 1861. In the following year the One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry was organized at Toledo, and was entirely a Northwest Ohio command. It was made up of men from Wood, Lucas, Sandusky, Fulton, Williams, and Defiance counties, and became known as "Sherwood's Regiment."

There were many representatives from Northwestern Ohio in

the 128th, 130th, 182nd, 184th and 189th Infantry and in the Third Ohio Cavalry

April 19, 1861, a "war meeting" was held at Perrysburg in Wood County at which J. F. Price, attorney presided. Patriotic addresses were made by H. H. Dodge, Asher Cook, James R. Tyler, W. V. Way, all attorneys; also Jesse S. Norton, E. Graham, F. R. Miller, Rev. G. A. Adams, James W. Ross and Gen. W. Houston. Stirring resolutions were passed and on April 27, the Perrysburg Volunteers left that place on the steamer *Belle* for Cleveland, under the name of the "Fort Meigs Rifles." Miss Ella Baird presented the flag. There were early volunteers from all parts of Wood County, a meeting at Bowling Green being addressed by several well known citizens. There were the "Gilead Worth Guards" and recruiting was carried on at Bowling Green and other points. A cavalry company was organized in Webster township under Capt. M. Brewster and encamped at Bowling Green awaiting orders. Arnold McMahan entered upon the work of enlisting men and opened a camp at Findlay.

The soldiers who went from Sandusky County served in more than 120 different regiments or independent organizations. They served in the following regiments of infantry volunteers: 2d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 43rd, 49th, 50th, 52d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 64th, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 72d, 74th, 82d, 86th, 100th, 101st, 103d, 105th, 107th, 110th, 111th, 123d, 126th, 128th, 129th, 176th, 177th, 180th, 181st, 185th, 186th, 188th, 189th, 191st, 195th, 196th, 197th and 198th.

About seventy per cent of the men of military age from Sandusky County were in the service. The number from the various townships excluding the 100-day men were reported as follows: York, 176; Townsend, 103; Green Creek, including Clyde, 351; Riley, 79; Ballville, 231; Sandusky, then including Fremont, 593; Jackson, 110; Washington, 189; Scott, 135; Madison, 86; Woodville, 149; Rice, 100; Total 2,302. This per centage would hold good for practically every county in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys. To give details is of course impossible. Rousing meetings were held at Findlay, Tiffin, Defiance, Napoleon, Bryan, Wauseon, Port Clinton, Upper Sandusky, Ottawa, in Paulding County, and at various points in the Northwestern Ohio counties.

On April 15, 1861, at a meeting at the courthouse in Findlay, seventy-two men enlisted for service. The Fifteenth Ohio Infan-

GUN SQUAD C, BATTERY H, 1st OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, APRIL, 1863

From left to right, Toledo men, except Styer and Tuell: Ned Hopkins, C. A. Hall, Lieut. W. A. Ewing, L. H. Hooker, G. H. Spencer, Corporal W. H. Perigo, W. H. Dodd, W. E. Parmelee, B. H. McCord, W. H. Styer, H. Tuell, C. Morris.

try was one of the first to respond to the call for three months service, it was completed May 4th, and several of its companies were recruited from this territory. At the end of its short service nearly all the men re-enlisted and in 1864, those who survived re-enlisted again the vacancies being filled by new recruits.

During the four years of the conflict which drained the life blood of the country, there were no battles or important contests in which men from Northwestern Ohio did not have a part. In all of the more than two hundred Ohio regiments, the Maumee and Sandusky country had their representatives. The whole number of enlistments in this section from the beginning of hostilities to September 1, 1862, were as follows: Allen, 1,411; Auglaize, 1,102; Crawford, 1,161; Fulton, 931; Defiance, 813; Hancock, 1,260; Hardin, 1,197; Henry, 704; Lucas, 2,143; Marion, 929; Mercer, 814; Ottawa, 575; Paulding, 458; Putnam, 869; Sandusky, 1,403; Seneca, 2,001; Van Wert, 685; Williams, 975; Wood, 1,487; and Wyandot, 1,304.

Of the notable officers furnished from this section were, James B. McPherson and James B. Steedman, major-generals. Those brevetted with that rank at the end of the war, were Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles W. Hill and John W. Fuller. Among the brigadier-generals was Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont. Those brevetted with the latter rank were: William H. Gibson, Isaac R. Sherwood, Henry S. Commager, Isaac M. Kirby, John C. Lee, Americus V. Rice, and Patrick Slevin.

GENERAL JAMES BIRDSEYE MCPHERSON

James B. McPherson was a major-general of volunteers and commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the highest military rank in the Civil war from the Maumee and Sandusky Region. General McPherson's affection for his family was unusually strong, and they were rarely absent from his thoughts. When the news of his death reached Clyde the following touching correspondence ensued:

"Clyde, O., Aug. 5, 1864.

"To General Grant:

"Dear Sir,—I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved Gen. James B. McPherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that when General Grant heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to

you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood, interesting, noble and perservering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war, others can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us by telegraph that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder; but when we heard the Commander-in-Chief could weep with us too, we felt, sir, that you had been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers an only sister, and his aged grandmother, who is now trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at six o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit; and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father.

"The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers-by will often stop and drop a tear over the dear departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you and go forth with your arms till rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over the entire land.

"With much respect, I remain your friend,

"Lydia Slocum,

"Aged eighty-seven years and four months."

"Headquarters Armies of the United States,
"City Point, Virginia, Aug. 10, 1864.

"Mrs. Lydia Slocum:

"My Dear Madam,—Your very welcome letter of the 3rd instant has reached me. I am glad to know that the relatives of the lamented Major-General McPherson are aware of the more than friendship that existed between him and myself. A Nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the Nation had more to expect from him than from almost anyone living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed, for

some time, one of my military family. I knew him well; to know him was to love. It may be some consolation to you, his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequaled ability, his amiability and all the manly virtues that can adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but cannot exceed mine.

"Yours truly,

"U. S. Grant."

GENERAL JAMES BLAIR STEEDMAN

In an appropriate location in Toledo, there also was in 1887 unveiled a monument honoring Gen. James B. Steedman, upon which is mounted the heroic figure of this noted commander. General Steedman was born of Scotch descent in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817, and died at Toledo, Ohio, October 18, 1883. At the age of fifteen he entered the printing office of the *Lewisburg Democrat*. A few years later he came West and acquired control of the *Democratic Northwest*, at Napoleon, Ohio. He also engaged in contract work, and gave proofs of great executive ability in the construction, in connection with General Gibson, of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad. In 1847-48 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature. In 1849 he was one of the "argonauts of '49" going to California, but returned to Ohio shortly after.

In 1857 he was public printer under Buchanan's administration, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Charleston National Democratic Convention.

At the outbreak of the war he became colonel of the Fourth Ohio Regiment. He was promoted brigadier-general, July 17, 1862, for valuable services at Perrysville. In July, 1863, he was given command of the First Division of the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. For his services at the Battle of Chickamauga he was promoted major-general, July 24, 1864. The following account of these services is quoted from the *Toledo Blade*:

"But it was at the Battle of Chickamauga that General Steedman's true character as a general and a commander shines out. His division was posted at 'Red House bridge,' over the Chickamauga River, and he was ordered to 'hold it at all hazards.' The battle commenced; he knew there was no enemy in front; he also knew that Thomas was hard pressed. Longstreet's corps, from

(Courtesy of J. W. Oswald.)

GENERAL JAMES B. STEEDMAN

Richmond, had reinforced Bragg's army, and early on that Sunday morning in September the battle was renewed with fierce and relentless ardor. The right and left of the Union forces were both broken and flying from the field. Rosecrans had given up all hope of reorganizing the disordered forces. General Thomas and his brave Fourteenth Corps, though driven from the position they occupied early in the morning, had rallied and stood like a wall of fire, repelling assault after assault of the whole rebel line. But they were worn by the force of superior numbers and their ammunition was almost exhausted. To this field Steedman marched his men by the sound of cannon and no other guide. He came just in time to turn a defeat into a glorious victory. The news that Steedman had come to the rescue inspired the worn-out, half-dispirited veterans with fresh ardor and courage.

"It was at a critical moment in this engagement that Steedman ordered his men to advance in the teeth of a tempest of bullets. His men hesitated. Up he rode to the color-sergeant and, grasping the flag, shouted, 'Go back if you like, boys, but the colors can't go back with you.' Onward he spurred his horse into the thickest of the fight. The column at once closed up, grew firm, and the soldiers charged with a hearty cheer, sweeping everything before them.

"Then and there the soldier boys gave him the title of 'Old Chickamauga.' His conduct called forth the warmest admiration and eulogy, and led to his promotion to the rank of major-general.

"General Steedman took active and prominent part in the campaign of Atlanta, and when Sherman started out on the 'march to the sea,' Steedman was left in command of the 'district of Etowah.' At the battle of Nashville, General Steedman displayed his usual dash and vigor. On the next day he aided General Woods in storming Overton Hill."

He resigned from the army July 19, 1866, after serving as provisional governor of Georgia, and was appointed collector of internal revenue at New Orleans. Later he returned to Ohio and was elected to the State Senate in 1879. He was elected chief of police in Toledo in May, 1883; was editor and owner of the *Toledo Democrat.*

GEN. JOHN W. FULLER

Toledo furnished a number of most worthy officers for the Union cause. John W. Fuller, a native of England, arrived in America in 1833 at the age of seven years. He located in Toledo

and engaged in the book trade a short time before the outbreak of hostilities. Upon his early enlistment he was appointed a brigadier-general by Governor Dennison and made chief of staff. He became colonel of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry upon its organization. Besides other meritorious service, he was assigned to the command of the "Ohio Brigade," composed of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-seventh, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio Regiments, which he ably led in the hard battle of Iuka, Miss., in 1862. Being then assigned with his brigade in 1864 to the Army of the Tennessee, Colonel Fuller was given the command of a division. For still further meritorious service in important engagements, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1865, upon being mustered out of service, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. For a time he was collector of the port of Toledo, and was successful in business affairs. His death occurred March 12, 1891.

GEN. CHARLES W. HILL came to Toledo in 1836, at the age of twenty-four years, and being admitted to the bar, became a member of the law firm of Tilden & Hill. He rendered valuable service early in the war in West Virginia, and, as adjutant-general under Governor Tod, most efficiently organized Ohio's volunteer forces. Through injustice on the part of General McClellan he did not receive, until 1865, his well-deserved promotion of major-general.

CHARLES L. YOUNG was said to have been the youngest man in the Union army in command of a regiment. He was a very gallant officer. At Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, in response to a call for volunteers, these three only answered, viz., Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Assistant Inspector-General Young, and Assistant Adjutant-General Ayres (of General Mott's staff), and galloped upon the breastworks at the "bloody angle." Generals Ward and Young returned; Ayres fell, riddled with bullets.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ was born in Richfield Centre, Lucas County, Ohio, March 25, 1846. At fifteen and a half years of age he enlisted as a drummer-boy in the Thirty-seventh O. V. I. In the army he showed great courage; in one instance, at the imminent risk of his own life, he rescued from drowning a soldier who had broken through the ice of the Kanawha River. He took part in a number of battles. In the charge at Mission Ridge he was hit in the thigh by an English explosive ball, rendering necessary amputation of the limb.

When at Mission Ridge the order came to charge the enemy's works, the boy, Kountz, threw away his drum, and seizing a

musket from one of the slain, charged with the men and fell under the enemy's work. This incident furnished the subject of a descriptive poem from Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, entitled "The Drummer-Boy of Mission Ridge."

GEN. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD

Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, who commanded the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio after September 8, 1864, was born in Stanford, N. Y., August 13, 1835. He was a descendant of Thomas Sherwood, who came from England in 1634 and settled in New England. His father, Aaron Sherwood, died in 1844, and Isaac went to live with an uncle, who sent him to school. In 1854 he entered Antioch College, where he spent two years, and in 1857 located at Bryan, Ohio, where he began the publication of the *Williams County Press.* On April 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry and served for three months. The next year he resigned the office of Probate judge to enter the One Hundred and Eleventh, and was made adjutant of the regiment. In February, 1863, he was promoted to major and commanded the regiment during that year in the greater part of its field service. In September, 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. After the battle of Franklin the officers of the brigade and division united in recommending him for promotion and President Lincoln made him a brevet brigadier-general, "for long and faithful service, and for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Franklin."

Upon being mustered out of the army General Sherwood resumed the publication of the *Bryan Press.* In 1868 he was elected secretary of state of Ohio and two years later was reelected. In 1872 he was elected to represent the Sixth District in Congress. From 1875 to 1886 he was the publisher of the *Toledo Sunday Journal.* He was prominent in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio and for many years has been a prominent figure in the national encampments. In 1879 he was elected Probate judge of Lucas County and was reelected in 1882, serving two full terms. From 1906 to 1924 he served in Congress as a Democrat. General Sherwood died October 15, 1925.

GEN. WILLIAM HARVEY GIBSON

Still another monument reared in memory of a brave general in the Civil war stands in Courthouse Square, Tiffin. It is a

tribute to Gen. W. H. Gibson, contributed by his host of admirers and by a $10,000 appropriation made by the Ohio Legislature. The subject of the memorial was born May 16, 1821, in Jefferson County, Ohio. As a youth he began work on a farm, then learned the carpenter's trade and finally studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he was elected state treasurer on the ticket with Salmon P. Chase as governor. Regarding his war service, after he had received a commission from Governor Dennison to raise a regiment, Mr. Gibson at once set to work in securing enlistments. On the 25th of July, 1861, he published the following poster:

"TO ARMS, TO ARMS.

"RALLY TO OUR FLAG. RUSH TO THE FIELD.

"Are we cowards that we must yield to traitors? Are we worthy sons of heroic sires? Come one, come all. Let us march as our forefathers marched, to defend the only Democratic Republic on earth.

"Impelled by the events of the past week, and assured from Washington that a regiment will be accepted, if enrolled and tendered, I have resolved to organize the Buckeye Guards in Northern Ohio.

"Let us, as patriotic citizens of adjoining counties, form a regiment that shall be an honor to the state, the exploits of which, in defense of constitutional liberty, shall be recounted with pride by ourselves and our children. The command of the heroic Steedman was organized in this way, and now at the close of three months' service, they return crowned with glory, to receive the homage of a grateful country. * * *

"W. H. Gibson.

"July 25, 1861."

This regiment was accepted by the War Department a few days afterwards, and Mr. Gibson was chosen colonel. The regiment became known as the famous Forty-ninth. At the battle of Shiloh, he handled his regiment so successfully as to win special praise from General Sherman, who complimented him for "performing the most difficult but finest movement he ever witnessed on a field of battle." During the years of the war he commanded his brigade and division the greater part of the time, and was repeatedly recognized by his superiors for promotion, and, at his retirement, was filling the position of brigadier-general. It is

said that it was the opposition of one man only at Washington that kept him from receiving the stars of a major-general. At the close of the war he returned to Tiffin and continued the practice of the law. In 1879 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, which office he filled with credit. He died November 22, 1894.

GEN. RALPH POMEROY BUCKLAND

Ralph Pomeroy Buckland was born in Leyden, Mass., January 20, 1812. When but a few months old his father removed to Ohio and settled in Portage County. He was educated at Kenyon College, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Canfield in 1837, and the same year removed to Fremont. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention in 1848; elected to the Ohio Senate in 1855, serving four years, during which time his bill for the adoption of children became a law.

In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which afterwards, with other regiments, became noted as "Buckland's Brigade." He commanded the Fourth Brigade of Sherman's Division at the battle of Shiloh, and was made brigadier-general November 29, 1862. He commanded a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Vicksburg and the District of Memphis for two years, resigning from the army, January 9, 1865, to take his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected while on duty in the field. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He served two terms in Congress and has held many important offices of trust; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876. From 1867 till 1873 was president of the managers of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and government director of the Pacific Railroad, 1877-80. He did much for the improvement of the City of Fremont and was one of its most respected and beloved citizens. For two years ex-President Hayes was associated with General Buckland as his law partner, in whose office Mr. Hayes read law before entering law school. General Buckland at the time of his death in 1892 was the oldest member of the Sandusky County bar, both in years and practice.

GEN. RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, 1877-1881, and general in the Union army, was born in Delaware,

Ohio, October 4, 1822. He was a son of Rutherford and Sophia (Birchard) Hayes, who came to Ohio in 1817 from Windham County, Vermont. A close friend of Mr. Hayes was Henry Howe, the historian. After visiting the ex-President at Spiegel Grove in 1888, Mr. Howe, among other matters, wrote a sketch of Mr. Hayes, from which is taken the following:

He received his early education in the common schools, attended an academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 went to Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. In 1842 he graduated at Kenyon College, valedictorian of his class. He studied law with Ralph P. Buckland, Fremont and Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus, Ohio, was graduated at the Law School of Harvard University in 1845.

On May 10, 1845, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and began practice at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where in April, 1846, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Buckland.

In 1849 he began to practice law at Cincinnati, where he soon attracted attention through his ability and acquirements. On December 30, 1852, he married Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high standing in Chilicothe. In 1858 he was appointed city solicitor of Cincinnati, and served until April, 1861. On the organization of the Republican party, he at once became one of its active supporters, being attracted thereto by his strong anti-slavery sentiments.

At the outbreak of the war, he was elected captain of the military company formed from the celebrated Cincinnati Literary club. In June, 1861, he was appointed major of the 23rd O. V. I., and in July his regiment was ordered to West Virginia. General Hayes' very gallant and meritorious military career has been overshadowed by the prominence given to his political life.

The following is from the "Military History of General Grant," by General Badeau, 3d volume, page 101.

"In all the important battles of Sheridan's campaign Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards nineteenth President of the United States, had borne an honorable part. Entering the service early in 1861, as major of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, he was ordered at once to West Virginia, and remained there till the summer of 1862, when his command was transferred to the Potomac, and participated in the battle of South Mountain. In this action Hayes was severely wounded in the arm. He was immediately commended for conspicuous gallantry, and in December of the

same year received the colonelcy of his regiment, which had returned to West Virginia. He served under Crook, in the movement against the Tennessee railroad in the spring of 1864, and led a brigade with marked success in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain. Afterwards, still in Crook's command, he joined Hunter's army in the march against Lynchburg; was present at the operations in front of that place, and covered the retreat in the difficult and dangerous passage of the Alleghanies.

"He was next ordered to the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in several engagements between Early and Sheridan's troops, prior to the battle of Winchester. In that important encounter, he had the right of Crook's command, and it was therefore his troops which, in conjunction with the cavalry, executed the turning manoeuvre that decided the fate of the day. Here he displayed higher qualities than personal gallantry. At one point in the advance, his command came upon a deep slough, fifty yards wide, and stretching across the whole front of his brigade. Beyond was a rebel battery. If the brigade endeavored to move around the obstruction, it would be exposed to a severe enfilading fire; while if discomfited, the line of advance would be broken in a vital part. Hayes, with the instinct of a soldier, at once gave the word 'Forward,' and spurred his horse into the swamp. Horse and rider plunged at first nearly out of sight, but Hayes struggled on till the beast sank hopelessly into the mire. Then dismounting, he waded to the further bank, climbed to the top, and beckoned with his cap to the men to follow. In the attempt to obey many were shot or drowned, but a sufficient number crossed the ditch to form a nucleus for the brigade; and Hayes still leading, they climbed the bank and charged the battery. The enemy fled in great disorder, and Hayes reformed his men and resumed the advance. The passage of the slough was at the crisis of the fight and the rebels broke on every side in confusion.

"At Fisher's Hill Hayes led a division in the turning movement assigned to Crook's command. Clambering up the steep sides of North Mountain, which was covered with an almost impenetrable entanglement of trees and underbrush, the division gained, unperceived, a position in rear of the enemy's line, and then charged with so much fury that the rebels hardly attempted to resist, but fled in utter rout and dismay. Hayes was at the head of his column throughout this brilliant charge.

"A month later, at Cedar Creek, he was again engaged. His command was a reserve, and therefore did not share in the dis-

aster of the main line at daybreak; but when the broken regiments at the front were swept hurriedly to the rear, Hayes' division flew to arms, and changing front, advanced in the direction from which the enemy was coming. Successful resistance, however, was impossible. Hayes had not fifteen hundred effective men, and two divisions of the rebels were pouring through the woods to close around him in flank and rear. He withdrew, nevertheless, with steadiness, and maintained his organization unbroken throughout the battle, leading his men from hill-top to hill-top in face of the enemy. While riding at full speed, his horse was shot under him; he was flung violently out of the saddle and his foot and ankle badly wrenched by the fall. Stunned and bruised, he lay for a moment, exposed to a storm of bullets, but soon recovering sprang to his feet, and limped to his command."

"For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek," Colonel Hayes was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and brevetted Major-General for "gallant and distinguished service during the campaign of 1864, in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek." He had commanded a brigade for more than two years, and at the time of these promotions was in command of the Kanawha division. In the course of his service in the army he was four times wounded, and had four horses shot under him.

The second volume of General Grant's Memoirs: "On more than one occasion in these engagements, Gen. R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as President of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than that of mere personal daring. This might well have been expected of one who could write at the time he was said to have done so: 'Any officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped.' Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, General Hayes attained by meritorious service the rank of brevet major-general before its close."

In August, 1864, while General Hayes was in the field, he was nominated by a Republican district convention in Cincinnati as a candidate for Congress. He was elected by a majority of 2,400, and reelected in 1866.

In the House of Representatives he was prominent in the counsels of his party. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for

Governor of Ohio, and elected over Judge Thurman. In 1869 he was reelected Governor of Ohio over George H. Pendleton. In 1872, despite his frequently expressed desire to retire from public life, General Hayes was again nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Cincinnati, but was defeated.

In 1873 he returned to Fremont, and the next year inherited the considerable estate of his uncle, Sardis Birchard. In 1875, he was again nominated for Governor of Ohio, and although he at first declined the honor, he was subsequently induced to accept the nomination, and after a hard fought canvas was elected over William Allen by a majority of 5,500. This contest, by reason of the financial issue involved, became a national one, and was watched with interest throughout the country, and as a result he was nominated for the Presidency on the 7th ballot of the National Republican convention, which met at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876.

In the complications that arose as a result of the Presidential election of 1876, his attitude was patriotic and judicious, and is outlined in a letter addressed to John Sherman from Columbus, Ohio, dated November 27, 1876. He says:

"You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty more electoral votes—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

The canvassing boards of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina declared Republican electors chosen, and certificates of these results were sent by the governors of those States to Washington. Governor Hayes had a majority of one in the electoral college. But the Democrats charged fraud, and certificates declaring the Democratic electors elected were sent to Washington. The House (Democratic) and the Senate (Republican) then concurred in an Act providing for a commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five judges of the Supreme Court, to have final jurisdiction. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors, and by a vote of eight to seven declared in favor of the Republican electors, and President Hayes was inaugurated March 5, 1877.

The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to machine politicians, says Howe, was a wise and conser-

vative one, meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of Federal troops and restoration of self-government to the Southern States, it prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that has since ensued. The administration began during a period of business depression, but the able management of the finances of the Government and the resumption of specie payments restored commercial activity. This administration laid the foundations for a permanent and thorough civil service reform, notwithstanding strong and influential opposition, including that of a majority of the members of Congress.

Throughout, his administration was intelligently and consistently conducted with but one motive in view, the greatest good of the country, regardless of party affiliations. That he was eminently successful in this, and that the administration was as wise, patriotic, progressive and beneficial in its effects as any the country has enjoyed, is the judgment of every intelligent person who gives it an unbiased study.

"The tree is judged by its fruit." When Mr. Blaine made his Presidential tour in Ohio in 1884, in several of his speeches he spoke of the Hayes' administration as unique in this: It was one of the few and rare cases in our history in which the President entered upon his office with the country depressed and discontented and left it prosperous and happy. In which he found his party broken, divided and on the verge of defeat, and left it strong, united and vigorous. This, he said, was the peculiar felicity of General Hayes' public career.

On the expiration of his term, ex-President Hayes retired to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he became the recipient of many honors.

General Hayes died at his home, Spiegel Grove, Fremont, January 17, 1893.

Lucy Webb Hayes was one of the most popular mistresses that ever graced the White House; a woman of the highest nobility of character, a typical American mother and wife, who was beloved everywhere. She died at Spiegel Grove in the last days of a beautiful June, 1889.

Col. Henry S. Commager, Toledo, won distinction as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, mustered in at Camp Chase, February 21, 1865. Ezra S. Dodd, afterwards state senator from Lucas County, was

major. Major Dodd became famous while in the Ohio senate during the county seat fight between Bowling Green and Perrysburg, by "the one thousand from Wood would do much good" dispatch, in an election contest.

From Wyandot County there was Isaac Minor Kirby who after his early enlistment was made a captain in the Fifteenth O. V. I. when he resigned in 1862 and raised a company for the One Hundred and First O. V. I. On being chosen captain again he joined the forces of General Buell where he was promoted to a major. In the battle of Stone River the commanding officer was killed and Major Kirby was given command of a brigade and later was brevetted a brigadier-general.

At the beginning of his service, Americus V. Rice was made captain of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three-months' service. After the expiration of his term of enlistment, he reenlisted and was commissioned captain of the Fifty-seventh regiment. In 1862 he was promoted to lieutenant-general to date from the 31st of May, 1865. His home was at Ottawa.

Patrick Slevin was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 8, 1862. In the following year he was promoted to colonel, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general from March 13, 1865. He was honorably discharged from the service, November 30, 1864. He died in Toledo after a long and useful life.

THE MITCHELL RAIDERS

Due to the fact that many concerned in the daring "Mitchell Raid" were from Northwestern Ohio, reference thereto is appropriate. The raiders were organized in April, 1862, under J. J. Andrews with the approval of Gen. O. M. Mitchell. The plan was to destroy the bridges on the Georgia State Railroad, between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Andrews who was at the time a secret service agent suggested the organization, volunteered to lead the little force of twenty-two selected men at Shelbyville, Tenn., April 7, 1862. These volunteers from Ohio were as follows: From the 21st Ohio Infantry—E. H. Mason (Wood County) Company B; John M. Scott, Company F; Robert Buffum, Company H; William Bensinger, Company G; Wilson W. Brown (Wood County) Company F; Robert F. Bonham, Company F; William Knight, Company E; John R. Porter, Company G; Mark Wood, Company C; John A. Wilson (Wood County) Company C. From the 2nd Ohio Infantry—Marion A. Ross, Company A; Charles Perry

Shadrick, Company K; George D. Wilson, Company B; William Pittinger, Company G. From the 33rd Ohio Infantry—M. J. Hawkins, Company A; William Riddick, Company B; John Wollam, Company C; Samuel Robinson, Company G; D. A. Dorsey, Company H; with William Campbell, a Kentuckian, Samuel Slaven and J. J. Andrews.

The daring adventurers arrived at Chattanooga April 11, and early on the following morning at Marietta, Georgia, where they represented themselves as Kentuckians, and where they began the work planned by Andrews. On the morning of the 12th, all the men except Hawkins and Porter, boarded the north-bound train for Big Shanty, where a stop was made for breakfast. Andrews knowing that there was no telegraph office there, began the execution of his plans. Believing that the engine and tender with three box-cars would be sufficient to handle, he uncoupled the engine and three cars from the train, and with Brown, Knight and J. A. Wilson jumped on the engine, while the other raiders took their proper places in the box-cars. Knight acted as engineer, while Scott cut the telegraph wires. At the first station out, the "crew" took on wood and water and began tearing up the track behind them. At Marengo, where they met the regular south-bound train, Andrews told that he was in charge of a train of powder for Beauregard's headquarters. His story was credited and he received the switch key and train schedule from the agent. While the timetable showed but one train to be met, the advance of General Mitchell's division to Huntsville, Alabama, compelled the Confederates to prepare for entering Georgia. This necessitated many special trains, therefore the red flag was carried on all new trains, and which was each time an unwelcome sight to the men of the astounding enterprise. They urged the locomotive to its greatest speed, stopped at some places to remove rails and ties and load them on the box-cars, hastening to make up time. Wilson acted as fireman and Brown engineer, as they would halt to destroy a culvert, push forward again, and so on until the crews of passing trains and station agents began to look upon the operators of the so-called powder train as so many *fra diavolos* gone wild.

Meantime, the railroad authorities at Big Shanty awakened to the fact that a part of the train was stolen, and that the bandits had cut the telegraph lines.

A hand-car crew went in pursuit, took possession of the first locomotive obtainable, and pushed on faster, repairing the track

as they moved forward. Between Adairsville and Kingston, the Confederate crew gave up hope of repairing the work of the destroyers, abandoned the locomotive and walked until they met a down freight. They related the story to the engineer, urged him to side-track his cars and give them the locomotive. Agreeing, the pursuers jumped aboard. At Calhoun they pressed into service a telegraph operator and soldiers, and then with valve wide open, renewed the race after the dare-devils. Soon, they came in sight of their prey, saw it stop in the distance, as the raiders halted at intervals to remove the track. The raiders were also on the look-out, noted the gaining pursuers with some alarm, but never lost an opportunity of destroying the track, until the smoke of the Confederate locomotive told them that flight was their only hope. Then began that terrible race, through Resaca, Tilton, Dalton and Ringgold. Beyond Dalton, Andrews ordered a halt, reversed the engine to cut the wires, but he was two minutes late, for a message had just passed on to Chattanooga. Fuel and oil were exhausted about the moment Ringgold was passed. Andrews here ordered a halt, reversed the engine so as to wreck the pursuing train, and with his volunteers, fled into the forest, each man seeking his own safety. The troops at Ringgold were put on the qui vive, Confederate infantry and cavalry scoured the country for the fugitives. Within a week, all the daring northerners save Wood and Wilson, were in the hands of implacable enemies; even Hawkins and Porter who failed to board the train at Marietta, being among the prisoners.

Within three weeks Wood and Wilson were made prisoners. The treatment of these gallant men by the Confederates, is a matter of history. The Confederate officers condoned acts of barbarism, ignored the claims of the men as regular soldiers detached for a service of which they knew nothing; flogged the youngest soldier to near death with the hope of wringing from him information, and then after the leader, Andrews, stepped forward and acknowledged himself as leader, took the gallant fellow and six of his men to the gibbet, at Atlanta, where they were executed. The others, awaiting death in the Atlanta prison, seized their jailer when he brought in their suppers, took the prison keys, overpowered seven armed guards, and made way to liberty. Six of them were recaptured and confined in Libby and Castle Thunder, until March, 1863, when they were exchanged at City Point.

The men executed besides officer Andrews were John M. Scott,

BATTERY H (OF TOLEDO), 1ST OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY, IN ACTION AT COLD HARBOR, VIRGINIA, JUNE 3-4, 1864

Painted by Gilbert Gaul. Deposited in 1915 in Toledo Museum of Art by surviving members of the Battery. Reproduced by courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art.

OLD POWDER MAGAZINE ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND

Used in Civil War, 1861-65, when Confederate prisoners were kept there.

Marion A. Ross, Charles Perry Shadrick, George C. Wilson, Samuel Robertson, all on June 18, 1862, and Samuel Slavens, William Campbell and J. J. Andrews, June 16. The resolutions of Congress adopted in July, 1862, provided that medals be struck for the survivors of the expedition, which were duly presented. Young Jacob Parrott of Hardin County received the first award and Elisha H. Mason of Pemberville, Wood County, the second medal.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

Many operations concerning Johnson's Island read like romance. The famous island lies in the land-locked harbor, Sandusky Bay, in Ottawa County, three miles north of Sandusky City. It is about a mile in length and narrow, and its forest covered acres were in early days the favorite camping place of the Indian in his fishing and hunting expeditions. Its early name was Bull's Island, from E. W. Bull its first owner. The early custom house was located there and an abortive attempt was made to establish a town. In 1852 it was purchased by one L. B. Johnson, when it took the name of Johnson's Island.

In 1861, the island was leased by the government as a place to confine Confederate prisoners. Buildings were provided and the first prisoners were taken there in April, 1862. The place was first guarded by Company A, Koffman Battalion, which was replaced by the 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a full regiment. Of the 15,000 prisoners brought there, some 3,000 Confederates were on occasion confined there at one time. At Camp Chase, Columbus, were some 8,000 prisoners, at Camp Douglas near Chicago, about an equal number and at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, 4,000 Confederates. A daring conspiracy was planned by enemies of the North to release these prisoners, burn Sandusky, Cleveland and other cities, and lay waste the country. The story is told by Mr. M. M. Quaife in his narrative of the "Iron Ship" in chapter 36, "The Royal Navy." Beall "the pirate of Lake Erie" the instigator of the conspiracy, was captured near Niagara. Charged with being a spy, he was found guilty and hung on Governor's Island, February 24, 1865.

While the "boys were at the front" many at home too old to join them "did what they could." Public meetings were held throughout the Maumee and Sandusky valleys to stabilize public sentiment and to plan and carry out aid to the worthy families, whose supporters were fighting to preserve the Union. The

women did noble and patriotic work, establishing aid societies and carrying out plans for hospital help and aid for the needy at home.

AT THE CLOSE.

When finally the gladsome news came of the surrender of General Lee's army on April 9, 1865, following the proclamation of Governor Brough to the effect, meetings for thanksgiving were called everywhere. Then, before the day arrived for jollification and rejoicing, there came the saddest news of all, the assassination of President Lincoln.

Of the brave boys who returned home, leaving thousands upon thousands of their comrades behind, there are yet a few left of the Grand Army of the Republic. Their ranks are growing thinner each year. They saved the Union. Their country honors them.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The loss to the southern slave owners from fugitive slaves fleeing to the North was, under the conditions of their estimated value, enormous. It was stated that at current prices the loss reached thirty million dollars. For twenty years before the Civil war there was in existence the "Underground Railway," the northern terminus of which was in Canada. Ohio had more such routes than any state in the Union. Along the Ohio River were some twenty stations from which the various routes led to Lake Erie ports. Toledo and Sandusky City were two important depots. One route was from the south crossing the Maumee River at now Grand Rapids and through Maumee and Toledo. On the other side of the river a depot was in the basement of the old *Perrysburg Journal* office. Another route was from Delaware, Marion and Upper and Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to Sandusky City, or to Oberlin and lake ports.

The late Hon. Rush R. Sloane, in an address before the Firelands Historical Society at Milan, Erie County, Ohio, February 22, 1888 (*The Firelands Pioneer*, July, 1888), gives a very interesting history of the origin of the name. He says, "In the year 1831 a fugitive named Tice Davids came over the line and lived just back of Sandusky. He had come direct from Ripley, Ohio, where he crossed the Ohio River; he remained some time in Sandusky and then went to Canada. It was told of him that he gave the name to the Underground Road in this way: When he was running away, his master, a Kentuckian, was in close

pursuit and pressing him so hard that when the Ohio River was reached he had no alternative but to jump in and swim across. It took his master some time to secure a skiff, in which he and his aid followed the swimming fugitive, keeping him in sight until he had landed. Once on shore, however, he could not find him. No one had seen him; and after a long and unsuccessful search the disappointed slave master went into Ripley, and when inquired of as to what had become of his slave, said he could not tell, that he had searched all the openings but he could not find him; that he was close behind him when the boy got on shore, and he thought 'the nigger must have gone off on an underground road.' This story was repeated with a good deal of amusement, and this incident gave the name to the line. First the 'Underground,' afterward 'Underground Railroad'."

Sloane himself was involved with others in protecting fugitive slaves, and the suit cost him in the end many thousands of dollars.

On one occasion a Kentuckian arrived at Perrysburg and overtook his human chattel. The case was taken before Squire Huntington and the counsel for the negro found a flaw in the information which necessitated the drawing up of new papers. The "Conductors" of the route seeing a chance to save the slave soon had a fleet horse at the door of Huntington's office upon which the negro hastily mounted and fled. The owner of the horse was also a colored man named Langford. As the fugitive disappeared toward Toledo, Langford exclaimed—"There goes a free nigger or there will be a dead horse."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

When the American Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on the evening of February 15, 1898, the report from the explosion caused a rebound from the heart of every patriotic American.

Trouble with Spain had long been smouldering. The inauguration of President McKinley took place March 4, 1897. In May Congress appropriated $50,000 for Cuban relief and adopted a resolution recognizing the rights of the Cuban belligerents. The Madrid Government protested against the United States sending vessels to Cuba with supplies for the reconcentrados and several months passed without any further action being taken by the American Government. In his message to Congress on December 6, 1897, President McKinley said:

In May, 1887, the Toledo cadets under command of Captain McMaken took part in an interstate drill at Washington, their marvelous proficiency causing a great deal of appreciative comment in eastern papers. This picture was taken on the morning of their return, June 2, 1887, as they had marched from a special train, engaged by the citizens of Toledo, to receive an address of welcome from Mayor Hamilton at the foot of the Steedman monument, dedicated only ten days before, and then standing at the intersection of St. Clair and Summit streets. The boys in the foreground with caps are the Trinity cadets.

"The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. * * * There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that protected in their right to reap the benefits of the exhaustless treasures of their country."
measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man,

Early in 1898 the Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy was ordered to the Dry Tortugas Islands, within six hours' sail of Havana. On January 25, 1898, the Battleship *Maine* one of the vessels belonging to the squadron, dropped anchor in the Harbor of Havana. The American consul-general had notified the Spanish authorities the day before the cruiser's expected arrival. The presence of an armed vessel in the harbor was displeasing to the Spanish officials, who construed it as part of a plan on the part of the United States to force supplies through to the reconcentrados. As a measure of retaliation, the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* was ordered to New York Harbor. Thus matters stood until February 9, 1898, when the Spanish minister to the United States resigned his position and asked for his passport. His request was granted and Spain was without a representative in Washington.

It was on April 13, 1898 that the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing the President to intervene immediately in the affairs of Cuba. On April 23rd when President McKinley issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers Ohio, including the Maumee and Sandusky region responded with more than their full quota. The National Guard of Northwestern Ohio gathered at their various headquarters anxious to organize for duty. Volunteers by the hundreds offered their services and patriotism ran high.

Of the twelve companies of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, eleven companies were enlisted from the Maumee and Sandusky valleys. With headquarters at Cincinnati, the regiment was mustered into service May 10, 1898. Its war strength was 50 officers and 1,284 enlisted men. The commander was Col. Julius A. Kuert during war operations. It was stationed at Chickamauga, Georgia; Knoxville, Tennessee, and Macon, Geor-

gia. The casualties during the entire campaign were fourteen men. It was mustered out of service at Macon, Georgia, on Feb-10, 1899, without seeing any foreign service. Of this regiment Company A came from Findlay, and the local name was the Findlay Guard. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, it was mustered in at Columbus as Company A, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Tillman S. Lafferty was the captain. Company B was enlisted at Upper Sandusky, and it entered service with James W. Marston as captain. Company C of the same regiment came from Lima, and was known as the Melancethon Light Guards, and afterwards as the Lima City Guard. Its captain was Frank M. Bell. Company D was organized early in 1898 at Van Wert. Edward S. Mathias was the captain, Robert Webster first lieutenant, and Elias W. March, second lieutenant. Company E was organized in Tiffin. At the time it was mustered into national service, Lorenzo D. Gasser was the captain. Companies G and I were enlisted from Kenton. J. Guy Deming was captain of the former, and Henry J. May of the latter. Captain May was afterwards succeeded by Albert S. Clucker. Bloomdale, Wood County, was the home of Company H, with Archie M. Fassig as the captain. Company K hailed from North Baltimore, the same county, and was under the command of W. J. White. Company L of this regiment was organized at Wapakoneta, and was mustered into service under this designation. John G. Hoegner was its captain, Charles O. Brokaw the first lieutenant, and Roy E. Layton the second lieutenant. Company M came from Paulding County, with Samuel W. Ennis as its captain.

The headquarters of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was at Toledo. Four companies of this regiment were located in Toledo, and the balance came from other counties in this section of the state. Only one company, B, of Sandusky, was outside this territory. The regiment had heretofore been known as the Sixteenth, Ohio National Guard, but was mustered into service as the Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 25th of April, 1898, and was mustered into the war with Spain on the 12th of May, following. The strength of the regiment for the war was 49 officers and 1,299 enlisted men. During the entire war operations, it was commanded by Colonel (later general) William V. McMaken. Sanford B. Stanbery, George P. Parker, and William E. Gillett were the majors, and the late Park L. Myers was surgeon, with the rank of major. The late Thomas J. Harbaugh,

Bowling Green, was the chaplain. The regiment was first stationed at Chickamauga, Georgia, then at Knoxville, Tennessee, and afterwards at Charleston, South Carolina. It was finally dispatched to the district of Santa Clara, Cuba, but did not arrive there until after the proclamation of peace. The casualties during the campaign were twenty-one men. It was mustered out of service at Augusta, Georgia, on the 12th of May, 1899. The companies, their location, and captains were as follows: A of Toledo, Jacob M. Weir; C of Toledo, John A. Gekle; D of Fostoria, Franklin P. Culp; E of Bryan, Charles L. Langel; F of Napoleon, Joseph A. Musser; G of Wauseon, John A. Weier; H of Toledo, Lloyd W. Howard; I of Clyde, William E. Gillett and afterwards Edward W. Rydman; K of Fremont, Louis E. Foulke; L of Toledo, Frank I. Howells; M of Defiance, James F. Crandall.

Of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, one company was located within Northwest Ohio. This was Company A, of Bucyrus; Marquis A. Charlton was captain. This regiment had its headquarters at Wooster. It was mustered into service for the war, on the 13th of May, 1898, as the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Its war strength was 49 officers and 1,288 enlisted men. It was commanded during all the operations by Col. Curtis V. Hard. Edward Vollrath, of Bucyrus, was one of the majors. During the war it was stationed for a time at Camp Alger, Virginia. It was among the regiments dispatched to Cuba, and reached Santiago just too late to take part in the siege, but performed duty at various places in Cuba until its return to Montauk Point, Long Island, in a greatly enfeebled condition on account of disease. During its service four officers and sixty-eight men died. The regiment was mustered out at Wooster, on the 21st of November, 1898.

The headquarters of the Fourth Regiment was at Columbus. It was formerly the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. Its war strength was 49 officers and 1,319 enlisted men. It was commanded by Col. Alonzo B. Coit. It was first stationed at Chickamauga and afterwards at Porto Rico, where it engaged in some of the skirmishes incidental to that invasion. The regiment lost twenty-six men, and was mustered out of service January 20, 1899. Company G, with Fred W. Peters as its captain, came from Marion. Companies D, G, and H, of the Tenth Regiment, came from Toledo. Company D was made up of the First Ohio Light Artillery. Companies G and H formerly were the first and second division of the naval reserves. Finding no op-

portunity to enter the service either as artillery or in the naval branch, these companies enlisted as infantry. Company D was commanded by Hazen B. Norton, Company G by Myer Geleerd, and Company H by Arthur W. S. Irvine. Arlington U. Betts, of Toledo, was one of the majors. The strength of the regiment was 46 officers and 1,280 enlisted men. It was first stationed at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and afterwards at Camp Mackenzie, Georgia. Its casualties were twenty-three men when mustered out at Augusta, Georgia, on the 23rd of March, 1899. Webb C. Hayes served as major in Roosevelt's Regiment of Rough Riders during the entire war with distinction.

George Burton Meek of Clyde was the first American born sailor to lose his life in the Spanish-American conflict. He was a sailor on board the torpedo boat *Winslow* and was killed in action at Cardenas, Cuba, May 11. 1898. A noted fact is that Meek's remains lie in the McPherson Cemetery, Clyde, not far from where also is buried that noted commander, General McPherson, of the highest northern rank killed during the Rebellion.

Later the father of Sailor Meek received the following letter:

Washington, D. C., August 24.

"John Meek, Esq:

"Dear Sir: Some months ago a Cuban gentleman, who signs himself Cambreis, from the City of Mexico, sent General Tomas Estrado Palma, of New York, an order for $100.00 to be given to the wife, children or parents of the first American-born sailor who should die in the war to free Cuba. I have just now been informed that your son, George B. Meek, fireman of the first class on board the torpedo boat *Winslow*, was the first hero to shed his blood for the independence of our unfortunate and downtrodden people.

"I beg to enclose you the check, entrusted to my care, this a proof of the gratitude of the Cubans for their friends and allies, the Americans.

"Please acknowledge receipt of the same in duplicate.

"Yours very respectfully,

"Gonzalo De Quesado,

"Charge d'Affairs of the Republic of Cuba."

On May 11, 1916, upon the eighteenth anniversary of his death, a monument to his memory was unveiled over the burial place of Sailor Meek from an appropriation made by the Ohio

Legislature. Governor Willis and staff, the Sixth Ohio Infantry and several patriotic organizations took part in the ceremonies.

On the 19th of December, 1899, at the battle of San Mateo, Luzon, of the Philippines, was killed that noble commander, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton. He was born in Lucas County, Ohio, on March 17, 1843, and after serving with credit in the Civil war entered the regular service. In May, 1898, he was commissioned a brigadier-general and placed in command of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba where he served in the first battle of the Spanish-American war at El Caney. He was made a major-general and after the surrender of Santiago was in command there. In December, 1898, he was placed in command of a corps in the American Army in the Philippines where he highly distinguished himself until his death. As a tribute to his worth and evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his countrymen, the sum of $100,000 was raised by popular subscription and presented to his widow.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO IN THE WORLD WAR

The reader will readily understand that a complete history even of Northwestern Ohio's part in the World war would make in itself a whole library. It will be years before a satisfactory account of that stupendous struggle of 1914-1918 will be written, and the brave boys of the Maumee and Sandusky Valleys who offered their all and who survived to read these lines, must take the will to do them justice for the deed.

The German submarine was the direct cause for America's entry into the war. The early English blockade of German ports led the latter nation to inaugurate a submarine warfare for the purpose of cutting off provisions and supplies from Great Britain and her allies. In a short time German submarine attacks became wildly merciless and indiscriminate and ships of neutral nations suspected of carrying supplies to the allies were sunk without warning. "It was not long in fact until vessels were torpedoed and sent to the bottom of the sea, without regard to their nationality or the character of their cargo."

After repeated attempts to secure from the German government a modification of their submarine policy, diplomatic relations were severed by this country February 3, 1917. This act failed to better conditions and February 26, 1917, President Wilson delivered to Congress his "Armed Neutrality Message" in which he asked for authority to adopt such measures as might

be considered necessary for the protection of American merchant ships by supplying them "with defensive arms, should that become necessary, and with the means of using them." This authority was granted by Congress and merchant ships entering the war zone were equipped with cannon, manned by detachments of United States marines.

On April 2, 1917, President Wilson delivered his "War Message" to Congress, which contained the following:

"The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed upon our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"I advise that the Congress declare the course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accepts the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its powers and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

On the same day that Wilson presented this message, the following resolution was introduced in both the Senate and House:

"Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and people of the United States of America; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is

hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

This resolution, designated as "Public Resolution No. 1," passed the Senate at the evening session on April 4, 1917, by a vote of 82 to 6, and the following morning it passed the House by vote of 373 to 50. After being signed by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States, and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was submitted to President Wilson, who gave it his official signature April 6, 1917, which was the date of the entrance of the United States into the great war.

While volunteers were numerous, Congress on May 18, 1917, approved the selective service act which applied to all men between the ages of twenty-one to thirty years of age. What was known as the second draft act was approved August 31, 1918, and applied the provisions of the selective service to all males eighteen to forty-five years old. The first registration was held June 5, 1917; and two others on June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, for those who had reached their twenty-first birthday in the meantime. Registration under the second draft act was held September 12, 1918. The total registration in the United States was 23,908,576; in Ohio, 1,389,474, being 5.81 per cent of the total. The Northwestern Ohio counties including their towns and cities, furnished their percentage or more, of men for the war, estimated according to report as follows: Lucas County, 13,785 men; Wood, 2,240; Sandusky, 1,855; Seneca, 2,155; Hancock, 1,915; Henry, 1,165; Defiance, 1,225; Fulton, 1,170; Ottawa, 1,005; Paulding, 935; Putnam, 1,385; Williams, 1,230; Wyandot, 970.

Registration boards were appointed in each county, and the board of appeals for this division, to pass upon exception claims carried up from the district boards were: Clarence A. Benedict, Frank A. Baldwin, Emmett Curtin, W. W. Farnsworth and W. A. Held.

To describe the various activities in connection with the numerous organizations, the assembling of the various service units and their departure for assigned quarters and camps, and to do justice to the patriotism of the best blood of the Union is beyond the task of the pen. Volumes should be devoted to the picture.

The principal and most active division furnished the armies of the United States by Ohio during the World war, was the 37th or "Buckeye" Division. Its personnel was composed entirely of members of the National Guard and other volunteers, commanded by Maj.-Gen. C. S. Farnsworth. It was trained at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and sailed for France in June, 1918. This division, comprised of the 145th, 146th, 147th, and 148th Infantry Regiments, 134th, 135th and 136th Field Artillery, 134th, 135th and 136th Machine Gun battalions, 112th Engineers and 112th Field Signal Battalion, was credited with two major battle engagements, Meuse Argonne and Ypres-Lys and sustained 5,243 casualties.

Members of the 147th Infantry and the 135th Field Artillery were mostly from Northwestern Ohio.

On August 15th Col. William V. McMaken, who commanded the Sixth Ohio Infantry in the Spanish-American war, was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Federalized militia, but was afterward relieved from military duty on account of physical disability. Three days after he received his commission the Sixth Regiment units, the ambulance company, the hospital corps, Batteries B and E commanded by Lieut.-Col. George P. Greenhalgh, Company A of the Signal Corps and an outpost company were mustered into the United States service. The Sixth Regiment was afterward made the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh in the Federal army. During its service in France it was commanded first by Colonel Howard and later by Col. Frederick W. Galbraith.

The Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was one of the first to report for duty as part of a division composed of National Guard regiments from twenty-six states. There were men from Northwestern Ohio afterward added to the regiment to bring it up to the strength of a French infantry regiment. On September 10, 1917, this regiment, numbering 59 officers and 3,605 enlisted men, constituted the first Ohio contingent to the famous Rainbow Division, and was designated the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry. Under command of Col. B. W. Hough, it was the first Ohio regiment on the firing line. The Fourth Ohio was ordered to Camp Perry on Lake Erie, August 13, 1917, arrived there the following day and entrained for Camp Mills, September 7, 1917.

The Sixth Infantry, as heretofore noted, remained in federal service following completion of the tour of duty on the Mexican Border. At the time it was called to the colors, the roster of its organization, home stations and officers was as follows:

Regimental Officers and Chaplain	Colonel	Lloyd W. Howard, Toledo
	Lieut. Colonel	Myron C. Cox, Fremont
	Chaplain	Harry F. McLane
Battalion Commanders	Major	George W. Cunningham, Fostoria
	Major	Edward Welsh, Clyde
	Major	Arthur D. Hill, Telodo
Battalion Adjutants	First Lieut.	Ralph H. Cannan, Toledo
	First Lieut.	Charles S. Wragg, Toledo
	First Lieut.	Clarence C. Childs, Fremont
Headquarters Company, Toledo	Capt. and Adjutant	Roy R. Stuart
Supply Company, Toledo	Captain	Martin H. Pugh
	Second Lieut.	John T. Taylor
Machine Gun Company, Toledo	Captain	Robert A. Oatley
	First Lieut.	Charles R. Ames
	Second Lieut.	Clarence S. Muchmore
	Second Lieut.	Merton E. Higbie
Company A, Toledo	First Lieut.	Marvin Gallup
	Second Lieut.	Charles A. Miller
	Captain	Louis P. Patten
Company B, Sandusky	Captain	Thomas S. Amate
	First Lieut.	Fred T. Norris
	Second Lieut.	Edward E. Hartung
Company C, Toledo	Captain	Harry F. Kern
	First Lieut.	Leroy J. Veler
	Second Lieut.	Robert E. Miller
Company D. Fostoria	Captain	Rolden O. Nichols
	First Lieut.	Edward A. Kurtz
	Second Lieut.	Robert A. Dixon
Company E, Bryan	Captain	Henry A. Sprow
	First Lieut.	Charles E. Arnold
	Second Lieut.	Earl W. Newman

Company F, Napoleon	Captain	Harry R. Lowry
	First Lieut.	Edward S. Hartman
	Second Lieut.	James V. Easley
Company G, Defiance	Captain	Albert B. DeKay
	First Lieut.	George W. Douty
	Second Lieut.	Edward S. Vannier
Company H, Toledo	Captain	Edwin O. Powell
	First Lieut.	Leo C. Lemle
	Second Lieut.	Herman H. Hull
Company I, Clyde	Captain	Arthur H. Wicks
	First Lieut.	Henry B. Dirlam
	Second Lieut.	Carl W. Rathbun
Company K, Fremont	Captain	Albert O. Baumann
	First Lieut.	Stanley Wolfe
	Second Lieut.	Farrell D. Whitman
Company L, Toledo	Captain	Frank P. Walsh
	First Lieut.	Walter L. Miller
	Second Lieut.	Ray A. Berning
Company M, Oak Harbor	Captain	Peter W. Gulau
	First Lieut.	Guy H. Dicken
	Second Lieut.	Robert J. Burns
Sanitary Detachment, Toledo	Major	Adolph J. Girardot, Toledo
	Captain	Daniel W. Iford, Toledo
	First Lieut.	Henry M. Brown, New Vienna
	First Lieut.	Robert E. Lawless, Toledo

Colonel Howard had entered the service as a private in Company H of the Sixteenth Infantry on 14th November, 1899; he was commissioned first lieutenant on 22d November, 1890, captain on 9th March, 1897, and colonel on 2d July, 1903. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox was commissioned second lieutenant in Company K of the Sixth on 17th February, 1898, captain on 1st September, 1899, major on 12th January, 1900, and lieutenant-colonel on 2d July, 1903. Major Cunningham enlisted as a pri-

vate in Company C of the Eleventh Infantry in 1880, was commissioned lieutenant of Company D of the Sixteenth on 17th August, 1897, captain on 25th August, 1899, and major of the Sixth on 15th, May, 1903. Major Welsh enlisted in Company I of the Sixteenth Infantry on 16th April, 1899, was commissioned second lieutenant on 28th March, 1892, captain on 27th April, 1900, and major on 2d October, 1902. Major Hill enlisted in Company H of the Sixteenth on 1st April, 1895, was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry and assigned to Company C of the Sixth on 8th November, 1899, first lieutenant, 8th June, 1903, captain 14th January, 1904, and major, 21st January, 1915.

The Second Infantry, returning from duty on the Mexican Border, was mustered out on 24th March, and—as with the other units which were released from federal service,—men and officers scattered to their homes to pick up the threads of civilian lives which had broken when they were called out in 1916. Like the other units, however, they were soon to feel the warning to prepare, and like them, their every effort was directed towards perfecting war strength organizations. At the time the regiment was mustered into federal service for the World war, the roster of officers and of organizations was:

Regimental Officers and Chaplain	Colonel	J. Guy Deming, Ada
	Lieut. Colonel	Albert E. Gale, Lima
	Chaplain	A. M. Hughes, Wapakoneta
Battalion Commanders	Major	Cliffe Deming, Ada
	Major	John A. Harley, Lima
	Major	Charles A. Heater, Bowling Green
Headquarters Company, Ada	Captain	Eugene E. Preston
Supply Company, Lima	Captain	Donald C. Warner
	Second Lieut.	William B. Wilcox
Machine Gun Company Ada	Captain	Floyd M. Elliott
	First Lieut.	Albert L. Allen
	Second Lieut.	Wray T. Laird

Company A, Findlay	Captain	Frank J. Meyer
	First Lieut.	Arthur E. Risser
	Second Lieut.	Amos E. Marty
Company B, Paulding	Captain	Raymond C. Leslie
	First Lieut.	David C. Mellinger
	Second Lieut.	Stephen S. Beard
Company C, Lima	Captain	Clark W. Creps
	First Lieut.	William Daley
	Second Lieut.	Frank J. Hume
Company D, Van Wert	Captain	John H. Morrison
	First Lieut.	Mile E. Terry
	Second Lieut.	Arthur V. Berthold
Company E, Hicksville	Captain	David P. Anderson
	First Lieut.	Lee M. Deardorf
	Second Lieut.	Fred I. Rowe
Company F, Spencerville	Captain	J. Smith Howe
	First Lieut.	Ralph E. Neidhart
	Second Lieut.	Lewis J. Watson
Company G, Ada	Captain	Harlo M. Povenmire
	First Lieut.	George F. Griffith
	Second Lieut.	Charles W. Andrews
Company H., Bowling Green	Captain	Ray D. Avery
	First Lieut.	Ray E. Bowland
	Second Lieut.	Harry Bristol
Company I, Kenton	Captain	Edward H. Collins
	First Lieut.	Pierre Hill
	Second Lieut.	George E. McLaughlin
Company K, St. Marys	Captain	Guy O. Shaffer
	First Lieut.	George A. Strick
	Second Lieut.	Emil F. Marx

Company L, Sycamore	Captain	George E. Tuttle
	First Lieut.	Ervie R. Hoover
	Second Lieut.	Arthur J. Baker
Company M, Ottawa	Captain	Guy M. Cartwright
	Second Lieut.	Roland R. Rogers
	First Lieut.	Edward F. Evans
Sanitary Detachment, Spencerville	Major	Charles D. Gamble, Spencerville
	Captain	Charles G. Church, Van Wert
	First Lieut.	Virgil H. Kay, Lima
	First Lieut.	Gail E. Miller, Spencerville

From the Second Infantry, parts of Companies A (Findlay), B (Paulding), C (Lima), D (Van Wert), E (Hicksville), and headquarters company (Ada), went to the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry; parts of the same companies and parts of Companies F (Spencerville), G (Ada), H (Bowling Green), I (Kenton), K (St. Marys), L (Sycamore) and M (Ottawa) went to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry; parts of Companies A and B to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh; the band to the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Cavalry, while machine gun and supply companies were scattered throughout the division.

The Third Infantry became the One Hundred and Forty-eighth; the Fifth, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth; the Sixth, the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh, and the Eighth, the One Hundred and Forty-Sixth. Their headquarters had been respectively Dayton, Cleveland, and Toledo and Bucyrus.

January 5, 1918, thirty members of the Toledo Commerce Club arrived at Montgomery, Alabama and staged an entertainment for the soldiers of Northwestern Ohio.

Colonel Deming had entered the guard as a private in Company G of the regiment he was later to command on 14th December, 1899; he was commissioned second lieutenant on 16th February, 1892, first lieutenant on 8th July, 1896, captain on 29th July of the same year, major on 13th July, 1900, lieutenant-colonel on 12th June, 1903, and colonel on 18th March, 1915. Lieutenant-Colonel Gale enlisted as a private in Company C of the Second on 30th April, 1891, was commissioned captain of that unit on 29th September, 1899, major on 24th May, 1911, and lieutenant-colonel on 18th March, 1915. Major Deming was commissioned on 3d May, 1904. Major Harley entered the service as a

private in Company C of the Second on 30th June, 1897, was commissioned second lieutenant on 26th May, 1902, promoted to first lieutenant on 24th April, 1903, captain on 19th June, 1911, and major on 6th June, 1915. Major Heater enlisted in Company D of the Eighth Infantry on 10th June, 1896, and was made second lieutenant and battalion adjutant on 7th April, 1908. On 27th July of that year he was transferred to the Second, and on the 7th of August, 1912, he became captain and regimental adjutant of that regiment. He was commissioned major on 2d July, 1916.

These three regiments—the Second, Third and Sixth—made up the First Brigade, Ohio Infantry, at the time the troops were called to the colors in 1917. The brigade, as stated, was under command of Brig.-Gen. William V. McMaken of Toledo. His adjutant was Maj. Gilson D. Light, whose service with the guard commenced on 12th December, 1899, when he enlisted as a private in Light Battery D. Ohio Field Artillery. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in Battery D, Ohio Field Artillery (as the unit came to be designated) on the 24th January, 1905, first lieutenant on 21st November, 1905, and was made captain of Battery B on 15th November, 1911, and was then placed upon the retired list on 20th January, 1913. On 20th July, 1914, he was commissioned major in the Inspector General's Department, and was assigned to General McMaken's staff, to retire again on 10th November, 1916. On 3d June, 1917, however, he once more enlisted as a private, but in the brigade headquarters detachment; ten days later, he was commissioned major of infantry. General McMaken's aides were First Lieutenants Sheldon C. Weed and Ferdinand W. Brown, both of Toledo. The foregoing tabulated statement was compiled by Ralph D. Cole and W. C. Howells.

Captain Harry E. Kern of Company C of the 147th regiment, killed in action September 28th, 1918, was from Toledo. Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph D. Cole of Findlay, served with the Headquarters and Military Police and Capt. Ray A. Berning, (now clerk in the Lucas County Recorder's office) commanded Company L. Maj. Arthur D. Hill, (former Lucas County Recorder and Safety Director of Toledo) commanded an Infantry Battalion and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. Lieut.-Col. Gilson D. Light of Toledo, was also awarded this coveted medal for bravery and distinguished service. Other members were Chaplain Harry F. MacLane, now Chaplain Ohio Soldiers Home, Sandusky, Ohio, Roy W. Scofield, Captain, 112th Field Signal Battalion, now Sec-

retary to Chief of Police, Toledo, and Capt. Roy R. Stuart, now Judge of Common Pleas Court, Lucas County.

Others who served in the army, navy and marine corps from Northwestern Ohio and who have since attained positions of prominence in their communities are Charles H. Lemmon, now Judge of Common Pleas Court, Lucas County. Milo J. Warner, Captain 76th Field Artillery, Third Division. Paul H. Chapman, First Lieutenant, 32nd Field Artillery. Joseph Zimmerman, Sheriff of Lucas County. Howard P. Warwick, 345th Field Artillery, Editor *Wood County Democrat.* Lew H. Hauman, now Chief Medical Officer of United States Veterans' Bureau at Toledo. Edwin J. Tippett, Editor of *American Legion Councillor* of Ohio. Henry A. Middleton, Captain 323rd Field Artillery. Harold P. Ramisch and Wallace Tomey of the *U. S. S. Indiana* and David Anderson of the U. S. Marines. Bruce Pratt, Sergeant Co. F. 146th Infantry, Deputy Sheriff of Wood County.

CAMP SHERMAN

The principal mobilization and training camp was Camp Sherman, established at Chillicothe, the first capital of Ohio. The cantonment buildings cost about four million dollars. The contractor therefor was The A. Bentley & Sons Company of Toledo. On two previous occasions the site had been used for military purposes—the War of 1812 and the Civil war.

LIBERTY LOANS

The United States at the time war activities began was ill prepared in all departments—men, arms, ammunition and equipment. But she had back of her great resources. An act was passed by Congress and approved by the President April 24, 1917, authorizing popular loans followed soon after by the first Liberty Loan. A loan district comprising twenty of the Northwestern Ohio counties was created and Howard I. Shephard of Toledo was selected general chairman of the district loan committee. Of the quota of $16,000,000 assigned to the district, Toledo and Lucas County were to subscribe one-half.

For Toledo, Edward D. Ford, William Hardee and John N. Willys were appointed a committee to attend to the corporations; Harry L. Corey, Walter Evans and L. S. Ottenheimer, publicity committee; Alfred B. Koch was chairman of the committee to solicit loans from the retail merchants; Mrs. Walter B. Snyder and Miss Fannie Harnitt were appointed to work with the women's

clubs, and Gustavus Ohlinger was placed in charge of the Four-Minute speakers in the theaters, etc. The people responded enthusiastically and Lucas County raised $2,000,000 more than her allotted quota, the district going "over the top" with $20,000,000 or $4,000,000 more than the quota. Every county did its bit.

The drive for the second loan began on October 15, 1917. This time the Government called for $3,000,000,000 and Lucas County's quota was ten million of the twenty for the district. Frank R. Coats was appointed general chairman for the City and Lucas County and thirty teams of six men each were organized to solicit. The President set apart October 24th as "Liberty Loan Day." On that date parades were given in nearly all the large cities and meetings were held throughout the district to work up enthusiasm. At noon on Friday Toledo reported a total of $10,826,350, but the work went on until 8 P. M. Saturday—the time designated for closing the campaign—when the city and county had subscribed $11,365,650 and the oversubscriptions in every county in the district brought the total up to about three million dollars more than the assigned quota.

On April 9, 1918, the work of soliciting for the third Liberty loan was inaugurated all over the country. W. W. Knight, who had been in charge of a special sales committee in the second drive, was made general chairman of Toledo and Lucas County, with Badger C. Bowman as his first assistant. Frank R. Coats was chairman of the city organization, with William Booker as his lieutenant. E. R. Kelsey, Ward Canady, J. C. Lockwood, Harris Corey and Leonidas Polk constituted the publicity committee and John N. Willys was chairman of a committee to look after the corporations. Cecil L. Rood was in charge of the work in the county outside of Toledo. The drive started with a parade, in which the various civic organizations took part, but in which the principal feature was the force of 5,000 bond salesmen, who had volunteered their services. At the Toledo Shipbuilding Company's yards there were 1,500 men engaged on the vessels of the United States emergency fleet. Promptly at 11 A. M., when the blasts of whistles announced that the Third Liberty Loan was formally launched, these men stopped work and, as a huge American Flag was hoisted over the plant, they repeated the oath of allegiance to the United States. Then, led by Capt. John Craig, they paraded the district around the factory. Lucas County's quota in this loan was $9,406,650. The amounts allotted to the Northwestern Ohio counties is as follows:

Allen	$ 1,293,000	Putnam	584,950
Auglaize	761,000	Sandusky	924,850
Defiance	332,200	Seneca	1,027,100
Fulton	590,150	Hancock	815,100
Logan	401,750	Shelby	290,500
Hardin	545,250	Van Wert	420,950
Henry	424,650	Williams	600,100
Lucas	9,406,650	Wood	886,050
Mercer	558,400	Wyandot	418,750
Ottawa	538,650		
Paulding	282,550	Total	$21,102,600

In this loan Lucas County raised its quota in seventy-two hours, $1,800,000 having been subscribed by corporations before the formal opening of the drive. The total amount subscribed in the county was $14,114,000. Every county in the district subscribed more than its quota, the total reaching $29,119,500. Both the City of Toledo and the district were the first in the country to get the loan honor flag.

On September 28, 1918, the first day of the Fourth Liberty Loan, Toledo corporations and individual members subscribed a total of $3,635,000, or nearly one-fifth of the entire quota of $18,-859,200, but the work went forward until Lucas County had subscribed a total of $19,782,750. In the third loan the number of subscribers in the county was 71,282. In the fourth loan 88,799 persons bought bonds, and again the entire district went over the top, each county exceeding its quota.

While the war really ended with the armistice in November, 1918, the Government still needed vast sums of money for war expenses. Another loan—called the Victory Loan—was therefore launched in the spring of 1919 and carried to a successful conclusion. Lucas County's quota was $14,158,900 and again the subscriptions exceeded the quota. In addition to oversubscribing the five loans, the people of Northwestern Ohio gave liberally to the Red Cross campaign and other drives.

The number of deaths reported in Northwestern Ohio during the World war is as follows: Allen, 84; Crawford, 46; Defiance, 38; Erie, 44; Fulton, 33; Hancock, 46; Hardin, 33; Henry, 27; Mercer, 39; Ottawa, 24; Paulding, 26; Putnam, 41; Sandusky, 48; Seneca, 44; Van Wert, 34; Williams, 33; Wood, 43; Wyandot, 24.

Concerning the early days of the war, as to Northwestern

Ohio and Toledo, of the volunteers, in May, 1917, there was added to the Sixth Ohio Infantry 169 men, and 446 more were added in June. Battery B Second Artillery, was the first organization to report a full war strength. Rolland A. Beard was captain.

On July 14, 1917, Batteries B and E, Second Artillery, the Third Ohio Hospital Corps, an ambulance company, a Brigade Headquarters detachment, a number of men from divisional train service and a base line company, (a total of twenty-two officers and 862 enlisted men) left Toledo for the mobilization camp. They were the first troops from Lucas County and this section, to report for duty. Early in July, the O'Neill Machinery Company and The Toledo Railway & Light Company, raised a truck train unit. About that time the Sixth Ohio Infantry under the command of Col. Lloyd Howard went into camp at Bay View Park.

Of the 148th Field Hospital of the 37th Division, which was originally the Third Field Hospital, O. N. G., a large contingent was from Bowling Green and Wood County. Dr. F. V. Boyle, Bowling Green, was major, Dr. J. W. Rea, Bowling Green, captain, Dr. Eyestone, Toledo, lieutenant.

Of the 84th "Lincoln Division," organized at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, a large number of the 324th and 325th Field Artillery were from Bowling Green and Wood County. Arthur M. Patterson of the Wood County Savings Bank was with the 324th. Capt. Ray D. Avery of Company H., Second Infantry, was transferred overseas to the ambulance train.

Of the 83rd Division trained at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, in the reassignment orders, a number of Northwestern Ohio and Wood County boys of the 2nd Infantry were with the forces in the campaign in Italy.

CHAPTER LXII

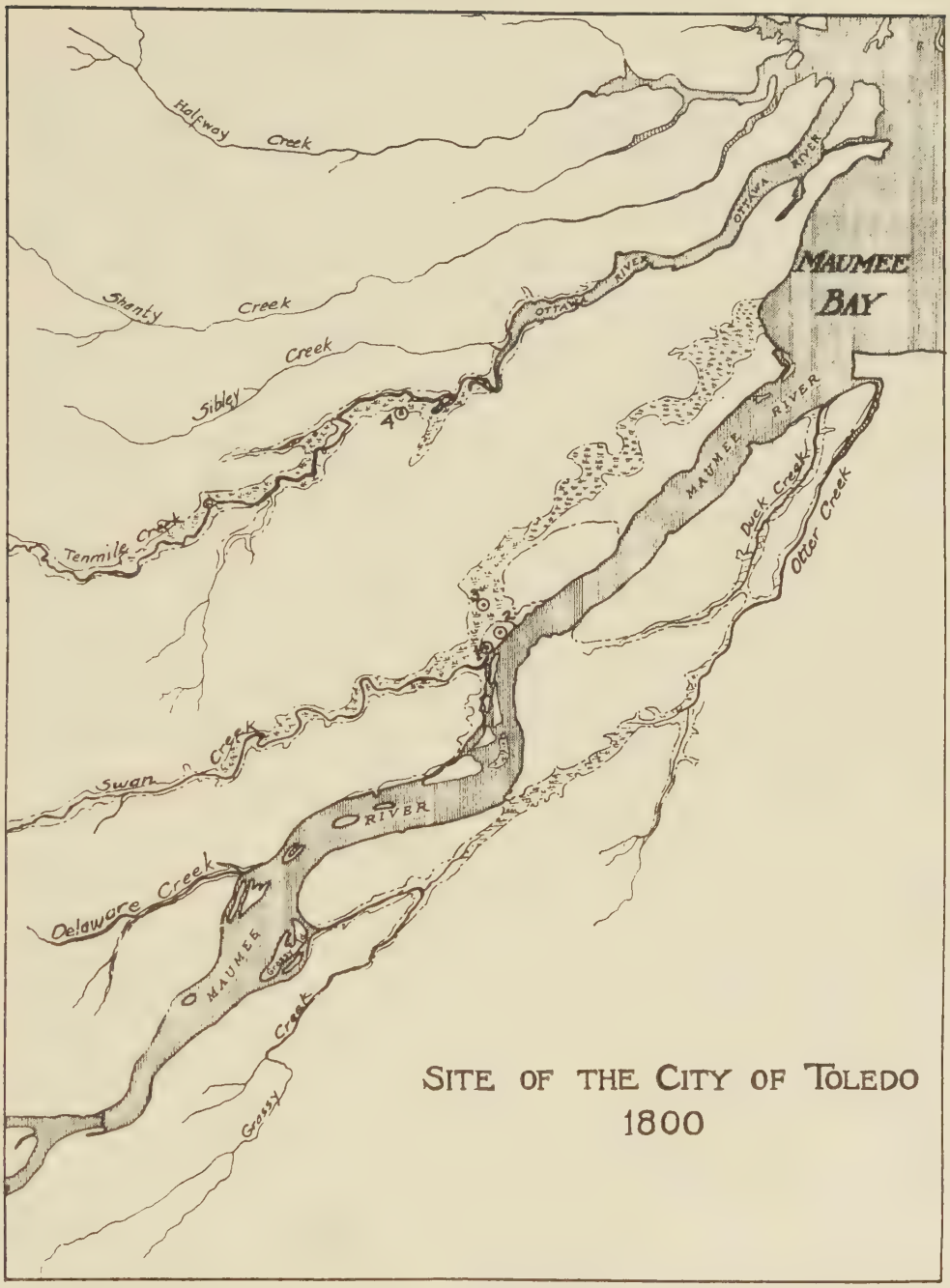
THE BEGINNING OF TOLEDO

FIRST WHITE MAN ON THE GROUND—CONTEST FOR POSSESSION—FIRST LAND SALES—PORT LAWRENCE—VISTULA—TREMAINSVILLE—MANHATTAN—OTHER RIVAL TOWNSITES—EARLY TRADE AND COMMERCE

Toledo, the commercial and industrial base of the lower Great Lakes. Toledo, the gateway to the vast expanse of the Golden West. The historical pathway of this narrative has now reached the beginning and development of this great and rapidly strident metropolis. All along the journey the various mile posts have pointed the way.

The discoveries of Spain, the arrival of the French up the St. Lawrence, the landing of the English on the western shores of the Atlantic; and the various claims of and contests between these occupants have been set forth. All this including the contests between the French and the English for the possession of the Maumee and the Sandusky regions and the final hopeless struggle of England with new America to hold as a British possession all the territory north of the Ohio River.

As late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, where now spreads the business, the commerce, the industries, the beautiful estates and contented homes, the beauty spots and recreation centers of this great city, no stroke of the axe, no sound of the hammer, foreshadowed its development. Generally speaking, all the surroundings were ridgelands covered with giant oaks and attendant forest monarchs. These series of ridges were marked between by gullies and edged by low, almost impenetrable marshlands, especially along the river and tributary streams. In season in the bayous, myriads of wild swans, geese and ducks swam and fed; and of animal life, the beaver, otter and muskrat, here sported and established their homes. In the deep surrounding woods the bear, deer and elk roamed in abandon, and in earlier years there were even the buffalo and moose. The French-Canadian trappers and the Indians were here, but within the bor-



This map shows somewhat of the swampy condition of the site of Toledo before the platting of the city. The figures represent present locations as follows: (1) Intersection of Monroe and Summit streets, site of Fort Industry Stockade; (2) Site of the present Second National Bank Building; (3) Site of the present courthouse; (4) Site of Tremainville postoffice, where the Boulevard and Detroit Avenue meet, near the intersection of Collingwood and Cherry. The marshes indicated were water covered except in extreme dry weather and much low land, sometimes of a marshy character, existed where not shown on this map. Adams Street reaches the river at a point near the figure "2." In early days it was necessary to have a bridge at this point to connect Vistula and Fort Lawrence town plats.

ders of now Toledo, in 1800 there were no settlers classed as Americans.

The story of the first white man to tread the soil where Toledo stands and to build his camp fire upon the banks of the lower Maumee, would be most interesting. But history will never record his name. Whoever he was he probably came early in the seventeenth century. A long list of names has been given, of the early French and English who paddled up and down the Maumee River. Each and all of them saw Toledo's site. They may have lingered for a time upon the banks within its borders. Naturally the mouth of the Maumee or the point where enters Swan Creek would have been a convenient resting place; but the belligerent attitude of the Indians in early times made explorers and adventurers wary about entering this territory.

Champlain who was evidently in the vicinity of Lake Erie in 1615, hardly reached the western end of the lake. Etienne Brule, the famous advance representative of that roaming class of adventurers the coureurs de bois, was probably the first white man to invade now Ohio territory south of Lake Erie. He may in his tour early in the seventeenth century even have reached the lower Maumee region. Certain it is that French missionaries and traders passed up and down the Maumee soon after this time, and it is more than possible that La Salle on the return from his discovery of the Ohio, 1669-1670, came by way of the Maumee and beheld in wonder the miles of the now harbor line of Toledo. Then, without repetition, came the list of French and English during their contest for supremacy here. These included the remarkable Celoron expedition, which through its leaders, left a most valuable and graphic account of their passage in 1749 down the Maumee and to the lake. The period of the American Revolution followed, with the British and Indians in control of the Maumee, the Sandusky and the Great Lakes, at which time the British Commodore Grant with his ships blockaded the lower Maumee against the threatened American attack upon Detroit, and the arrogant Hamilton among others, passed this way with his British and Indian forces on his disastrous campaign to the Wabash and Vincennes. Then came General Wayne's expedition and finally the War of 1812, turning the light of definite knowledge upon all this territory. Up to this time the Swan Creek region from time immemorial had been a great Indian center and rallying point. And it is evident from the most authentic accounts, when Commodore Grant blockaded the Maumee port

and built in 1781 his British fort "strong enough to be defended by ten men against a hundred" as he reported, that the post he constructed was none other than the one probably later repaired and occupied by a contingent of American troops some time about 1800 and called Fort Industry. This from the fact that it was located at a favorable site for industry and commerce. (See article on Fort Industry.)

With wars and conflicts which had beset the new American nation ever since its birth now over and actual peace realized, the people of the country turned to the development of this then new West. Treaties had been made with the Indians relating to Maumee lands with various reservations, and soon was effected the great treaty of 1817 on the lower Maumee, in which except with reservations named, the tribes made final surrender of the lands in not only the Maumee Valley, but all the regions of the Sandusky. Surveys had been made and resurveys followed and the lands of the Reserve were thrown upon the market, anticipating the Maumee treaty of September 29, 1817, before mentioned, only a few months. It was at this juncture that men of vision turned their eyes upon the section where now spreads the yet comparatively young but rapidly strident City of Toledo.

The sale of lands which opened at Wooster, Ohio, in February, 1817, for the Twelve Miles Square Reserve on the lower Maumee, as has been stated, included the mouth of Swan Creek and a portion of the present city. Perrysburg and Maumee villages had already been established, with thriving and growing settlements scattered along the foot of the rapids. But there had been no developments within Toledo's site as will be seen later, and Fort Industry was unoccupied by troops and in a decadent condition.

Two companies of capitalists, headed by Cincinnati men had been organized to buy lands at the Wooster sale, in the vicinity of the mouth of Swan Creek. One company was made up of Jacob Burnet, Martin Baum, Jesse Hunt, Wm. C. Schenck, William Barr, William Oliver and Andrew Mack. The other organization known as the "Piatt Company," was composed of John H. Piatt, Robert Piatt, William M. Worthington and Graham A. North.

It may be observed that the Burnet of the first company was the well known Judge Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, who has been mentioned as traveling on many occasions from the Queen City on the Ohio to Detroit to attend court. In passing through the lower Maumee section he no doubt had made observation of the conditions here for the establishment of a city; as had Mr. Oliver

and others. Both companies were represented at the Wooster sale, the first known as the "Baum Company," by Oliver and Schenck and the Piatt Company by Robert Piatt. On the opening of the sale it developed that both concerns were after the same lands about the mouth of Swan Creek. In order to avoid competition in bidding, the representatives of each company pooled their interests and purchased in common what was described as River Tracts One, Two, Three and Four in the United States Reserve at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami (Maumee); also River Tracts Eighty-six and Eighty-seven on the other bank of the river opposite the mouth of Swan Creek. Each company held an undivided half interest and made equal payments. Tracts number 86 and 87 were bid off by Oliver and the certificates of purchase were issued in his name. The other tracts were bid in by Robert Piatt and the certificates issued to himself and associates. The total amount purchased was 974 acres at an average of forty-eight dollars and twelve and one-half cents per acre and varying in price from seventy-five dollars per acre down to two dollars and thirteen cents per acre. The total purchase amounted to nearly $37,000. The terms of sale were twenty-five per cent payable in forty days and the balance in three equal annual installments. Piatt for his company independently, purchased a large tract adjacent to the pooled company purchase. Waggoner's early "History of Lucas County", at this point relates the proceedings as follows:

Returning to Cincinnati, the companies were united under the name of the Port Lawrence Company, which at once took steps for laying out a town, to be called Port Lawrence, and appointed Baum as agent for that purpose, for the sale of lots, and for the general management of the property. August 14, 1817, Baum appointed Oliver as his attorney, to attend to the sale of lots, who with Schenck, was authorized to lay out the town. In Baum's letter of instruction to Oliver (August 14, 1817), he said among other things:

"In running the Streets and the division of lots, it is not the wish of the proprietors that interest or convenience should be sacrificed to form; that the growth of the place should be retarded by a useless adherence to any particular figure, or to any fanciful uniformity of squares."

The number of lots was to be from 300 to 500; and with the exception of water lots and fractionals, about 60x120 feet in size. "The principal or central Street be at least 160 feet wide; others

TOLEDO IN 1800, SHOWING LOCATION OF FORT INDUSTRY

from 80 to 100; and Alleys 12 to 15 feet. Let there be three lots, each 120 feet square, set off for public uses, Churches, Schools, &c; and one, 240 feet square, for Court-House and Jail. There should be one or two suitable lots out of the Town for burying grounds."

The plat laid out, a public sale of the lots was to be provided for, "which, if practicable, should correspond with the time of holding the treaty with the Indians," to be held at Fort Meigs, (Maumee) the month following. The agents proceeded to lay out the town, when a sale was advertised, to take place September 20, 1817, on these terms:

One-fourth down; the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest from date of purchase; if not promptly paid, and if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid when the last installment becomes due, the lots purchased to revert to the proprietors of Port Lawrence. The undersigned reserve the right to one bid on each lot offered. Signed, W. C. Schenck, Wm. Oliver, Agents, and dated Miami Rapids, September 20, 1817.

At that sale 79 lots were sold, of which two (Nos. 223 and 224) were purchased by Oliver, on which, in connection with Baum, he subsequently had erected a warehouse and made other improvements. The house was of logs, and was located near the mouth and on the north side of Swan Creek. The cash proceeds of the sales then made amounted to $855.33. Among the purchasers were Samuel H. Ewing, Aurora Spafford, Seneca Allen, John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, Almon Reed and Truman Reed, of "Maumee Rapids;" B. F. Stickney, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Henry I. Hunt and Mary L. Hunt, of Detroit; Moses Wilson, of Huron County, Ohio; and Austin E. Wing, of Monroe, Michigan.

In a letter written in 1870 to David E. Merrill, Toledo, Benjamin Rathbun, then proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, New York, but formerly the most prominent business man of Buffalo, made reference to his knowledge of Toledo real estate. He said:

"I was once where Toledo now is. It was in the Spring of 1817, while a portion of it was being surveyed for Village lots. I then took up the first lot ever sold in Toledo as a Village lot. The title of the Company failing for non-payment of their purchase, of course, I lost my lot. I have never been at Toledo since I left in August, 1818. At that time there was not a dwelling house there. A man by the name of Henderson built a log and stone house on the bank and partly over the water, just below the

mouth of what was then known as Swan Creek; and there was a French cabin on the "flats," near Swan Creek, for the Indians to get rum in. These were all the buildings Toledo could boast of in 1818. My own family (consisting of Mrs. Rathbun and one son) and Major Keeler's family, occupied Henderson's log and stone warehouse while we were there."

From this it would appear that Mr. Rathbun made Port Lawrence his home from the Spring of 1817, until August, 1818. Most of the purchasers of lots afterwards compromised their claims against the proprietors. Mr. Wing took a lot in the second Port Lawrence (1833).

When the second payment became due to the Government in 1818, the Port Lawrence Company defaulted, and thus practically surrendered the entire property, with improvements made. In 1821, the Government meantime having reduced the price of its lands from $2.00 on time payments, to $1.25 cash down, the Port Lawrence Company, unable or indisposed to pay a balance of some $20,000 for tracts 1 and 2, asked Congress to take the same back, and apply the payments already made to the full payment of the other tracts purchased by them and the Baum and Piatt Companies, respectively. With this view, the several interests in all the lands then purchased were assigned to Baum, who appointed M. T. Williams as his agent. September 27, 1821, authority therefor having been granted by Congress, Williams relinquished tracts 1 and 2, on which $4,817.55 had been paid. Of this sum $1,372.34 was applied as full payment for tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, leaving $3,445.21. Of this, one-half belonged to the Piatt Company, and $1,248 having been applied to relieve its five quarter-sections, the Piatt Company still had a balance of $474.60 as its due, but which was applied to the payment of lands of the Baum Company. In August, 1823, Oliver made out a claim against the Port Lawrence Company, amounting to $1,835.47, including money paid to former purchasers ($213.02), and services as Agent, which Baum approved, and as security, gave Oliver a mortgage on tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, payable January 1, 1824. In October, 1825, Oliver proceeded in a Michigan Court to sell the property under this mortgage, and the same was sold, by order of Court, September 1, 1828, to Oliver, for $618.56. Meantime, three of the five quarter-sections belonging to the Piatt Company had been sold by order of Court, at Oliver's instance, Charles Noble being the purchaser, at $241.60, who soon thereafter conveyed the property to Oliver. Thus Oliver came into possession

of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, and three quarter-sections of the lands. In December, 1828, Baum, without consultation with his associates, transferred to Oliver the Government certificates of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87. May 20, 1826, Congress authorized the selection of a certain amount of lands for the benefit of the University of Michigan, when Sections 1 and 2, relinquished by the Port Lawrence Company, were selected. Whereupon, Oliver, acting as the Agent of that Company, proposed that said tracts be exchanged by the University for a portion of the lands to which he had obtained title through Baum and the Michigan Court. Such arrangements having been made, Congress authorized the exchange, when Oliver took the title to tracts 1 and 2 in his own name. This done, Baum and Williams each obtained one-third interest in tracts 1, 2, 86 and 87; and upon Baum's death (1832), Oliver purchased his interest of the heirs; and subsequently sold portions of other tracts to Prentice and Tromley. Afterwards, Oliver purchased of the University the tracts conveyed in exchange for 1 and 2.

PORT LAWRENCE RESURRECTED: These arrangements consummated, steps were taken toward the resurrection of the Town of Port Lawrence. A new plat was prepared, of which record was made in Monroe County, Michigan, as follows:

The Territory of Michigan,
County of Monroe. } ss:

Before me, the subscriber, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Monroe, aforesaid, personally appeared Stephen B. Comstock authorized agent of Wm. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who in behalf of the said Oliver, acknowledged the within to be a correct plat and description of all lots numbered in numerical order, which are intended for sale in the Town plat of Port Lawrence, in the County of Monroe, aforesaid, and of the public grounds intended to be given for the uses and purposes therein expressed, in said Town, in conformity to the act entitled, "An act to provide for the recording of Town plats and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1827.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Port Lawrence, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1832.

John Baldwin, Justice of the Peace.

As seen, the initial of Toledo was made about the mouth of Swan Creek; and in extent covered the territory, east and west, from Jefferson to Washington Street; and north and south, from what is now Superior Street to the river—Erie then occupying

the place of what is Summit, Ontario that of St. Clair, and Huron that of Superior; Water Street having been subsequently made by filling along the river.

The first sale was made July 13, 1833, being lot No. 11 (Gower's map), 40 feet, north side Summit Street, near Monroe, and next to the corner. The price was $25, and the purchaser was John Baldwin, afterwards a leading merchant and one of the first associate judges of the county. The sale was for cash, and was among very few sales made on such terms. In several instances sales were conditioned upon improvements being made by the purchasers, by the erection of buildings on the lots purchased. Thus, one was to erect "a good building, 18x24 feet, to be painted;" another "a good two-story house;" and another "two good houses, and paint white." S. B. Comstock acted as agent of the proprietors from July, 1833, to July, 1834; and Andrew Palmer from July, 1834, to July, 1836, when the property was divided among the several owners. The following list of the first sales, with dates, prices and names of purchasers, will show who first indicated their confidence in the then future of that portion of Toledo:

John Baldwin, July, 1833, lot 11; $25.
Philo Bennett, February, 1834, lots 17, 18, 23, 24; $250.
Coleman I. Keeler, February, 1834, lots 33, 34, 40; $50.
John Baldwin, same date, lot 8; $200.
Abram Ritter, same date, lot 46; $125.
George Bennett, same date, lots 22, 51; $75.
Henry W. Goettell, April, 1834, one-half of lot 12; $100.
Augustus Burdenois, same date, lots 67, 68, 272; $250.
W. J. Daniels, May, 1834, six feet of lot 10; $25.
C. I. Keeler, June, 1834, lot 40 and twenty feet of 42; $200.
William Fossey, June, 1834, lots 278, 279; $200.
W. J. Daniels & Company, June, 1834, lots 88, 89 and 406, 407; $70.
W. J. Daniels, June, 1834, lot 19; $50.
Platt Card, June, 1834, lots 127, 129, 140, 16, 27, 28, 210, 242, 146, 147, 77, 164, 233, 290, 274, 292, 21; $8,100.
G. W. Rhodes, June, 1834, lot 43; $100.
William Ritter, June, 1834, lot 222; $25.
Calvin Comstock, June, 1834, lots 83, 84; $200.
Richard Foster, June, 1834, lot 273; $30.
George Simpson, June, 1834, lots 81, 82; $50.

Job Brandet, July, 1834, lots 412, 413, 414 (120 feet above and adjoining Madison Street); $2,400.

T. and S. Darlington, July, 1834, lots 219, 226, 329; $3,000.

Platt Card, July, 1834, lot 334; $100.

Michael Conner, July, 1834, lot 230; $150.

Austin Wing, July, 1834, lot 45; $——.

Platt & Miller, July, 1834, lot 4; $100.

Levi S. Humphrey, July, 1834, lot 3; $50.

Ed. Bissell, July, 1834, lot 117; $200.

David B. Mooney, June, 1835, lots 35, 36; $600.

C. I. Keeler, June, 1835, lots 37, 38, 39; $600.

James Rawles, June, 1835, lots 139, 130, 126, 124, 122, Summit Street; and 244, 266, 265, Monroe; $5,400.

Stephen Thorne, June, 1835; lots 127, 129; $400.

Baxter Bowman, June, 1835, 50 by 120 feet, corner Washington and Swan streets; $300.

Jacob Clark and Philo Bennett, June, 1835, lots 151, 153, 141; $1,300.

Oliver Hartwell, June, 1835, lots 28, 140; $1,500.

Abijah Noyes, June, 1835, lots 53, 71; $600.

Philander Raymond, June, 1835, lots 135, 136; $1,000.

Daniel McBain, June, 1834, lot 7; $1,800.

For about three years the Port Lawrence property, as noted, was managed as a whole for the proprietors, by an agent, S. B. Comstock and Andrew Palmer, successively, acting in that capacity. All sales prior to July 1, 1835, were made in that way. At that time the proprietors became satisfied that it would be better for them and for the town if the property should be divided among them, that each might have his distinct interest to look after. To this end, a meeting of the owners was held at "the Village of Toledo," July 1-4, 1835, at which were present William Oliver, for himself and for Micajah T. Williams; Philander Raymond and Charles W. Lynde; Isaac S. Smith, for himself and for John B. Macy; Hiram Pratt and William F. Porter Taylor; and Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer and Stephen B. Comstock, for themselves, respectively. It was voted that William Oliver, who then held the legal title to the land, be authorized, as soon as the Village of Toledo should be incorporated, to convey to the same village lots 319 and 198, for public school purposes. Lots 366 and 175 were set apart for the two religious societies which should first complete houses of worship thereon. Land to the amount of five acres was voted for cemetery purposes, not to be

nearer than three-fourths of a mile to the mouth of Swan Creek. Lot 335 was voted to Mrs. Harriet Daniels, wife of Munson H. Daniels, "as a complimentary present, on the occasion of hers being the first marriage at Toledo." Lot 215 was voted as a present to Mrs. Vance. Lots 163, 162, 119, 120, 121, 109, 110 and 111 were set apart for a hotel, to be built by the joint proportionate contribution of the proprietors; the grading for the hotel to be done by the proprietors of the same, who were to have a deed of the lots when they had expended $10,000, and to own the dock in front of the lots deeded. These lots are on the east (north) side of Adams Street, including the site (1888) of the Ketcham & Nearing block (189-199, Summit), and extending the same width to the river; Water Street afterwards being made. The property was never used for the purpose named.

Lots equivalent to two-sixteenths of the whole were assigned to S. B. Comstock, when the entire remaining property was divided into sixteen parts of about equal value, and sixteen tickets, corresponding to such numbers, were placed in a hat, and Two Stickney, the second son of B. F. Stickney, took them out, one at a time, and delivered them to the parties in the following order: To William Oliver, the first five tickets, he owning five-sixteenths of the plat; M. T. Williams, four tickets; I. S. Smith, J. B. Macy, Hiram Pratt and W. F. P. Taylor, each one ticket; then Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer, and the firm of Raymond & Lynde, each one ticket. The total appraised value of the allotments was then $42,265.50, averaging about $2,880 for each share. The division thus made, the first action then taken toward the improvement of their common property consisted of a vote "that if William Oliver and Andrew Palmer will put into meadow, in a farming-like manner, the present season, about forty acres of the company's land, now cleared near Darlington's sawmill (on Swan Creek, near Huron Street), they shall have possession and use of the same for farming purposes until March, 1840." Edward Bissell and Andrew Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for a hotel, and Andrew Palmer was constituted the agent of the proprietors. At this same session (July 4th), it was resolved, "that, to promote the general prosperity of the town, it is deemed expedient to subscribe to the stock of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company; and it is hereby agreed, that every proprietor shall take and pay for $1,000 of said stock for each sixteenth of the interest which he holds in the original plat of Port Lawrence, and that the stock so taken

shall be received at par from S. B. Comstock, being part of the stock which he has already subscribed."

During the years 1833-36 many changes had taken place in the ownership of the Port Lawrence property, old proprietors going out and others coming in, until none of the original parties were left. Early in the latter year it was deemed best to close out the affairs of the company by a division of its property then held in common. For this purpose a meeting was held May 17, 1836—present, Edward Bissell and Isaac S. Smith, representing thirty sixty-fourths of the property; James Myers and W. P. Daniels, each representing two sixty-fourths; S. B. Comstock, six sixty-fourths; Daniel Greenvault, four sixty-fourths; Joshua R. Giddings and Richard Mott, three sixty-fourths; and Ashbel Dart, one sixty-fourth. Ed Bissell and I. S. Smith, committee, reported a plan for a hotel on lots 119, 120 and 121, which was approved, and they were authorized to proceed to the erection of the building (northeast corner of Adams and Summit). They were also authorized to "grade the eastern half of Adams Street, from the river to St. Clair Street, in front of the hotel lots, so that the surface of Summit Street at the intersection of Adams shall be twenty-three feet above the level of the river; and that they construct a pier in front of the east half of Adams and of the hotel lots." W. P. Daniels, Richard Mott and S. B. Comstock were appointed a committee to grade Summit Street from the level of the hay scales in front of W. J. Daniels & Company's store, so that at its intersection with Jefferson Street it shall be twenty-two feet above the level of the river, the street "from the hay scales to Jefferson to be horizontal," for which purpose subscriptions were to be obtained from individuals, the Port Lawrence proprietors to make good any deficiency in the cost. The same committee was authorized to "open and grade Monroe Street at both ends, and to construct culverts or sewers in the same." It was understood, in fixing elevations, that "the hay scales were ten feet above the river." The hay scales and store referred to were located on the north (west) side of Summit Street, between Perry and Monroe, adjoining the Indiana House, which cornered with Perry. The contract for the grading was let to a man named Hall, an Irishman, who, with his employes, constituted the vanguard of the large number of the same nationality afterwards so intimately identified with like improvements in Toledo.

A meeting of the proprietors of Port Lawrence was held Sep-

tember 8-16, 1837; present, William Oliver, M. T. Williams, S. B. Comstock, Ashbel Dart, Richard Mott, Henry W. Hicks, I. S. Smith, W. F. P. Taylor, John Fitch and Ed. Bissell. Cemetery grounds were set apart on the north side of Wisconsin Street, commencing 410 feet west from Twenty-third Street, along Wisconsin to the west line of Port Lawrence tract No. 1; thence north to the northwest corner of said tract; thence east on said tract line to a point 410 feet west from the middle of Twenty-third Street; and thence south to the place of beginning. A burying ground was started on these premises and a few burials made there; but it was soon abandoned. Lots 484 and 484½ were given to the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company for "the purposes of a Car House, &c., &c., conditioned that the same be not used for any other than the legitimate business of said Company; and that said Company shall have the necessary fixtures and a track from the main track to said lots, through Depot Street, completed within 18 months." On these lots were constructed the machine shops and engine house used by the railroad for several years and until the removal of the headquarters of the then Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad to Adrian. At this meeting appraisement was made of lots as designated on the map prepared by Robert Gower, in 1837. Some of the values, as thus fixed, were as follows: Lot 465, corner of Madison and Huron, $600; lot 489, corner Cherry and Superior, $800; lot 713, Washington and Fourteenth streets, $410; lot 744, southeast corner Cherry and Erie, $180; lot 450, Madison and Erie, $600; lots 114, 115, 116, Vine, between Water and Summit, $3,000 each.

The total amount of appraisement of 440 lots in the plat, in September, 1837, was $257,590, being an average of $585 per lot. At this time a second division was made by lot of the property of the company. It was then resolved "that it is expedient to complete the Hotel building," and that the plan be so modified as to bring the cost, in addition to materials on hand, within $10,000 —work on the same to be commenced in the spring of 1838. Provision was then for the first time made for improving the channel of the river opposite the town, and also for dredging the bar at the mouth of Swan Creek, to secure a channel of the depth of ten feet. Benjamin S. Brown was appointed as agent of the proprietors.

A complete list of owners of lots in Port Lawrence Division, prepared in 1836, contained the names of the following persons,

the same being classified, to distinguish those purchasing lots, from the original owners: Purchasers—John Baldwin, S. S. Humphrey, Daniel McBain, William P. Daniels, W. J. Daniels & Company, Charles Noble, Platt Card, Philo Bennett, W. J. Daniels, George Bennett, Platt & Miller, Coleman I. Keeler, D. B. Mooney, G. W. Rhodes, A. E. Wing, A. Ritter, A. Noyes, J. Brandet, A. Bourdenois, G. Simpson, Calvin Comstock, J. Rawles, P. Raymond, J. Clark, Mrs. General Vance (donation), Mrs. Harriet Daniels (donation), T. and S. Darlington, W. Ritter and R. Foster. Proprietors—William Oliver, M. T. Williams, S. B. Comstock, K. S. Smith, J. B. Macy, Ed. Bissell, Raymond & Lynde, Andrew Palmer, H. D. Mason, Hicks & Company, Dart & Mott, James Myers, Charles Butler, J. R. Giddings, Lot Clark, and C. W. Lynde.

In 1836 Robert Piatt filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio against Oliver and his associates, praying for an injunction, a receiver, etc., in order that his legal rights to the property in question might be investigated and relief granted. In December, 1840, the District Court rendered a decision, which sustained Piatt's claim in behalf of the Piatt Company to an equal interest in the lands in question, and A. F. Perry, as Special Master Commissioner, was directed to examine and report what were the several interests. Subsequently, E. D. Mansfield was appointed for a like purpose. The final decision of the court was, that Oliver and William held the legal title of tracts 1 and 2, 86, 87, and ten acres of tract 3, jointly for themselves and the other members of the Port Lawrence Company, as tenants in common, in the following proportions—dividing the whole into 2,832 parts—to-wit: Alex. H. Ewing, 989.6 parts; John Rowan, 496.6 parts; Robert Piatt, 219.5 parts; John G. Worthington, 219.5 parts; William Oliver, 165.10 parts; M. T. Williams, 82.8 parts; the heirs of William M. Worthington, 219.5 parts; and the heirs of John H. Piatt, 439 parts. In addition to this, Oliver and Williams were required to make over to the parties named the same relative interests in lots 109, 110, 111, 119, 120, 121, 162 and 163, in Toledo, and other property interests, including debts due, etc., belonging to the Port Lawrence Company, under the decree. Divers other details of the decree, not essential to an understanding of the general purport and effect of the same, are here omitted. Appeal was taken by Oliver and Williams to the United States Supreme Court, where, at the January term, 1845, the decision of the Dis-

trict Court was affirmed, with costs. This litigation in no wise affected any rights by purchase of property from the Port Lawrence Company; but only the claims of the parties concerned in that company. The suit was an important one, involving as it did the title to a large portion of the present City of Toledo. And thus has been given in detail the establishment of the first unit of a great city as recorded by Waggoner, thereby perpetuating a record while there is yet opportunity.

Concerning the "warehouse" or first building constructed under the direction of the proprietors and B. F. Stickney on the Port Lawrence purchase spoken of, it was located where is now the yet better known Bostwick-Braun stately hardware block. The structure was two stories high, built of logs. Its construction was the occasion for a grand, old-fashioned "house raising." The attendant ceremonies consisted of a house-warming, with music, dancing, games, an elaborate feast, and all the accompanying thrills. It was the pioneer social event of later established Toledo and was attended by the settlers from all about the Perrysburg, Maumee and the Fort Meigs district. All the participants of course were attired in their best finery; the ladies in their costumes from heirloom silks to linsey-woolsey, and perhaps home-spun. The men, some of them, no doubt wore their coonskin caps and possibly leggins and moccasins; still others their silk hats, but hardly knee pants and stockings and slippers. Yet who knows now. There were social gallants even in those days on the Maumee.

Among the first settlers to locate at this point were John T. Baldwin and family, consisting of his wife, four sons and one daughter. They came from Palmyra, Portage County, Ohio, in 1823 and took up their quarters in the warehouse built in 1817, where they lived until 1833. In 1822 there was a small frame house on Perry Street, between Summit and St. Clair, owned by Joseph Prentice, father of Frederick Prentice, who later became a large property owner.

In this house Frederick was born, December 22, 1822, and is supposed to be the first white child born in Port Lawrence. His father, above mentioned, was employed by the Port Lawrence proprietors to erect the warehouse previously mentioned, in 1817. Frederick lived to be ninety-three years old and died in New York in 1915. A log house owned by Joseph Trombley stood on Superior Street, near the old police station, and a hewed log house on Summit Street, near Jefferson, owned and for a time occupied

by William Wilson. A part of Fort Industry, with pickets of the fortification extending to Jefferson Street, was still standing in 1823. This statement is of course confined to Port Lawrence. The settlements at Tremainesville, now a part of Toledo, are stated elsewhere. Down the river, in what was afterwards known as Stickney's Addition, north of Vistula, was a brick residence on Summit Street, between Bush Street and Stickney Avenue, built and occupied by Benjamin F. Stickney. Back from the river on what is now Collingwood Avenue, Noah F. Whitney lived, and Coleman I. Keller, Sr., lived in a house nearby, and lower down

FREDERICK PRENTICE
First white child born in Toledo.

the river, Peter Navarre and his four brothers, Jacob, Francis, Alexis and Antoine, lived on the east side, about where what is known as Ironville.

John Baldwin and Cyrus Fisher opened the first store in Port Lawrence, and John Baldwin & Company sold dry goods there up to about 1829, the first store being in the log warehouse.

The story of the establishment of Vistula, just north of Port Lawrence, is also graphically told by Waggoner:

"In 1832, becoming satisfied that the Port Lawrence enterprise would not soon be prosecuted with energy, Maj. B. F. Stickney withdrew from that interest and turned his attention toward a new movement on the river below the Port Lawrence

plat, and on lands owned by him. In October, of that year, he made a contract with Samuel Allen, of Lockport, New York, under which improvements were to be made, Allen to have one-half the land in consideration of specified expenditures to be made by him. Allen failing in his agreements, in January, 1833, Stickney made an arrangement with Otis Hathaway, also from Lockport, when a town plat was laid out and named Vistula. About that time, Lewis Godard of Detroit (father of Alonzo Godard), and formerly of Lockport, made a contract with Major Stickney for certain lots, he (Godard) to establish a store at the place. This he did, occupying for such purpose an old block-house built about 1817, by William Wilson (afterward judge), which had become unfit for use without material repairs, which were made by Philo Bennett, also from Lockport, who settled here, purchasing the tract on the east side of the river, adjoining what became the Yondota plat, and now (1888) within the Sixth Ward, Toledo. The store was in charge of Sanford L. Collins, who had been in Godard's employ at Detroit. These, with other demonstrations of progress on the part of Vistula, were recognized by the few residents as calling for suitable expression of their appreciation. Accordingly, a second grand ball was given in the old log warehouse of the original Port Lawrence Company at the mouth of Swan Creek, that building furnishing the best accommodations for the purpose in the vicinity. It was occupied as a residence by John Baldwin and family, the upper portion being the ballroom of the neighborhood, attracting, by its accommodations, participants again from Maumee, Perrysburg, the Bay Settlement and Monroe.

"The contract of Stickney with Hathaway and Allen did not secure much in the way of improvement, and Allen returned to Lockport, and not long thereafter came back with Edward Bissell, of that place, who entered into an arrangement with Major Stickney similar to the one with Allen. Mr. Bissell went energetically at work, clearing off the plat of timber and brush, putting in docking along the river, from Lagrange to Elm Street, which was constructed on the ice of the stream, and awaited the weakening of the ice to settle to its place. The plan, however, was not as successful as the projectors of the experiment had hoped.

"Mr. Bissell at once gave life to Vistula, by the expenditure of large sums of money for new buildings, for roads, and other improvements necessary to the proper start of an ambitious town.

Settlers and purchasers began to arrive, and the general prospect to brighten. The sale of lots began December 19, 1833, when lot 958 was sold to Erie Long for $75. But few sales were made in Vistula until April, 1834, when these became more active, and continued so until the fall of 1835, at which time the proprietors deemed it best to close up the affairs of the Vistula Company and divide the remaining lots between them. For such purpose they met at Buffalo, October 2, 1835. There were present, B. F. Stickney, Edward Bissell, Isaac S. Smith, Hiram Pratt, W. F. P. Taylor, Robert Hicks and Henry W. Hicks. Full and satisfactory allotments were made to the several parties, according to interest. It was then agreed, that as soon as the Town of Toledo should be incorporated, lot 509, south (east) side of Huron, between Cherry and Lagrange, and lot 789, should be donated for school purposes. They never were used for such purpose. Lot 580, north (west) side of Huron, between Chestnut and Elm, and lot 605, north (west) side of Huron, between Locust and Walnut, were to be presented to the first two religious societies which should agree within a reasonable time to build houses of worship thereon; such houses to be of respectable dimensions and in such state of architecture as should meet the approbation of either two of the proprietors, B. F. Stickney, Edward Bissell and I. S. Smith; it being at the same time understood, that B. F. Stickney, from his personal property, would give to the town, lot 435, north (west) side of Superior, between Magnolia and Mulberry, for a public school; and lot 563, north (west) side of Huron, between Magnolia and Mulberry, for a church.

"A meeting of proprietors of undivided interests in Vistula was held in July and September, 1837, when was presented a recapitulation of appraisement of such property, amounting to $388,880, which was divided by lot—B. F. Stickney taking three twenty-fourths; Hicks, Taylor and Pratt, seven twenty-fourths; and Ed. Bissell, fourteen twenty-fourths. It was then decided to offer to the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company 'a strip of land under water, on the south (east) side of Water Street, fifty feet wide, extending on a line parallel with Water Street, from Lynn to Cherry Street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Passenger car-house,' the same to be erected by January 1, 1839."

The matter of transportation has ever been a problem. It was true in the earliest days here, even before Toledo was named. In the management of each of the rival towns of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the proprietors had been compelled to expend consid-

erable sums of money for incidental objects for common benefits. In the case of Port Lawrence the two leading objects seem to have been the provision of stage and mail connections with the outside world, and the opening of roads to the surrounding country. The first of these was made specially important, from the fact that the mail-stage route then lay direct from Maumee City to Tremainesville, passing something like a mile and a half to the north and west of Port Lawrence, the route lying along what is now Detroit Avenue to Monroe and Detroit City. This arrangement made Port Lawrence dependent for stage and mail accommodations on its more fortunate rival on Ten-Mile Creek, a humiliation as well as a business subordination, not easy to bear. In order to relieve such embarrassment, it was found necessary to subsidize the stage line, by compensation for the extra travel involved in the desired divergence to Toledo from the line between Maumee and Tremainesville. Such arrangement existed in 1835, 1836 and 1837, and resulted in an indebtedness by the proprietors of the town to Willard J. Daniels & Co., through whom the plan was managed, in the sum of $1,943.38—the entire appropriation for such purpose having been $4,122.35. Among other items in the Port Lawrence expenditure were the following: The joint expenditure of the two Towns for stages was $4,123.35. The total Sandusky and Toledo Railroad account was $1,333.33, which was to be divided equally between the Port Lawrence and Vistula proprietors "when the road should be commenced"—a condition which never was reached. Beyond preliminary surveys, nothing was done toward the construction of such railroad.

Concerning Tremainesville, earlier known as the Prairie and later as West Toledo: It is difficult to determine the exact comparative dates of the settlements of Tremainesville and Port Lawrence. Baldwin settled in the old log warehouse in February, 1823, and continued to live there with his family for ten years, and members of his family continued to live in Toledo until their deaths. As already stated, there were other houses and other settlers here at that time. The Wilkinsons arrived and settled in Tremainesville in October, 1823. There were living in the vicinity at that time or an earlier date, Maj. Coleman I. Keeler, Eli Hubbard and William Sebley. Descendants of the Hubbards, and Keeler continued to live here, and Mr. Solomon Wilkinson still lived there when ninety-four years old. There were no doubt many other earlier settlers. The Stickneys and Navarres are

probably entitled to the first place in that respect as settlers within the present city limits.

It is quite well established that Rev. John A. Baughman of the Monroe Methodist circuit preached at Tremainesville in 1825, and formed a class at Ten-Mile Creek, and that a church edifice was later built on the land still later occupied by the Lenk Wine Company. In the territory covered by Toledo, before Tremainesville was annexed, and from 1828 to 1832, there were thirty-eight persons and eleven families living here, viz., Benjamin F. Stickney, William Wilson, Joseph Trombley, Bazel Trombley, Seneca Allen, John Baldwin, Joseph Prentice, Hiram Bartlett, Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, Captain Forbes and Joseph Roop.

The nearest post office was Tremainesville, and Benjamin F. Stickney carried the mail until 1833, when a post office was established at Toledo, just after the agreement for the union of Port Lawrence and Vistula.

During these early days many rival towns were surveyed and platted, some with real claims for recognition and others planned on paper by speculators with the idea of unloading lots upon easily persuaded investors at high prices, who were left to hold the bag. The purchases were eventually sold for taxes and the plats of the would-be cities vacated. Orleans, or Orleans of the North has already been told about. The plat was originally surveyed by J. J. Lovett at the Foot of the Fort Meigs section in 1817, in partnership with Dr. A. B. Stewart of Albany, one of the builders of the pioneer steamboat *Walk-in-the-Water*. The projectors planned to make Orleans the principal city at the head of Maumee River navigation, and the *Walk-in-the-Water* was the forerunner of a line of boats to run from Orleans to the various lake ports. However, as has already been told, the steamer drew too much water to cross Rock Bar just below Perrysburg, and the vision of making Orleans a great port melted like the mist before the morning sun. The survey of the Town of Perrysburg by the United States Government has also been related, and the establishment of Maumee City. When Wood County was organized in 1820, the plat of Orleans was revived and Perrysburg, Maumee and Orleans were the most active rivals for the permanent location of the county seat. When Perrysburg was selected, it gave impetus to the growth of that locality; and while Maumee was too well established to be materially affected by the loss of the seat of government, Orleans as a prospective city drew its last breath.

It was at this time that Port Lawrence, Vistula, and Tremainesville further towards the mouth of the Maumee asserted themselves as the prospective metropolis of this Northwest, and other towns on the river were also surveyed, platted and named.

John T. Baldwin who finally cast his lot with the fortunes of the Toledo section, was rather fickle in his early operations. With his sons, including Marquis, he sailed a little schooner called the *Leopard.* With his family he arrived at Orleans, at the head of the Rapids, April 1, 1818, and after living in a small rented house until the following July, pulled up stakes and left, only to return with his family the next November. One of the jobs of Marquis was dropping corn in the spring of 1819, for General Vance on the latter's farm just above then Orleans. Discouraged by sickness and the general outlook, Baldwin again took his family back to Palmyra, Portage County, in June; the same season, however, he sailed the *Leopard* between Cleveland, Detroit and Orleans, and on one trip took a cargo of corn (evidently a not very large one) for Jonathan Gibbs from the Maumee section to Detroit. This was probably the first or among the first civilized grain shipments from a Maumee port. In 1823 Mr. Baldwin returned a third time with his family, this time stopping at Toledo as has been related. It might be well to recapitulate the names of the settlers mentioned by Baldwin in 1818 on the lower river section. At Orleans were William Ewing, Elisha Martindale, James Wilkinson, Samuel and Aurora Spafford, the Vances and Hollisters, and Amos Pratt with others already named. At Maumee—Robert A. Forsythe, John E. Hunt, Almon Gibbs, Dr. Horatio Conant, James Carlin, and a Frenchman — Peltier. At Miami, below Maumee—Daniel Hubbell and William Herrick, while up the river were John Pray, Gilbert and Artemus Underwood, James Adams and others. In the woods at the Perrysburg section were John and Frank Hollister, John Webb, David M. Hawley and William Wilson.

After the discovery that Rock Bar was seemingly an insurmountable barrier to Orleans, Perrysburg, or Maumee, ever becoming important ports for large vessels, a town was projected early in 1836, with the intention of obviating the rock bar or rock ridge difficulty. Lots were surveyed, streets laid out and a plat made and the venture was named Marengo. The situation was on the west bank of the Maumee, below the bar and some three miles down the river from Perrysburg and Maumee City. A sawmill was built, a number of houses and two or three store build-

ings were put up, and bold claims were made that the new city "combined all the advantages and obviated all the drawbacks attending the various other locations demanding recognition. There were quite heavy purchases made on the lottery plan, but within a few years Marengo was nothing but a speculative memory.

Further concerning this enterprise one of its advocates wrote as follows:

"About ten miles from the mouth of the river lies the military reserve. This is a plat of ground extending up and down the river, and lying on both sides. The United States Government would never consent to part with this portion of the public domain until this spring (1836). It was advertised and sold at auction at Bucyrus on the fourth of April last and immense sums of money were on the spot for the purchase. An arrangement was effected by nineteen gentlemen from different parts of the country and the whole was bid off for their benefit and placed in the hands of trustees. The proprietors selected five directors and resolved to lay out a town, which they have named Marengo; and it is expected that the sales will be opened by public auction and from three hundred to five hundred lots disposed of in that way. It can scarcely admit of a doubt, that Marengo will in a few years become a large and densely populated city. There, it is believed, the Wabash Canal will terminate, as no good reason can be discovered for its extension farther down the river. All the rich commerce of Western Ohio, the Wabash country, a large portion of Illinois, besides much on the Ohio River, must be poured out here, with all the surplus products of this proverbially luxuriant soil, seeking a northern market. Good building stone can easily be procured, as the rock bar extends into the country on each side of the river. And in conclusion, permit me to say, that I hesitate not to predict that at no distant day Marengo will be the largest town in Western Ohio."

The nineteen men referred to were: James Q. Adams, Norman C. Baldwin, Henry Bennett, S. B. Campbell, Elnathan Cory, Jedediah D. Cummings, David W. Deshler, Elias H. Haines, David Ladd, Joseph H. Larwell, John E. Lyon, Robert T. Lytle, Daniel B. Miller, William Neil, Christ Neiswanger, John C. Spink, Needham H. Stewart, Jesse Stone and Dwight Woodbury. In the organization of the Marengo Town Company, Norman C. Baldwin, Elnathan Cory, William Neil and John C. Spink were elected trustees, and Norman C. Baldwin, Joseph H. Larwell and

Dwight Moody, directors. The plat was made by Hiram Davis, surveyor of Wood County. The founders paid $40,000 for the 443 acres of land. The company's affairs were wound up by order of the court in August, 1838.

Near the same date a company known as the "East Marengo Company" was organized by Charles Borland, David Higgins, Nathan Jenkins, John Patterson, William P. Reznor, H. O. Sheldon and Ezra M. Stone. On June 14, 1836, this company purchased from Rev. James Gilruth and his wife, of Ann Arbor, Mich., 363 acres of land in Sections 17 and 20, Township 3, for which was paid $36,250. Higgins, Jenkins and Reznor were elected trustees and the Town of East Marengo was laid out, but like Marengo, it disappointed the hopes of its projectors.

As Richard Mott wrote in his "Recollections," to offset Marango, Stephen B. Comstock, already largely interested in Port Lawrence, immediately outlined a paper city on River Tracts 12 and 13 near the mouth of Delaware Creek, some three miles up the river from then Port Lawrence and above now Walbridge Park. As Mr. Mott recorded, the proposed city "had all the public squares, market places, railroad depots, etc., so easily made on paper." Drawing from the same line of history as the Marengo projectors, the name of Austerlitz was bestowed upon this Rock Bar rival. Strange as it may seem, there was a readiness by the public to invest in Austerlitz lots, then covered by a dense forest, and only the howl of wolves and the hoot of the night owls to proclaim its site.

Not to be outdone in the city establishing business, an enterprising fellow, Isaac Street (about 1833) put another one under way on the east or south bank of the river, above present Rossford. Here too was built a sawmill. This pioneer mill was bossed by none other than Frederick Prentice, the first white child born within the limits of Port Lawrence. A store, a tavern and several dwelling houses were built and Street called his new city Oregon. Mr. Mott says in his "Recollections," that Street "favored bringing the canal in on the bayou near the Michigan Southern Railroad round house (of 1873), having this bayou for the canal basin, and then making a cut from the basin to the river about where Mitchell and Rowland's sawmill was located (1873). Street was patient and persevering, and held to the faith that his town would be a success until about 1840," when Prentice took over the city of Austerlitz for a nursery. Mr. Mott observed that many people were drawn into these wild projects,

who should have been sagacious enough to have kept clear of them. There seemed to have prevailed an epidemic for buying town lots, that attacked many at the sight of a handsomely lithographed map, that was incurable except by actual experience.

The last city site down the river attempted on the east side was Lucas City, laid out in the spring of 1836. The first declaration of its existence consisted of an announcement published in the *Toledo Gazette* as follows:

LUCAS CITY LOTS

The undersigned offer for sale about 1,500 lots on this important site. It stands at the mouth of the Maumee River, near its junction with Lake Erie. The back country is wide and rich, and the channel which passes has been acknowledged by experienced navigators to be deep and broad enough for vessels of the largest tonnage. The establishment of Roads and Canals, as well as other public works, which are projected within its neighborhood, gives it extraordinary and marked advantages. The public attention seems to be directed to this important point, as the great outlet of the West; and this fact tends to render it an important object to the speculator or actual settler.

The City lots may be secured upon the most advantageous terms, upon application to

WILLARD SMITH,
E. C. HART,
GEORGE HUMPHREY,
Trustees.

Lucas, May 6, 1836.

N. B.—The local advantages of the place may be ascertained by applying to the Masters of Vessels and Steamboats, who ply upon this track.

Likewise: 500 CITY LOTS.

By WILLARD SMITH.

The last city venture on the west side of the lower Maumee and below Port Lawrence and Vistula was Manhattan. All along the river from Maumee to the bay for many years, the question as to where the canal would enter the river, and hence where would be the great commercial city, was the absorbing topic.

Maumee, Port Lawrence and Vistula, with occasional spasms of hope by the owners of Marengo and East Marengo, and Orleans, were for a time the principal competitors. On the union

of Port Lawrence and Vistula in 1833, shown later, all of the conditions pointed to Toledo, but that was not conceded.

About this time a number of Buffalo gentlemen, principally engaged in the forwarding business on the Erie Canal and the lakes, became convinced that this western terminus of the lake with its harbor and river, would in time become an important commercial point, and they obtained title to a large amount of property near the mouth of the river, not jointly, but in the purchase of individual and separate tracts. Among these owners were Jacob A. Barker, H. N. Holt, Charles Townsend, Sheldon Thompson, John W. Clark, Stephen G. Austin, all of Buffalo, and George W. Card and Platt Card, living where Manhattan was finally located.

These men decided to consolidate their interests, lay out a town, make improvements and place the lots on the market. In October, 1835, they organized "The Maumee Land and Railroad Company," and appointed as trustees, John W. Clark, Stephen G. Austin and John T. Hudson, to whom the necessary authority was given to plat and sell. They laid out the Town of Manhattan. They built docks, warehouses and a large and spacious hotel. The hotel was opened in 1836. The proprietors of Manhattan and its settlers celebrated as usual with elaborate ceremonies, the fact that the real terminus of the canal was fixed at Manhattan, with only a side cut through Swan Creek at Toledo.

Shortly after the town of Manhattan was laid out, the same gentlemen with the addition of Daniel Chase, organized another company known as the "East Manhattan Land Company," to develop the land on the east side of the river and near its mouth. Under a treaty of February, 1838, as earlier related, certain tracts of land were granted to Indians of the Ottawa tribe and others, among them grants to Wa-Sa-On, Au-to-Kee-Guion, Paul and Leon, Kee-tuck-ee, Wa-sa-on-o-quit and the Navarres. Most of these lands were purchased by the above companies, mainly through the agency of Daniel Chase.

The capital stock of the Maumee Land and Railroad Company, originally $350,000, was increased in 1837 to $2,000,000, and the capital stock of the East Manhattan Land Company was nominally $960,000, and this company was largely interested in, and instrumental in projecting, the Ohio Railway Company. These warehouses built at Manhattan for a number of years had a large business. Many boats landed at Manhattan and skipping Toledo, went through to Maumee. A line of steamers, owned by

these forwarding merchants at Buffalo, who were the projectors and stockholders of the corporations above named, as long as they could without loss, made the Manhattan docks their main terminus, and it continued until their loss of traffic ended the contest and the warehouses were abandoned. The canal which the projectors supposed was to make Manhattan great, in fact, was in part the cause of its downfall. Its entire traffic came into Toledo as soon as it was completed, and the warehouses and elevators at Toledo furnished the shipments for the East by water and the boats had to come up to that point. Later Ironville, need not be considered.

Concerning Manhattan, Mott further states that another thing operating against its location, was the fact that the river channel ran along near the opposite or east bank and that this was why Lucas City was mapped not far from the present Toledo Ship Building plant. Concerning the canal terminal question, it became necessary for Toledo or Port Lawrence and Manhattan to make a common cause to prevent the stopping of the canal at Maumee. Some of later influential citizens of Toledo had originally cast their fortunes with Maumee. Among them were such men as Morrison R. Waite, Samuel M. Young, Gen. John E. Hunt, Jesup W. Scott, and others. Notwithstanding this formidable array of men of great influence favoring the ending of the canal at Maumee, the Foot of the Rapids, the down river interests prevailed, ending in what might be termed a triple compromise, locking the water into all three points—Maumee, Toledo and Manhattan. This plan brought the canal to Toledo or Port Lawrence and Manhattan, upon what was termed the "high level," thereby giving them water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. This made Manhattan the actual canal terminus, with side cuts at Maumee and Toledo.

Manhattan claimed the honor of possessing the first bank established within the section now embracing Toledo, and known as the "Bank of Manhattan," organized March 25, 1836, with assets, in 1840, of $122,052.71. Its history will appear in the chapter—"Toledo Banks;" and with all her enterprise, Manhattan had a newspaper, *The Manhattan Advertiser*, the first issue of which appeared July 13, 1836, with B. F. Smead, editor. It was pronounced "one of the most sprightly journals in the West." Among the advertisers of the first issue were: Platt Card, Two Stickney, R. S. Tyler, Dr. Calvin Smith, Chase, Sill & Company, Swift & Company, and several others.

The discussion of these various developments has carried somewhat beyond the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula. It can readily be seen that great rivalry existed between the various interests, especially those of Perrysburg and Maumee at the head of navigation and the lower river improvements. Port Lawrence and Vistula also had conflicting interests. In this situation common cause was made by the latter named towns against their business adversaries up stream. The leading proprietors of Port Lawrence and Vistula held a meeting, when an agreement was reached for corporate connection as a single developing city.

CHAPTER LXIII

TOLEDO A REALITY

CONSOLIDATION OF INTERESTS—TOLEDO NAMED—INCORPORATED AS A CITY—EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS—CONTEST FOR COUNTY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—EARLY MAILS—TOPOGRAPHY—BUSINESS EXPANSION.

The "all pull together" slogan has no more practical force than when applied to the successful growth and development of a city. Concessions of possible self interest is paramount. A selfish, disorganized spirit is ruinous. This spirit and principle was applicable in the days of Port Lawrence and Vistula and the formative period of Toledo. Consequently, the leaders of the two interests called an "all pull together" meeting. Selfishness was also a probable element, as other rival towns and settlements were clamoring for recognition as the hub of the developing country at the head of Lake Erie.

To be sure, neither the record of Port Lawrence nor the progress of Vistula, for the first years of existence was much to boast of. In fact the operations show that the first question for consideration was that of life or death for their enterprises along with others. However, there was enough life in the communities to cause watchfulness on their part as was shown during the winter of 1821-1822, when the question of post routes and roads to the various sections came up, including the Maumee and Western Reserve road to Lower Sandusky (Fremont), as provided by the treaty of Brownstown of 1808. Upon this point Dr. Horatio Conant of Maumee, wrote to U. S. Senator Ethan Allen Brown at Washington as follows:

"Fort Meigs, 9th February, 1822.

"Dear Sir:

"Feeling considerably interested in the measures proposed in Congress relative to this section of country, and not doubting your willingness to attend to any representations that might be communicated, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on those subjects.

"I understand it is in contemplation to so alter the route of the great eastern mail to Detroit, that it shall not pass this place, but go by Port Lawrence, nine miles below, on the Maumee River.

Also, to establish a land office at the River Raisin, in Michigan, for the sale of lands in this vicinity. Also, to remove the port of entry to Port Lawrence. And, also, I presume, from a motion of Mr. Sibley, to open a road under the provisions of the Brownstown treaty, not from Sandusky to Fort Meigs, according to the terms of said treaty, but from Sandusky to Port Lawrence.

"I have been astonished at the fact that one delegate from Michigan should be able to have the brain, not only of a majority of Congress, but even of a considerable part of the Ohio Representatives; but from the success attending his motions, I am obliged to admit the fact as true.

"Port Lawrence has no claims to notice by Congress, much less to be honored by the proposed sacrifices. The River Raisin has no claim, in any shape, superior to Fort Meigs; and in point of situation for a Land Office, or any other business, far inferior. It is within little more than thirty miles of the land office at Detroit. Fort Meigs is not within one hundred miles of any office, except that at Detroit, and it is seventy-five miles from that.

"Respecting Port Lawrence, there is not, nor has there been for years, nor is there likely to be, more than three English families, including all within three miles of the place; and whatever public business is done there, must be done by one man, who is already Indian agent and justice of the peace for Michigan. The distance proposed to be saved by altering the route of the mail, ought not to come in competition with the increased risk in crossing the Maumee River, which in that place is very wide, and open to the unbroken surges of Lake Erie. The same objection will lie with increased weight, against opening a military road to cross the river there. It might as well cross the mouth of the bay, or any other part of Lake Erie.

"If there was any business done at the place, or was likely to be, I should not so much object to the Customs Collector's office being removed there; but at present I should esteem it ridiculous to entertain the idea.

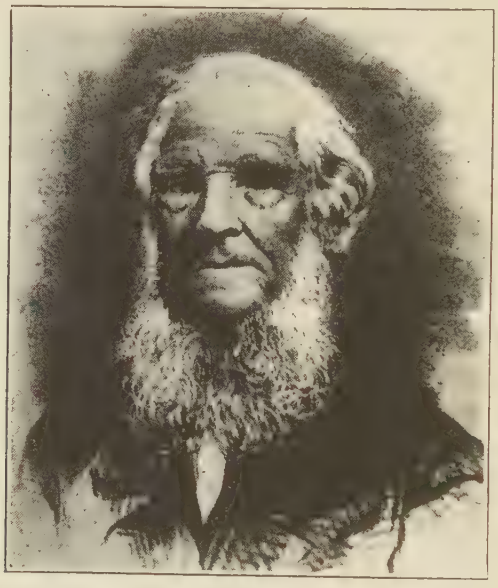
"I did not suppose it entirely necessary to make all the above statements to you, sir; but it was difficult to say less, and say anything. You must pardon the apparent haste and carelessness with which this is written, as I have just returned from a week's absence, and the mail is on the point of being closed.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"HORATIO CONANT."

(To) "Hon. Ethan A. Brown,
"Senator in Congress."

While Perrysburg and Maumee were successful in getting the western terminus of the Reserve road, and evidently kept the Customs Office for some time, the Toledo section grew sufficiently to finally receive mail facilities and then the office of Collector of Customs; but the road as established, could not be moved. In the agitation of these questions, Maumee and Perrysburg above and Manhattan down the river, made common cause against Port Lawrence and Vistula, and the latter two interests proposed a get-together plan. The subject was agitated during the summer of 1833, and in the fall of that year a public meeting was called



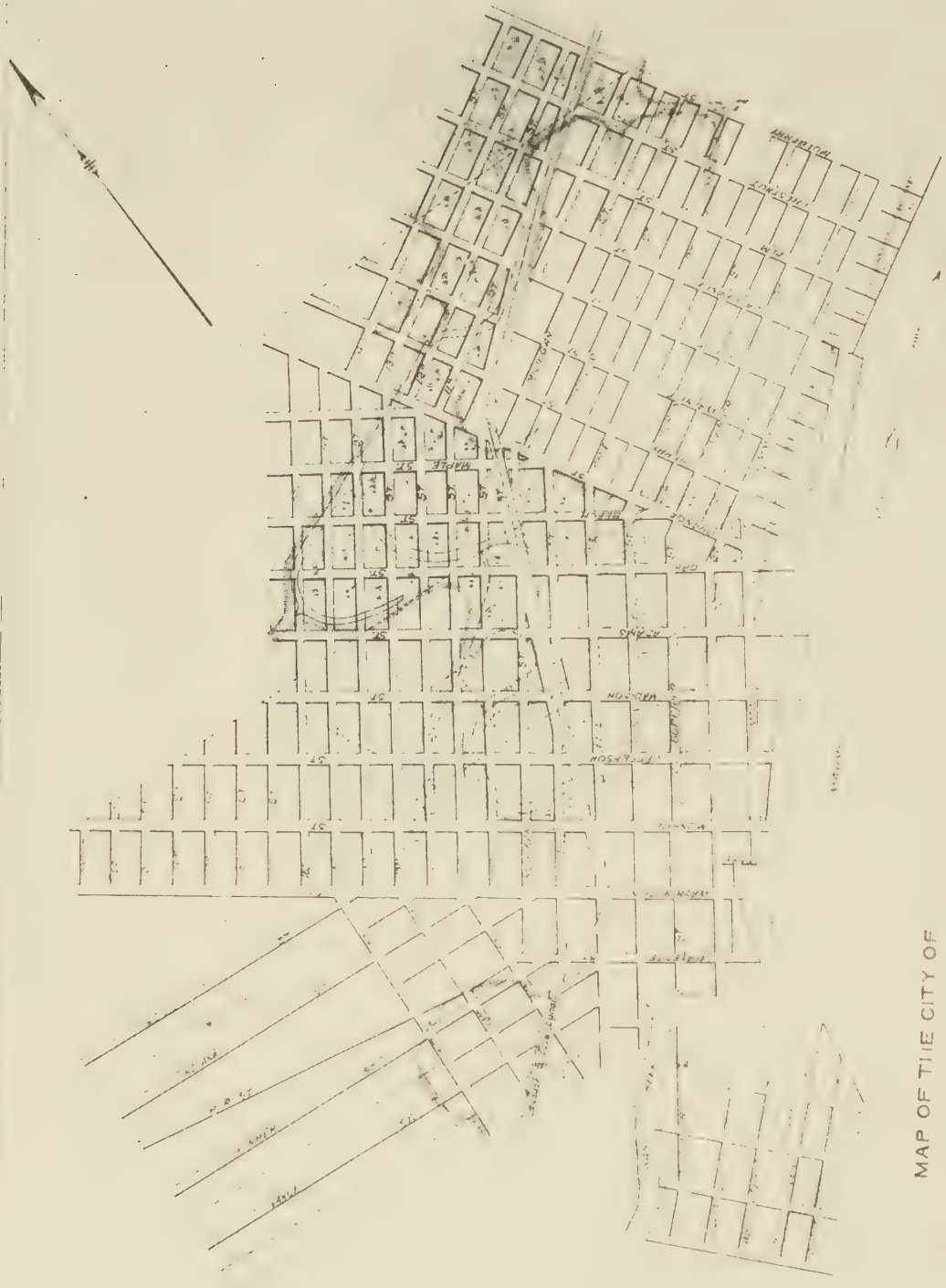
DR. HORATIO CONANT, MAUMEE
First Valley physician. He administered to the sick from Fort Wayne to the River Raisin and back into the deep wilderness. Swam rivers and canoed over the numerous watercourses.

and held to consider the question of consolidating the towns under one name and one government. Strange to say, there is no record left of this meeting or its date; but the sentiment prevailed, almost unanimously, in favor of amalgamation. Then came up the question of a name. Each interest had a pride in his own pioneer child and was jealous of perpetuating the name of the other's progeny. The Vistulaites would not accept the name of Port Lawrence and the Port Lawrence fathers declined the name of Vistula. There are many versions of the new christening, but a writer of the personal recollections of Willard J. Daniels who was present at the meeting, says this: "At the meeting of the

Vistula and Port Lawrence interests * * * called for the purpose of consolidating the interests of the two towns, the question of a name for the places thus to be united, was a subject of debate. Several names were proposed, when finally Mr. Daniels suggested that of 'Toledo,' having derived some knowledge from historical reading of this old capital of Spain. There then being no city or town having this name upon this continent, was one of the strongest reasons for its adoption; and here it may be proper to insert the following from Appleton's Cyclopedia, Vol. XV." At this point, the writer quotes the history of "Toledo, Spain." As this statement evidently came from Mr. Daniels direct, it may be regarded as the true version of the way the city was named.

Andrew Palmer was quoted as saying that "at a conference held at the time of the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the matter of the name for the united towns was discussed, when James Irvine Browne suggested 'Toledo' and it was adopted. Many other names had been proposed." As Mr. Browne did not arrive in Toledo until May, 1834, months after the get-together gathering, the incorrectness of this statement is apparent. Another claim was made by the friends of Two Stickney, second son of Maj. B. F. Stickney, that Two suggested the name to his father, while the boy's geography lesson at the time was about Spain. But Two Stickney was too old evidently to be in school at the time, if he ever studied geography.

The writer of this history one day stood with E. O. Fallis, the architect, in the latter's office in the Nasby Building tower. It was about the year 1915. Looking from the window towards the present Toledo Public Library, corner Madison Avenue and Ontario, Mr. Fallis said that when the canal was yet in operation near the line of Ontario towards Manhattan, he had seen canal boats and schooners at the wharf along the canal in that section, loading and unloading freight. Mr. Fallis in 1893 made the plans for the Nasby Building for Horace S. Walbridge. He was asked to make the structure distinctive in architecture and he chose a Spanish model from Spain's Toledo. Mr. Fallis told the story that the name of Toledo, Ohio, was suggested by Washington Irving. As the statement ran, Irving had a brother who was identified with one of the land companies operating here at the time of the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula. This brother wrote to the celebrated author who was then in Toledo, Spain, writing "The Alhambra," asking the latter to suggest a



MAP OF THE CITY OF
TOLEDO OHIO.

The plat of Toledo on the opposite page was drawn in 1862 by Henry Lovejoy, from the original notes which he and Gower took in the survey of 1837. It presents, however, the dock line of 1862. The original plat did not include Water Street, which is on filled ground. The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad terminating in 1837 near the corner of Summit and Monroe, coming in from the west along Railroad Street, now called Avondale Avenue, was extended in a year or two to Lagrange Street on piling placed from 80 to 200 feet from the shore line. This was afterwards filled to make Water Street. The plat on the south side of Swan Creek was later vacated for a new plat. About 1840, a start was made for the building of a Courthouse in the place marked "courthouse square" getting as far as the foundation when the enterprise was abandoned because of the fixing of Maumee as the county seat. This plat is a combination of the Port Lawrence and Vistula plats. Oak Street, now called Jackson Street, marked the east side of Vistula. Port Lawrence was first platted in 1817, the plat reverting to the government, some of it becoming afterwards the property of the University of Michigan. Thereafter it was re-acquired by William Oliver of Cincinnati in the interest of himself and associates and re-platted in 1827, as recorded at Maumee. The 1827 plat gave the name Erie Street to Summit, Ontario Street to St. Clair and Huron Street to Superior. These names were changed subsequently and Oak Street was afterwards changed to Jackson.

name for the new American city, and the reply came "Toledo." However, while it is not a vital point in history, Mr. W. J. Daniels evidently named Toledo. As for Mr. James Irvine Browne, he was an investor in some lots in Vistula, and came West from Easton, Pa., under an arrangement with Edward Bissell to establish a newspaper. The newspaper office was located on Lagrange Street between Summit and Water streets, and the weekly, *The Toledo Herald*, made its first appearance on August 15, 1834. Browne worked at the case, setting his own type besides being editor-in-chief.

As has been shown, now Toledo has been under various jurisdictions and claims from the time of the French and English. In 1796, this section was in Wayne County of the Northwest Territory. In 1800 it passed to the Territory of Ohio, and in 1803 when Ohio began to function as a state, it passed to Ohio. In 1803 this part of Ohio was in Greene County and in 1805 in Logan County. All this time until the Maumee Treaty of 1817, except the reservations provided for it in the Greenville Treaty of 1795, it was Indian lands and not subject to the civil authority of Ohio. When the Territory of Michigan was formed, in 1805, that territory claimed the Toledo section was in Wayne County, Michigan. In 1827, Monroe County, Michigan, was organized and this section was claimed as a part of Monroe County. In 1820 when Wood County was organized, that county had jurisdiction over the territory now comprising Toledo, in so far as Ohio could establish it. Then came the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula, 1833. Lucas County was established by an act of the Ohio Legislature in 1835, Toledo was named as the county seat and September 8th fixed as the time of holding the first term of court; followed by the final settlement of the boundary controversy, placing Toledo in Ohio. Under the act mentioned Toledo remained the county seat until 1841. The first building occupied as a courthouse for transacting county business was the Toledo schoolhouse on Erie Street between Monroe and Washington streets, and where the noted first session of court was held in Lucas County. Here county affairs were administered for about a year, when the county officials and court moved their quarters to a building at the northwest corner of Monroe and Summit streets, then to a building near the corner of Cherry and Summit streets owned by Richard Mott.

August 3rd, 1838, the county commissioners of Lucas passed

a resolution to build a courthouse on the "courthouse square" in Oliver's division, as designated by the action of the commissioners, in locating the county seat at Toledo; the building "to be the size and arrangements of the Ashtabula (Ohio) courthouse." This was in conjunction with an obligation of the "proprietors of the City of Toledo," who had bonded themselves to donate $20,000 for such purpose. William P. Daniels was appointed superintendent of construction. Courthouse Square was near the old Oliver House property, the present Riddle Chandelier Works. The new jail building erected the same year was accepted and an appropriation of $25,000 for the new courthouse provided for.

The first jail in Toledo was the residence of Sheriff G. C. Shaw, so declared as the official prison, at a session of the county commissioners held in 1837. Evidently while the county offices were at the corner of Cherry and Summit streets, the same year, a new jail was provided for and built near the same location. It was built of planking, one story, size twenty by thirty feet, and contained three prison cells. It was used jointly to house the culprits of both the county and city. The building was in use until the county seat was moved to Maumee.

As was the case in various localities, during the formative period of the various settlement sections of Ohio, there was a contest being waged all this time for the permanent location of the county seat. Oliver's division of Toledo was laid out and platted in 1837, at which time the proprietors set apart the grounds referred to near the junction of Ottawa Street and Broadway for courthouse purposes. When the commissioners accepted the proposition and the $20,000 guarantee, ground was broken for the new building in August, 1838. After a part of the foundation was in place, on account of the agitation to move the county seat to Maumee, work was suspended.

The interests of the Maumee advocates were well established and powerful. They included such men as Gen. John E. Hunt, M. R. Waite, Samuel M. Young, Dr. Oscar White, James Wolcott, George Richardson, J. H. Bronson, William St. Clair, John Hale, James C. Converse, Dr. Horatio Conant, Thomas Clark, II, Andrew Young, A. H. Ewing, D. F. Cook, George B. Knaggs, James H. Forsythe, R. A. Forsythe, Horace Waite, C. C. P. Hunt, Isaac Hull, Samuel Wagner and others. These men headed a movement to build a most commendable courthouse and jail, free of expense to Lucas County, this with the agreement that Maumee

should be the permanent seat of justice. The proposition of the Maumee advocates was finally accepted by the commission selected by the Legislature to determine the site, a contract was let for the county buildings (courthouse and jail) in June, 1840, and on October 8, 1841, the structures were accepted and Maumee became for a second time a county seat—the first time of Wood County.

In the meantime Toledo continued to grow and the leaders of that locality abided their time. After some ten years the question for removal back to Toledo took active form. The conditions of the second removal were similar to those offered by the Maumee people. A courthouse and jail quarters were to be furnished by Toledo interests and a bond of $20,000 given for the proposition's fulfillment. This guarantee was made by the city backed by twenty-eight citizens, as follows: George W. Scott, Hez. L. Hosmer, Valentine H. Kitcham, H. D. Mason, Matt Johnson, William Baker, Ezra Bliss, J. H. Whitaker, T. H. Hough, S. Linsey, Thomas Watkins, James Myers, C. A. King, Valentine Wall, John P. Freeman, L. T. Thayer, Simeon Fitch, Jr., Daniel Segur, Daniel McBain, Sanford L. Collins, C. W. Hill, John U. Pease, James White, H. D. Warren, D. C. Morton, Edson Allen and Ira L. Clark.

The agitation of the removal question caused much bitterness between the Toledo and Maumee sections and excitement ran high. It was the paramount subject for discussion everywhere. This time the people were given the opportunity to declare their preference by ballot and the vote was taken at the election in the fall of 1852, the issue overshadowing the choice for President. Out of 3,500 votes cast, Toledo received, by reason of her growing population, a decisive majority.

As a consequence a courthouse for the permanent county seat was built of brick near the southeast corner of the present courthouse square and occupied until 1895. A brick jail was also constructed adjoining the same site and occupied until about 1867. At the August session, 1865, of the county commissioners, after several years of preliminary effort, bids were received for the construction of a jail and dwelling house for the sheriff, and the contract was awarded to Luther Whitney, for the sum of $40,098, which included everything but the blocked stone. The building was accepted in April, 1867.

It was only a few years before the courthouse of 1853 had out-

PORT LAWRENCE DIVISION, TOLEDO, 1852

From a published map. This represents that portion of Toledo partly shown in the painting by the late William H. Machen. It shows also the replatting of the portion east of Swan Creek from the original plat of that section of the city as shown in the Gower-Lovejoy map of 1837. The angling street between Indiana and Foarer upon which was laid the original line of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company is now Avondale Avenue. The plat of Mendota on the east side of the river, afterwards called Yondota, is also shown.

grown the demands for space, but it was not until 1886 that authority was asked of the Legislature, providing for a commission and the construction of the present beautiful and imposing edifice in the center of courthouse square, by an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose. The corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremonies September 3, 1893, and the building was occupied as stated in 1895. Even these commodious quarters, supposed to meet all requirements for half a century, are inadequate for the remarkable growth of the city and county.

As the seat of government was not made permanent at Maumee, the contributors to the building there petitioned for the return to them of the amounts they had subscribed and paid, and under the advice of the attorney general of Ohio, these subscriptions, totaling nearly $10,000, were returned to them. In 1858, the Maumee Building, including the tract of land it occupied, was sold for $300. Later an academy was established there, but after many years the structure was razed and the site is now occupied by the Lucas County Public Library, surrounded by a beautiful park. A modern building for the confinement of county offenders and a residence for the sheriff, is now a part of the plant of Lucas County public affairs.

The time arrived soon after the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula and after Toledo was named, for the formation of a municipal government. In 1836, a petition was presented to the General Assembly of Ohio, asking for the incorporation of Toledo as a city. Representative John Hollister introduced the bill in the House and it bears number thirty, showing that it was presented early in the session. There was practical unanimity for the measure and after slight amendments, it was passed by both Houses and the bill was signed by Governor Joseph Vance, January 7, 1837. The act passed for the incorporation reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that so much of the County of Lucas, bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 34, in Township 9 south, of Range 7 east, thence drawn through the southeast corner of Sections 27 and 23, same township and range, until it is intersected by a line drawn in a due northwest course from the southeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 9 south, of Range 8 east; thence by the northeast line of land now owned by Benjamin F. Stickney, on the east half of the southeast fractional quar-

ter of Section 30, Township 9 south, of Range 8 east; thence by a line drawn in a southeast course to the center of the east channel of the Maumee River; thence up and along the center of said channel in a southwesterly direction to that point which would be intersected by a continuation across said river of the south line of the land known and described as Tract No. **6**, in the Twelve-mile square Reservation, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie; thence west to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 10, in Township 3 in said reservation; hereby is declared to be a city, and the inhabitants thereof are created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the 'City of Toledo,' and by that name shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever; with power of purchasing, receiving, holding, occupying and conveying real and personal estate, and may use a corporate seal and change the same at pleasure."

The act provided for the division of the city into two wards, Cherry Street to be the dividing line. It also provided that city elections should be held annually on the first Monday in March, for mayor, three aldermen from each ward, treasurer and marshal, "who shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified." Elections were to be held in accordance with the laws governing township elections. The trustees and clerk of Port Lawrence township were authorized to determine the result of the first election under the charter, after which elections were to be conducted by the city council.

The mayor was given both executive and judicial powers. It devolved upon him officially to enforce the ordinances passed by the council and act as head of the police of the city. As a judicial officer, he was given "exclusive original jurisdiction of all cases for the violation of any ordinance of said city," and in criminal cases he was vested with the same powers as justices of the peace in the County of Lucas. He was also given the same jurisdiction and authority as justices of the peace in civil cases, and entitled to receive the same fees therefor.

As an able review of the charter by a former writer observed, no municipal authority could have reasonably asked for greater power than that conferred upon the city council, or board of

aldermen. That body was authorized to appoint and remove at pleasure a clerk, street commissioner, attorney for the city, assessors, surveyors, "and such other officers as the needs of the city may require, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation;" make, publish, amend and repeal all ordinances, by-laws and police regulations, not contrary to the laws of Ohio, "for the good government and order of said city, the trade and commerce thereof, and as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers given to the said council by this act; and enforce observance to all rules, ordinances, by-laws and police regulations, made in pursuance of this act, by imposing penalties on any person violating the same, not exceeding fifty dollars for any offense, to be recovered, with costs, in an action of debt before the mayor, or by indictment for misdemeanor upon the complaint of the common council."

The council was also empowered to "grant to the mayor such compensation as shall be approved by the concurring vote of all the members;" to increase the number of wards and change ward boundaries; to prohibit the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits by storekeepers, traders, or grocers, to be drank upon the premises owned or occupied by the person selling or giving away the same, except by innkeepers duly licensed; to regulate or prohibit shows, circuses or theatrical performances; to restrain or prohibit gaming of all descriptions; to regulate the running at large of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, geese and dogs; to regulate the mooring of steamboats and other vessels and the keeping of fires thereon; to provide for the establishment of public markets, public wells, cisterns, pumps and waterworks; to suppress disorderly houses, shows and exhibitions; to lay out, open, grade and pave streets, and otherwise improve lanes, alleys, highways, market places, wharves and slips within the city limits; and to levy taxes upon property for the support of the city government, etc.

The act of incorporation provided that an election for city officials should be held March 6, 1837. John Berdan was nominated for mayor by the whig party and Andrew Palmer by the democrats. The campaign was spirited and the election close, Berdan being chosen as Toledo's first mayor by one vote over Palmer. The other city officials chosen were J. Baron Davis, clerk; Calvin Comstock, marshal; Samuel R. Bradley, Stephen B. Comstock and George B. Way, councilmen for the Upper (Port

Lawrence) Ward; Junius Flagg, Elijah Porter and James S. Way, councilmen for the Lower (Vistula) Ward.

At the first meeting of the council, about a week after the election, George H. Rich was named clerk; Daniel O. Morton, attorney; Ahira G. Hibbard, street commissioner; Charles McLean, fire engineer; Munson H. Daniels and Samuel Eddy, assessors. With the election of these officers and their induction into office, the municipal government of the City of Toledo was ready to function. Mr. Berdan was again elected mayor in 1838. In 1839 he was succeeded by Hezekiah D. Mason, who served one year, when Myron H. Tilden was elected and served four consecutive terms. A complete list of the mayors is given later.

From the proceedings of the council at their early meetings concerning the progress of affairs of the new city, are noted the following from an old record:

"The first ordinance of importance passed by the Council, was that of April 24, 1837, for the levy of taxes on personal property, in which, among other things, it was provided, that any person failing to make full return of such property should be taxed three times the regular rates.

"May 22, 1837, a committee was appointed 'to enquire if there were any burying-grounds within the city.'

"May 29, 1837, a committee was selected to ascertain the expense of procuring two fire engines for the use of the city; and that the Committee on Health 'examine the various pools of standing water in different sections of the city, and take measures for drying up or draining the same,' at that time a big job.

"July 17, 1837, provision was made for the first hay-scales in Toledo—one for the 'Southwest Ward (Port Lawrence), near the Toledo House (corner Summit and Perry streets);' and another for 'the Northeast Ward (Vistula), near the Mansion House, of Ezra B. Dodd' (now 385 Summit Street). The fee for weighing hay was fixed at 25 cents per load. Roswell C. Cheney was appointed weigher for the former, and E. B. Dodd for the latter scales.

"The first ordinance for regulating ferries across the Maumee at Toledo, was passed July 17, 1837. It required a license for such purpose, the hours for ferrying being fixed from sunrise to sundown. The charges established were as follows: From April 1st to November 1st, 12½ cents for each person; for man and horse, 25 cents; for single vehicle, 37½ cents; for two-horse or two-ox wagon, 50 cents; for each additional horse or ox, 6½

cents; for each head of horned cattle, 6½ cents, and for each sheep or hog, 3 cents.

"The first expenditure by the new City was for furniture, paid for in September, 1837. It was furnished by Wm. R. Hoyt, then cabinetmaker in Toledo. It consisted of a table and chairs sufficient for the members, and amounted to $33.00. The first record books were bought of Sanford & Lott, of Cleveland, the bill being $28.00. At that time there were no blank book manufacturers nearer to Toledo than Cleveland, and but one such there.

"October 9, 1837, an ordinance was passed prohibiting, under penalties, 'ball, nine or ten-pin alleys;' also 'billiards, roulette, or any other table or instrument or device used or to be used for the purpose of gaming or gambling.'

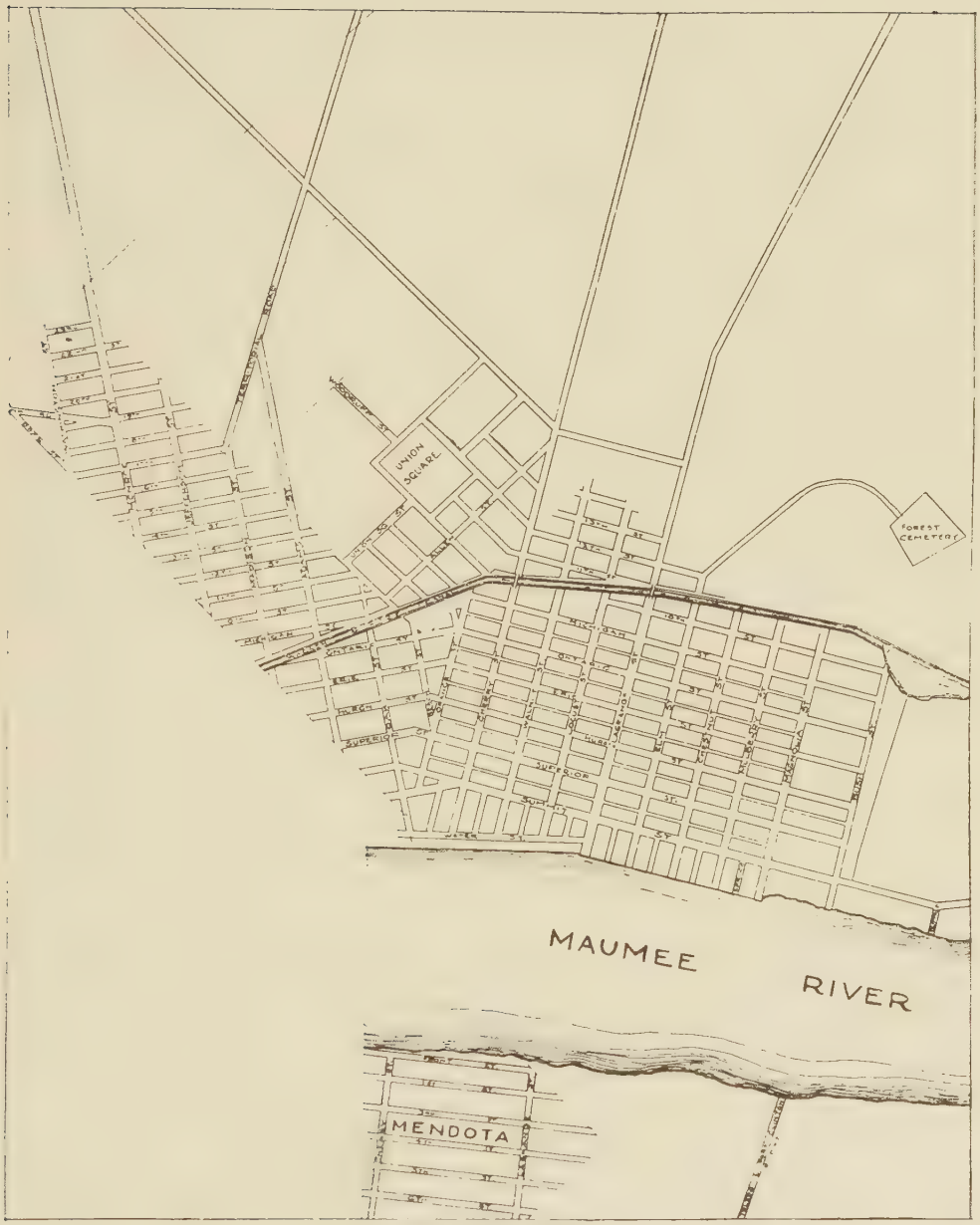
"The first School Districts in the City were established September 25, 1837, and were as follows: The first District, that portion of the City East of Locust Street; the second District, that portion between Locust and Adams; and the third District, the portion West of Adams Street.

"The first bill for rent paid by the City of Toledo, was that of Richard Mott, for the room which the Council occupied from May 1st to November 1st, 1837, the amount being $25.00. At a subsequent period during the occupancy of the room, an agreement was made with Mr. Mott, that the Council should have the same for one year without charge, provided, that during the year no city taxes should be levied on the property. This agreement was carried out, the city paying no rent, and the Council levying no taxes for that year—a plan which could hardly be adopted successfully at this time.

"January 29, 1838, the City was divided into three Wards, viz.: First Ward, all that portion lying East of Locust Street; the Second Ward, that portion between Locust and Madison streets; and the Third Ward, that part South and West of Madison Street.

"February 14, 1838, the pay for the several City officials was fixed, as follows: The Treasurer, two per cent. upon all moneys received and paid out by him; the Clerk, $100 for 10 months; Marshal, $40; Deputy Marshal, $20; Attorney, $40; Collector, five per cent. on collections.

"The first statement of the receipts and expenses of the City of Toledo was made February 24, 1838, covered 10½ months of time, and is as follows:



MAP OF TOLEDO, 1852

From a published map of that date, showing the Vistula Division and the platting between Vistula and Port Lawrence to connect the two.

1838.	Feb. 19.	By cash paid the Mayor for licenses by exhibitors	$ 25 00		
"	" "	By Cash from City Collector	1,864 93		
1837.	Sept. 25.	To be paid W. R. Hoyt, bill for furniture for Council-room		$	33 00
"	" "	Sanford & Lott, for stationery			28 93
"	" "	Hoisington & Manning, for Engine House No. 1			68 00
1838.	Feb. 13.	*Toledo Blade*, printing charter			30 00
"	" "	Peckham & Co., freight on engines			86 00
"	" "	R. Mott, Jr., rent of Council-room			25 00
"	" 24.	Hoisington & Manning, building Engine House No. 2			13 00
"	" "	C. Comstock, services as Collector			93 00
"	" "	Treasurer's fees			37 80
"	" "	Balance in Treasury			1,475 20
					$1,889 93

"An examination made in March, 1838, showed the contents of the city treasury to consist of the following:

"Michigan Bank Notes—Merchants Bank of Jackson County, $100; Lenawee County Bank, $54; Cold Water Bank, $14; Farmers' Bank of Genesee County, $20; Jackson County Bank, $39; Saginaw City Bank, $3; Farmers' Bank of Sandstone, $103; Lapeer Bank, $10; Bank of Manchester, $40; Edward Bissell's notes, $100; Edward Bissell's Check on Lenawee Bank, $600. Total, $1,083.

"A resolution then offered that the Treasurer receive no more Michigan Bank notes, except those of the old Banks of that State, was lost in the Council, on a vote of 3 to 4. How much the character of the City's assets had to do with the liberal balance (apparently) on hand, is a matter of opinion only. The view suggested, however, has some support in the fact that at that time

John Fitch, Esq., as agent of creditors of the city to the amount of $800, made the offer to take, at a discount of 20 per cent., such of the funds then in the treasury as he should deem current; whereupon, the Council offered a discount of 15 per cent. At the same time a second resolution not to take any more 'Michigan Wild Cat' money, was voted down—4 to 5. July 5, 1838, it was resolved to send all Michigan Bank notes then in the city treasury home for redemption, and those of banks suspended to the receivers of the same.

"May 28, 1838, Ahira G. Hibbard was authorized to expend $300 'on Lagrange Street across Mud Creek Valley.'

"March 26, 1838, steps were taken for providing the pioneer hearse of the City.

"April 2, 1838, Mayor Berdan, by special message called attention of the Council to the propriety of preventing 'the selling of spiritous liquors in small measure by stores and grog-shops in the City,' when Alderman E. D. Potter moved the appointment of a committee on that subject, which consisted of Messrs. Potter, Comstock and Segur. April 9th a petition was presented. April 23d, an ordinance for such purpose was passed:

"AN ORDINANCE to prohibit the selling or giving away of any Ardent Spirits, to be drank at any of the places therein named, and to prohibit disorderly assemblages and riots.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Toledo, that from and after due publication of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any storekeeper, trader or grocer within the limits of the City of Toledo, to sell or give away any ardent spirits, to be drank in any shop, store, grocery, out-house, yard or garden, owned or occupied by the person selling or giving away the same; except by inn-keepers duly licensed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lucas.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of said city to sell or give away any ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors, to any child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of his or her parents, guardian, master or mistress, or to any Indian.

Section 3. Any and every person offending against the provisions of either of the above sections, shall forfeit and pay to and for the use of said City, any sum not exceeding $50, nor less than $25, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof, together with the cost of suit.

"May 22, 1838, the Council provided for a ferry across Swan Creek, at the place near Superior Street where Harmon Crane formerly had a ferry; for which purpose a 'scow boat, with rope and other necessary appointments,' were to be supplied by the Street Commissioner, the whole not to exceed $100. Mr. Crane was elected as ferryman.

"The first step taken for protection against infectious disease was the appointment, August 9, 1838, of a Council Committee to 'take charge of all persons infected or subject to be infected with the smallpox.' "

Provision was first made for a corporate seal for the City, October 26, 1838, viz.: "A scroll-seal, with the letters 'L. S.' inserted therein."

A bill for "cleaning out ditch from the River to the Canal in rear of the Post Office" ($40.25), was allowed November 26, 1838.

January 21, 1839, provision was made for employing a Surveyor "to survey and lot out the grounds given the City for burial purposes by the Port Lawrence Company," and that the same be fenced. The first regular survey of the City and a map of the same were provided for March 21, 1839.

The first recognition of, and aid granted by the City to a military Company, consisted in an appropriation of $150, for the "Toledo Citizens' Corps," for the purchase of equipments, July 29, 1839. The Company probably was the predecessor of the Toledo Guards, organized in 1840.

The matter of the removal of the county seat from Toledo to Maumee being then actively canvassed, the Toledo City Council in 1839 provided "a contingent fund of $80, to defray the expenses in preventing such removal," and appointed Andrew Palmer, Daniel Segur, Jacob Clark and H. D. Mason, to expend the same.

The building of a sidewalk on Monroe Street, was in March, 1840, declared to be inexpedient, until "the condition of the treasury" should become better known to the Council, and the Summit Street work, then in progress, should be completed.

April 20, 1840, license was granted to William Consaul to keep a ferry across the Maumee River, from the foot of Adams Street, for which he was to pay the City Clerk 50 cents.

July 6, 1840, the Council resolved to suppress horse-racing and "inordinate driving" within the City.

A resolution was adopted November 16, 1840, for "cutting, clearing and burning the brush on Mud Creek, as soon as the

creek may be frozen sufficient to do the same to advantage." This stream, as elsewhere stated, traversed the low grounds between Cherry and Monroe streets, in a measure parallel with and near to Summit Street in the rear thereof.

April 21, 1841, a Committee was appointed to report plan and estimate for a suitable building for a city hall. The invitation of the Toledo Guards for the Mayor and Council to partake of "a cold collation" with that Company, July 5, 1841, was accepted, with thanks and "assurances of the high consideration in which the Company was held."

February 3, 1846, the Council appropriated the sum of $200, for sending an agent to Washington to secure the location at Toledo of a proposed Naval Depot for the Lakes, and also to secure the removal of the Port of Entry of Miami from Maumee City to Toledo.

A number of changes were made in the original charter of Toledo, between the years 1837 to 1852. The Legislature of Ohio in 1852 passed a bill of general effect entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization of Cities and Incorporated Villages." By this act municipal corporations were divided into cities of the first class, cities of the second class, and incorporated villages. Cities having not fewer than 5,000 and not more than 20,000 inhabitants were designated as cities of the second class. In this class Toledo was placed. The number of wards remained the same, but the date of the city elections was changed from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in April. The elective officers were mayor, treasurer, marshal and city solicitor, to be elected from the city at large, and two trustees, or councilmen, to be elected from each ward. It was further provided that after the first election under the act, the two councilmen from each ward should decide by lot which should serve one year and which two years, after which one should be elected annually and serve two years.

All other elective officers were to be chosen annually, but in 1853 an amendment to the act was passed, by which, among other changes, the term of mayor in cities of the second class was made two years instead of one. The act of 1852 defined the duties of the several officers and also of the council. That body was authorized to elect a clerk, and a president, who should preside in the absence of the mayor; it was given general control of the public funds and the power to levy taxes, with the restrictions that the tax for general purposes should not exceed three mills on the

dollar; that for the police department, not more than one mill, and for a fire department, not more than one mill. The council was also given power to organize fire companies, the members of which should be exempt from military duty in time of peace, and to keep open and in repair all streets, alleys, bridges, public squares, etc., and to see that they were kept free from nuisances.

With the passage of what is designated as the "Paine Revision of the Municipal Code," April 29, 1908, Toledo, in common with other Ohio cities of its class, passed under its provisions. By this code the management of all municipal affairs was vested in a board of control, at the head of which was the mayor, a director of public service and a director of public safety, both to be appointed by the mayor. It was made the duty of the director of public service to exercise supervision over the departments of engineering, streets, waterworks, bridges, harbors, cemeteries, the workhouse and public markets. The director of public safety was given supervision over the police and fire departments. The mayor was ex-officio president of the board of health, which was composed of five members. The other city officers were: Clerk, solicitor, auditor, treasurer, building inspector, smoke inspector, sealer of weights and measures, police judge and clerk of the police court. The common council was composed of three members elected from the city at large and one member from each of the thirteen wards. Among the mayor's appointments were four members of the sinking fund department. Other changes in the city government will be taken up elsewhere.

TOLEDO'S EARLY TOPOGRAPHY

Concerning the topographical appearance of early Toledo, it is almost impossible to realize the conditions of those primitive days, much less describe them. From near where is now the corner of Monroe and Summit streets, a ridge parallel with Summit, from which that street was later dished out or dug like a ditch in some places, ran to near Jackson Avenue. This ridge or rise of ground was known as the "Hog's Back." At Jefferson and Summit, the ground was some twenty feet higher than at present. The eastern slope of the "Back" was to the Maumee River, Water Street then being mostly under water as a part of the river; and the western side of the "Back" sloped to Mud Creek, heading towards now Cherry Street. This creek or run was a sluggish, miry affair, and its location is shown on a map made for that purpose. At the front of the old Toledo House,

Summit and Perry streets, the ground was some lower than now, but near-by was the runway of Mud Creek, bridged by logs, with a roadway graded to the top of the ridge, towards now Monroe Street. As will be described by several pioneers in their "Reminiscences" following, Lower Town and Upper Town—Vistula and Port Lawrence—as late as 1850, were connected only by Summit Street.

A broad open space extended from Cherry to Adams and northwesterly to the canal. Summit Street was graded through this Hog's Back, leaving embankments on either side between Oak Street and Monroe from five to twenty feet high, and Summit Street at this point resembled the channel of a canal with the water drained out. The earth from this excavation and the subsequent grading of the hill was used to fill up and practically make Water Street at this point. These two sections of the city were connected only by a plank walk on the northwesterly side of Summit Street and through the Hog's Back. In rainy weather that sidewalk was subject to landslides and became a very uncertain means of communication. Trinity Church, commenced in 1844, was built on the extreme edge of the dry ground on the west slope, the bed of Mud Creek extending from that point on Adams Street to about Michigan Street. At Adams Street, as one looked northerly towards Manhattan, the waters of the canal were sustained between earth walls built through the creek.

Concerning the heart of the business section, the Port Lawrence Company offered to donate the lot on St. Clair Street, where is located (1929) the old Congregational Church building and next to the new Ohio Bank building, on the condition that a church should be built there. Jesup W. Scott offered a lot on the corner of Huron and Adams streets to the church society on the same proposition. A committee was appointed to view both sites. They reported that the Adams Street lot was surrounded by water, and to get to it they were compelled to "pick their way on bogs, logs and isolated points of earth; and that of the lot itself there was a piece of ground above water about large enough for the building which would be surrounded by water of more or less depth up to the proposed building." The St. Clair Street location was on the Hog's Back and there the old First Congregational Church was built in 1844. The great LaSalle Koch Company store building is now located upon the rejected church site. The canal to Manhattan ran through the city at the edge of the present library building, about where Ontario Street crosses Adams,

and the low ground, the bed of the creek, included the territory from near Orange Street southwesterly with varying widths to its entrance to the river, near Monroe Street.

The Mud Creek morass included the part of the city between Jefferson and Monroe about to Tenth Street on Jefferson and after Jefferson Street and Michigan Street were graded and filled, the region for many years was known as Smoky Hollow, occupied by squatters in small, squalid shacks. The ground on which the old high school building stands on Michigan Street (1929) sloped down to the creek and it included the territory northeast of Adams Street, and crossing Cherry Street about at Woodruff Avenue extended northeasterly to a point near the site of the Bay View Park and included a part of the original Town of Manhattan. The hill from Cherry Street down Superior and onto the ice of Mud Creek in winter time was the famous tobogган hill for the boys for many years and as late as 1855.

Doctor Walbridge, the first rector of Trinity Church, in a letter describing the manner of getting to his church wrote as follows: "Let us go now and see the church, observing on our way its immediate surrounding. We can reach it from down town by the plank walk on the northwesterly side of Summit Street, the only one connecting the two nuclei of residences, which are distinctly separated by a broad unoccupied space extending from Cherry Street to Madison Street. Near the northwest corner of Cherry Street are two frame dwellings, one occupied by Egbert S. Brown, a vestryman of the parish. Passing diagonally across the head of St. Clair Street and looking in the direction of that street over the lowland, here and there dotted with bogs, a little more swampy than the rest, we see scarcely a house of any kind short of Ira L. Clark's at the corner of Washington and Michigan streets, and Edward Bissell's one story cottage at the corner of Monroe and 11th. Passing on we see neither store nor dwelling on either side of Summit Street, until within ten or twelve rods of Adams Street, there is what was evidently intended for a dwelling, now occupied by a furniture shop, and near it is a small brick building in which is the post office. Nearing Adams Street is a deep excavation made preparatory to the erection of a hotel, which the boys call Trinity Pond. Nearly opposite is a two-story wooden structure standing on long stilts over the head of a deep ravine, the office of the *Toledo Blade*. Looking towards the river, over ponds of water, enclosed by the filling of Water Street, we see here and there a number of storehouses dot-

ting the river front. Or suppose we come from the opposite direction, from the Indiana House, a pretentious edifice with ponderous columns supporting nothing (Upper Summit). We first pass a few stores closely packed together till arriving midway between Monroe and Jefferson, we come to a high clay bank on which stands a dilapidated structure, called The Jefferson House; beyond that the continuation of the same bank with nothing on it; then Stows' jewelry store at the corner of Jefferson, crossing which save one wood frame loftily perched, we find no building of any kind on either side of Summit Street. Going along Adams to near its intersection with St. Clair we came to the churchyard gate. It was partly from this swamp, as it was called, that Toledo got the name of 'Frog Town.' Frogs were very plentiful and it was a source of earning spending money for many of the boys of the town on Saturday and during vacations, to capture the frogs and sell the legs to the hotels."

This swamp, and the fact that the region to the east and south of Toledo, called the Black Swamp, heavily timbered, but undrained and flooded most of the year, and the sluggish Maumee River, often covered with green scum, except the channel and the boat passages, were responsible for the prevalence of the ague, which, in those days, no one hoped to escape. In June, 1837, some rhymester caused to be published eight or ten verses on the Maumee, the whole of which can be found in Waggoner's History of Lucas County, two verses of which, devoted to the ague, are as follows:

On Maumee, on Maumee,
'Tis ague in the fall;
The fit will shake them so,
It rocks the house and all.

There's a funeral every day,
Without a hearse or pall;
They tuck them in the ground,
With breeches, coat and all.

A few years later, and in the *Blade* of December, 1852, a poetical contribution was published entitled "Summit Street," and having nine verses of eight lines each, the first of which is as follows:

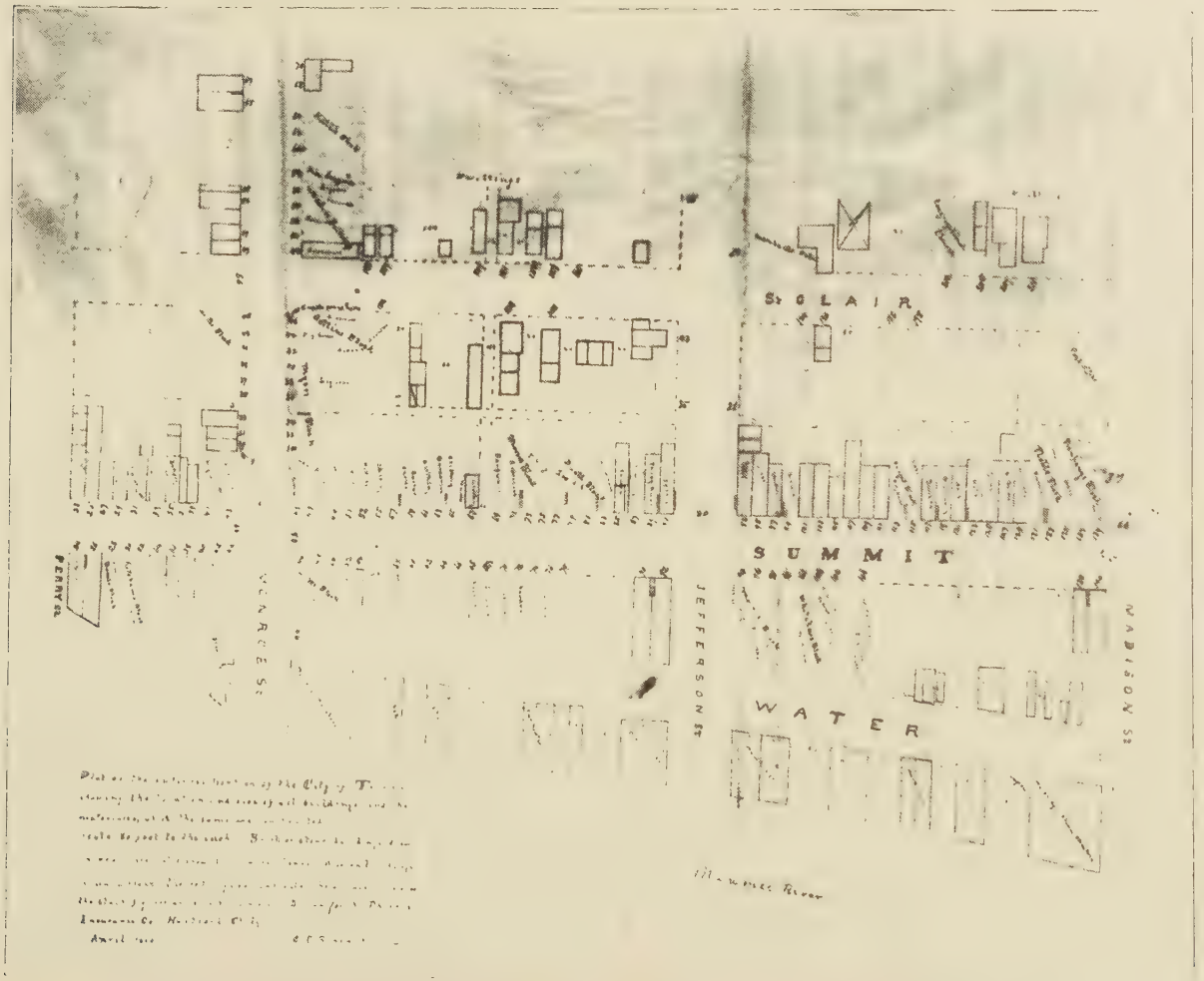
O'er Summit Street where'er I cast my eyes,
What curious thoughts along my senses creep.
Napoleon crossed the Alps; his high emprise
Won him a deathless name, but not a step
Of all the peaks he crossed, so hard to rise
As Summit Street, beneath whose lowest deep
There is a depth no mortal ever scanned—
A gloomy deep of mud devoid of sand.

The remaining verses are devoted to accidents to man, woman and beast in traveling through this cut on Summit Street through the Hog's Back, and between Kingsbury House and Monroe Street.

The late renowned jurist, the Honorable John H. Doyle, wrote from memory of the times when he himself was one of the Irish lads of Toledo. This valuable material has appeared in the little "Story of Early Toledo," published by the author of this history. Among other things, of the canal transportation, the "Packet Docks" and early conditions, the Judge wrote as follows:

"The 'Packet Dock' as it was then called was the front on Swan Creek, between Perry Street and Lafayette Street. This space was filled with stores supplying the numerous canal boats and their crews, and these were headquarters of the canal men when sober and on duty. The sailors and canal men hated each other intensely and whenever they met there was a free fight and often the clash of arms. Intemperance prevailed in both classes to an alarming extent, and all the incidents of a reckless and riotous population they furnished.

"This disposition to fight was not confined to the boatmen. The feuds between upper and lower town were many and bitter. They extended to the school children, and whenever on Saturday or a holiday a crowd of upper and lower town boys met, it was the surest signal for a free fight resulting in many bloody noses and black eyes, of which the writer furnished an occasional example. Upper Town, or what was then called 'The Hill,' embraced that section south of Monroe Street and north of Swan Creek and was thought to be the tough part of the town. In the vicinity of the canal and along Swan Creek, and at the locks and aqueduct were drinking places, boarding houses for the packet men, and many scenes of riot and lawlessness. I deem it proper to say here that this section of the city is now inhabited by a thrifty, temperate, intelligent and law abiding people, for which much



PLAT OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO, APRIL, 1860

credit is due to that splendid man, whose death a few years ago called from the press and the pulpit such words of praise, and such evidences of affection as are bestowed upon the memory of but few men, and deserved by few as he deserved them—the Rev. Father Hannin.

"It must not be supposed, however, from this that Toledo was an unsightly site entirely. The high ground westerly and northerly of this morass, now (1918) the beautiful residence part of the city, was always attractive. It was covered by magnificent forest trees, many still standing, and its contour and soil, its elevation and extent were peculiarly adapted to the needs of a beautiful city. There is nothing left of the unsightly creek. The great business structures of the city are in the main occupying the ground formerly Mud Creek. The streets have been filled in and their grade established so as to enable the magnificent sewer system of the city to be established at a grade high enough to reach the river and lake, and the morals of the population have kept pace with the city's growth until certainly they equal those of the average city."

In the *Toledo Blade* of February 6, 1846, it was stated that Toledo had twelve warehouses, two and three stories high, and two more being built; five churches had been built for Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, and German Reformed Societies. There were schools in the three school districts; a female select school, taught by Miss Jenks, and a select school for both sexes, "under an experienced teacher." The population was given at 2,100 on January 1. A year later (1847) the *Blade* claimed a population of nearly three thousand. The principal canal traffic with Cincinnati was by the Doyle & Dickey line of packets which advertised to make daily trips through in sixty hours. Eighteen hundred and forty-six was the banner year for the number of buildings erected, up to that time.

The first cemetery in Toledo was near the crossing of Madison and Seventeenth streets, where about two acres were set apart for that purpose by Dexter Fisher, in the year 1830, and abandoned about 1840. Next was a small piece of ground at the crossing of Lagrange and Bancroft streets, abandoned in 1838. Then the proprietors of Port Lawrence set apart a lot on the corner of Lenk (City Park Avenue) and Dorr streets, for burial purposes in 1838, which the city accepted and passed resolution for fencing and dividing it into lots, but it was later sold for taxes and passed into private ownership and devoted to residence

purposes for the living. In 1839 eight acres were purchased from B. F. Stickney whereon Forest Cemetery was started, and is now located, many additions having been, from time to time, added.

Regarding the change in the residence section of the city, Judge Doyle wrote in 1918 that "in the early '50s, and until the vacant low ground between Cherry and Monroe streets began to be occupied, the residences were mainly in the vicinity of Lagrange Street in lower town and Monroe Street in upper town; then what might be designated as the fashionable, or desirable residence district was centered around Madison, St. Clair and Superior streets. William Baker lived where the Boody House now is; Daniel O. Morton opposite where the Fifty Associates Building (the former Produce Exchange) is; Calvin Baker where the Drummond Block (National Bank of Commerce) is, and on Superior Street between Madison and Jefferson, including the corners on Jefferson, were what were considered the best residences in the city, occupied among others by Matthew Shoemaker, John Cummings, Robert Cummings, John B. Ketcham, Jr., A. W. Gleason, John B. Carson, Frank I. King, Perry Crabbs, John E. Hunt, James B. Steedman and Governor James Myers.

"Business drove the residence section to the vicinity of Cherry, Walnut, and Superior, between Cherry and Elm streets, and fine residences were built and occupied by M. D. Carrington, now St. John's College; Peter F. Berdan, T. B. Casey (George E. Pomeroy's home), John R. Osborn, Joseph K. Secor, Frederick Eaton, V. W. Granger, Jesse S. Norton and others. Down the river on Summit Street followed as the most desirable place to live, and elegant residences were built and occupied by Chief Justice Waite, Joseph K. Secor, William Baker, S. H. Keeler, M. S. Hubbell, Frederick Prentice, Abner L. Backus, Horace S. Walbridge, C. H. Coy, Edward Bissell, W. A. Ewing, David Smith, Emery D. Potter, John S. Bailey, Charles A. King, C. B. Phillips and others. The building of the railroads down Water Street and the location of the coal docks along the river, drove the people away from this section. Madison Street, for many years, was considered the finest residence street in the city, which is now going the way of its predecessors and giving way to business. Where is it now? I leave the reader to choose between the hundreds of answers that will be made to that conundrum." As said, thus wrote Judge Doyle in 1918. What a change only ten years has since wrought!

CHAPTER LXIV

TOLEDO REMINISCENCES

STORIES AND EXPERIENCES OF THE PIONEERS—RICHARD MOTT—JESUP W. SCOTT—GEN. JOHN E. HUNT—SANFORD L. COLLINS—MRS. SAMUEL ALLEN AND OTHERS.

The personal experiences of individuals who figured conspicuously in the earliest development of a section of country or a city, may be classed as the most valuable contribution to its history. Nothing else is comparable to first hand, original source information of this character. Fortunately, a few of the sturdy characters, the men who took part in founding Toledo, the men who were prominent in its formative period and aided in its development, have left to posterity their priceless "Reminiscences:" the stories of their arrival, the situation here as they first saw it, and the events following. Before it is too late, these human interest documents and narratives of earliest Toledo should be put in form for permanent preservation. It might be termed an historical necessity. Therefore, they are set forth in their completeness, so far as they concern this locality. Most of them were gathered by the late historian Knapp in his work published in 1873, and now long out of print.

The first of these reminiscences or recollections given, are those from the pen of Richard Mott, a Quaker, born in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, in 1804, and whose family were among the early converts in America of George Fox. Mr. Mott, a leader in the affairs of early Toledo, always adhered consistently to his Quaker faith until his death in 1888, at the age of eighty-four years. Here is his remarkable story, and the reader should keep in mind the fact that it was written in 1872:

"My personal knowledge of the Maumee country dates from the 1st of March, 1836. I arrived there after a three days' ride by stage from Columbus. The Black Swamp was frozen hard, and we had an easy ride through that then dreaded region. Willard V. Way, then, as now, a resident of Perrysburg, was the only other passenger in the stage, our three days' association making

THE FAMILY OF RICHARD MOTT

From a daguerreotype taken in 1855. Mr. Mott was born July 21, 1804; in 1845-46 was Mayor of Toledo; elected to congress in 1854 as anti-slavery democrat; re-elected in 1856; died January 22, 1888. Mr. Mott was a Quaker and brother-in-law of Lucretia Mott. Mr. Mott's daughters never married.

us pretty well acquainted, by the time he got out at Spafford's (Hotel), where we changed horses, and I came on alone to Toledo, reaching the 'Toledo House' late in the afternoon. The Toledo House was a double, two story, brick building, standing on the corner of Perry and Summit streets. It was afterwards added to, and re-named the Indiana House.

"The road from Maumee wound along through the woods, near the bank of the river, and not far from the present river road. The forest extended to the south bank of Swan Creek—no improvement being on that side, nearer than George Knaggs' farm, after leaving Port Miami. At Swan Creek, a road had been cut, commencing where Henry Brand's brewery now is (St. Clair Street), and descending along the side of the bank to about opposite Superior Street, where was a bridge—carried off by a freshet a few weeks later. For some years afterwards, the creek was crossed by a scow ferry-boat, large enough to carry a single team. This ferry was kept by Harrison Crane, father of Charles A. Crane, of East Toledo.

"At Columbus, I had left Stephen B. Comstock, and Andrew Palmer, who were successfully lobbying for a charter for a railroad from Toledo to Sandusky. William Wilson, then of Sylvania, was also there on some similar business. He had been one of the earlier settlers on the river, owning the farm adjoining Major Stickney's, towards Manhattan. At Marion we met Joseph R. Williams, Willard J. Daniels, George McKay, and Cyrus King, from Toledo, on their way to Columbus, to aid in procuring the railroad charter—all young and active men, and having full faith in Toledo. Williams and King are not living; Daniels now resides at Lockport, New York. He was then, and still is, largely interested in Toledo real estate. McKay left Toledo the following year, and has never returned.

"Adjoining the Toledo House, was the store of W. J. Daniels & Co., in which, at the time, Roswell Cheney, Jr., and Daniel McBain were clerks. Cheney remained in Toledo, and died in 1845. Over the store, reached by outside stairs, was a large room occupied by Emery D. Potter (since Judge), as a lawyer's office. This office was much resorted to by the judge's friends, who wished to write or transact business, all of whom were heartily welcomed by him—pens, ink, and paper, and a seat at his long table, thrown in. It was, in fact, the most attractive loafing place in town. Occasionally, in the evenings, a debating society met there. Besides Judge Potter, Peter Palmer (now living in Lockport), Dan-

iel McBain, Caleb F. Abbott, and Josiah G. Murfee, were prominent in this organization. Joshua R. Giddings, and Benjamin F. Wade, came in the spring, and took part in some real estate purchases. Wade did not stay long, but Giddings remained a long time, and took an active part *con amore* in the debating society. Later in the spring, Edward Wade also came, and opened a law office in company with Richard Cook. The early settlers will recollect Cook as a lawyer of much promise, cut short by his untimely death, a few years later.

"Nearly opposite W. J. Daniels & Co., on part of the lot where Ketcham, Bond & Co., now are (1872), was another frame store standing alone, over the door of which was the sign of A. Palmer & Co. This old building remained till 1859, when it was pulled down to make room for the block belonging to V. H. Ketcham.

"Daniels & Goettel (Munson H. Daniels and Henry Goettel) were doing a large business in a wooden building, on the corner of Perry and Swan streets. During the year, they put up two three-story brick stores, on the corner of Monroe and Summit streets, and, in the fall of 1836, moved into the corner one. These stores were burned October 16, 1860, and were replaced by the present Lenk's block, erected in the spring of 1861. A row of buildings stood on the northwest side of St. Clair Street, built by Colman I. Keeler, Jr., where is now the American House, but extending further south, and across the alley that runs between the new Police Station (1872) and Kelsey & King's Pork House. The usually travelled road into the Port Lawrence end of the town was through this alley, and under the wooden arch-way of Keeler's row. This road continued nearly to the present site of the African church, then more towards the north, passed over the rear of Austin Scott's property, corner of Monroe and Michigan streets; thence crossing Monroe Street, it passed over the ground where J. H. Whitaker's house is—then along in front of Judge Potter's residence, and in the same direction over the rear of Calvin Barker's and Horace Holcomb's grounds, and just clearing the corner of Doctor White's house, on Madison Street, continued in a direct line to the present road in front of Judge Fitch's mansion.

"On the river, in rear of the store of A. Palmer & Co., was a log warehouse, an old looking building, said to have been standing when Colman I. Keeler landed there in 1817. Keeler settled in that year on the farm now occupied by his widow, on the road above mentioned. This log building was taken down in 1836, by

Judge John Baldwin, who put on its site the warehouse occupied after his death, in 1837, by Carpenter & Myers, and then by V. H. Ketcham, who now owns the ground—the building having been taken down to make room for Ketcham's block.

"The Oliver warehouse, built by Joseph Prentice, was then standing on the west (south) side of Monroe Street, where Roff & Co. now are (1872), and occupied by A. Palmer & Co. Further down, under the bank of the river, on the site of M. I. Wilcox's brick store, was another warehouse, belonging to William P. and W. J. Daniels. The bank, which was there upwards of thirty feet high, had been dug away to fill in for the dock foundation for this warehouse, which was reachable from the land side, only by a road commencing at Jefferson Street, and cut sideways down the bank.

"An attempt had been made towards street making on Monroe Street, but it was not used, the travel continuing on the old track out Perry Street, and through the alley, under the arch of Keeler's row. A brick store of two stories, belonging to John Baldwin, fronted Summit Street adjoining W. J. Daniels. This stood till within a few years since. The ground in front of the Toledo House was about at the present grade of Summit Street, at that corner. It was some four or five feet lower at the intersection of Monroe Street. Here was a run-way for the water from the low ground, along Mud Creek. This run-way was crossed on Summit Street by a little log bridge,—the logs well covered with earth. Beyond this, at the east, was a bluff, some twenty feet above the present grade, and a roadway had been cut and partly sidewalked to reach the top of the bluff. Here was a frame building then unoccupied, but afterwards fitted up, and known as the National Hotel, and where Lyman T. Thayer began his successful career at hotel-keeping. The present Deuel block (Fred. Eaton & Co.'s upper store), is on the same spot. It was then a commanding position having a full view of the river,—there being nothing to obstruct in either direction up or down. From this the road wound along near the edge of the bank, among stumps and bushes, and without regard to map lines or streets, to the post office, a two-story brick building, about 150 feet east (or north) of Adams Street. This had been put up by Edward Bissell, for the purpose for which it was then used, to be about midway between the settled portions of the previously rival villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula, when they concluded to bury the hatchet of strife, and unite under the name of Toledo.

"This post office building was an isolated and somewhat desolate looking affair, standing entirely alone. The nearest dwelling was a log house, directly in the present line of Summit Street, at the corner of Oak, surrounded by a worm rail fence, enclosing about half an acre for a garden spot. This log house was occupied by William Andrews and family, consisting of his wife and several sons and daughters. Among the former was Samuel Andrews, of the *Blade*,—then a boy perhaps a dozen years old. The road passed between the enclosure and the river, over the lot where the Toledo mill stands, towards the corner of Cherry and Summit streets. From this to Elm Street, the line of Summit Street was clearly defined. The stumps had been mostly grubbed out, and several buildings were erected on both sides.

"A frame building, occupied as two dwellings, stood on the west corner of Cherry Street, where Wittstein's drug store is. What is now Doctor Bergen's dwelling, adjoining, was nearly finished. The frame on the corner was afterwards moved on the lot where B. Meilink and Co.'s furniture store stands, and was long occupied by the *Toledo Blade*, till it was removed to its present location. Cherry Street was then the southwesterly border of the Vistula division. The entire space to the tavern building, above Jefferson Street, was open and wild, except for the post office building, and Mr. Andrews' log house.

"On the south (or east) side of Summit Street, on the corner of Vine Street, was a frame building, occupied by William Tillman as a paint shop below, and dwelling above. This was the next year fitted up by Edward Bissell, for a dwelling, where he resided for several years. It still stands, in the same place (1872). Nearly opposite, Richard Greenwood had a small frame dwelling—still standing. The three old stores, on the northwest side of Summit Street fronting the head of Vine Street, were in course of erection. A brick outside was put on them in 1852, in which they still stand. When Toledo was made a city, in 1837, one of the offices in the second story of this block, was used for the City Council room, till changed to the present location. Scott & Richardson (Samuel B. Scott and Worden N. Richardson, both deceased), had a store a little below, towards Walnut Street.

"A row of stores, belonging to Edward Bissell, stood on the corner of Locust Street, where George Webber's block is. In the second story of this row, Hezekiah D. Mason had his office. Judge Mason was regarded as an old resident, having come in 1834. This row was burned in the fall of 1838, the most sickly season

ever known in Toledo. The city had two fire engines, built at Waterford, New York; and, as the weather had been very dry, one of the engines (No. 1) had to be run down the bank of the river for a supply of water, forcing it up to the other (No. 2), which was thus enabled to throw one little stream. The few men who worked the machine, at the river, were soon tired out, and the stream stopped. They sent for fresh hands to help work at the brakes, but it was next to impossible to find any men who were well enough; the almost invariable excuse of every bystander applied to, being, that he was just out from a fit of the ague, and was not able to work. The well men being fagged out, the stores were destroyed. All that could be done, was to save the near buildings.

"About half way between Locust and Lagrange streets, was the Mansion House; William Wilmington's residence occupies the spot (1872). It was a story and a half frame, having a long front, and in the rear a barn-like addition, used for a dining-room below, with a double row of lodging rooms above. It was then kept by James Bourne, but soon after was taken by Daniel Segur, who continued in it till the following autumn, when the "American Hotel," on the corner of Elm Street, built by Joseph R. Williams, being completed, Segur moved into the latter, which was then considered as something notable in the tavern line—and so it was, and well kept, too.

"On the southeast corner of Summit and Lagrange streets, was a two-story frame store, belonging to and occupied by Dr. Jacob Clark, the sign over the door being Clark & Bennett. This corner was then regarded as about the centre of business, and perhaps the best stand in the place, till 1843, when, by the opening of the canal, business was mainly drawn towards the Port Lawrence end of the town. This old store was afterwards occupied by Ketcham & Snell, and it was here that Joseph K. Secor commenced business life as a store boy. It was subsequently taken by Elijah S. Hanks, who remained till it was burned, in 1844, or 1845.

"Lagrange Street was graded from Summit Street (pretty steeply), so that teams could pass to the dock. Here, on the west (south) side of the street, was the warehouse of Peckham & Co., still standing, now owned by P. H. Birckhead. Peckham & Co. did the largest forwarding business of the place, most of the steamboats coming in the river stopping at their wharf. The members of the firm were Bunnell H. Peckham, and John Berdan (Judge).

Mr. Berdan was the first mayor of Toledo, elected in the spring of 1837, by one vote over Andrew Palmer, and reelected in 1838, without organized opposition. He died in 1841. His sons, Peter and John, of the well-known firm of Secor, Berdan & Co., were then round-jacketed boys. Peckham died in 1866, at Milwaukee, where he had lived for several years.

"In the spring of 1836, two other warehouses were put up near the foot of Lagrange Street, on the east (north) side. The lower one was occupied by Bissell & Gardner (Frederick Bissell and Joseph B. Gardner). Mr. Bissell continued in business in Toledo till his death, in June, 1870. Gardner was afterwards postmaster, succeeding Judge Potter, in 1839. He removed to Buffalo, and died many years ago. The other warehouse was kept first by Poag & Morse, then Poag & Titus, and afterwards by Robert W. Titus,—the latter still (1872) living in Toledo. John Poag went to New York about 1840, and after a few years became one of the firm of Kent, Poag & Co., grew wealthy, and invested largely in Toledo real estate, which has turned out very advantageously. He returned to Toledo, and died in 1868. The same warehouse (the second story), was taken by Titus & Co., from New York, in the spring of 1838 (Avery and Walter Titus), for a dry goods and groceries jobbing establishment. They did a good business; but, trying to carry a load of debt, growing out of their New York business in 1837, proved too great a burden and, after the death of Avery Titus, in 1841, the firm was obliged to suspend. Walter is still living in New York. These warehouses still remain, and are parts of the Novelty Works establishment.

"Among the permanent boarders at the Toledo House, in the spring of 1836, were Willard J. Daniels, and William P. Daniels, with his wife and two little children—son and daughter, the former, Charles, now of Lloyd, Daniels & Dennison, and Helen, now Mrs. C. J. Lloyd. Lyman Wheeler was also there—then unmarried. He had recently bought the lot on the corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets, where the Wheeler Opera House now stands,—at that time a very uninviting spot; the swale from Mud Creek crossing this lot, as well as the opposite corner where the Collins block is, and continuing thence along through the whole of the block to the Myers' corner, where it crossed Monroe Street.

"Wheeler had great faith in the advancement of Toledo, especially of the Port Lawrence end of the town. Caleb F. Abbott

was also there,—a graduate just from Cambridge College, seeking his fortune in the West, as Ohio was then considered to be. Ralph P. Buckland (now General Buckland of Fremont), came soon afterwards, on the same errand, and remained till in the summer. James M. Comstock came about the latter part of March, 1836. His brother, Stephen B. Comstock, had been here since 1832 and was a very old settler by that time. Stephen was in fact one of the pioneers, and became interested, with Oliver & Williams, in tracts 1 and 2, which comprised what was known as Port Lawrence, and he was for some years the agent for the Port Lawrence Company, in selling lots and inducing settlements. He was also postmaster. The latter position he resigned in 1837, being a whig, to make way for Judge Potter. Stephen died in 1853.

"Until the spring of 1837, there were no sidewalks anywhere in the place; not even one of a single plank. Men wore heavy boots and, in muddy weather, tucked their pantaloons inside, and waded boldly through the soft soil. It was quite an undertaking to get from either end of the town to the post office—then called 'Middle-Town.' It was useless to attempt wearing India rubber shoes; the adhesive character of the mud made a power of suction that would draw off rubbers almost at the first step. It was regarded as a grand improvement when, by private subscription, a sidewalk of two planks in width was laid on the northwest line of Summit Street, from the Toledo House, corner of Perry Street, to the American, at the corner of Elm Street.

"The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad was in course of construction, from Toledo to Adrian, under a charter from the territorial legislature of Michigan. The original plan for the road was to put down wooden rails, of oak studding four inches square, and draw the cars by horses. Even this would have been a great relief and wonderful improvement over the nearly impassable roads through the cottonwood swamp that stretched from Sylvania to Palmyra [Michigan].

"The work on the road had been driven forward with much energy, and was well forward, considering how little means the projectors had to carry it on. By the time the grading was done, the stockholders became possessed of more enlarged ideas, and determined to iron the road, and use locomotive power. To be sure, the Company had no money to buy the iron; and railroad bonds, and preferred stock, and the various devices by which in these days such work is got through with, were then unknown.

However, by giving a liberal bonus in stock, with the obligations of the Railroad Company, endorsed by some of the directors, and other parties interested individually, the iron was obtained. But such iron! How the railroad men of today would laugh at the thin straps, five-eighths of an inch thick, then spiked down on the old railroads. Yet, it was as great an improvement over the projected wooden rail, as the H and T rail over the almost hoop iron then used. In the same way, two little locomotives were purchased, and, early in 1837, a couple of old-fashioned, four-wheeled short cars, and some half a dozen freight cars of the same size, were running on the road. There was but little practical knowledge of the management of railroads, this being the first road in operation west of Utica, New York. How this road was got into operation, and kept up, without money or credit, can never be fully explained, and perhaps not entirely understood, even by the parties whose energy and pluck—with possibly some little assurance—carried it along through years of difficulty and embarrassment. Very few of these men are now living. Among some of the conductors on the trains, were Stephen B. Comstock, Robert Jeffrey, Frederick Bissell, Charles A. King, and Munson H. Daniels.

"Until the autumn of 1838, almost the entire freighting over the road was carrying provisions, as well as goods, into Michigan, principally flour and pork to feed the people, and corn and oats for horses and hogs. Michigan did not raise enough for its population, owing to the rapid increase of immigration, and was obliged to import from Ohio. But, in 1838, this immigration had fallen off, and then the road began to be used to bring out the wheat crop, which from that time was greatly increased each year. Flour and wheat were then teamed from Jackson, Marshall, Battle Creek, Constantine, and intermediate places, to Adrian, to be brought thence by rail to navigable waters, at Toledo. This was continued till the construction of Michigan State railroads cut off much of the business that had hitherto sought market outlet by this way.

"The construction and continuance of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad exercised great influence in settling the supremacy of Toledo as the business place at the west end of Lake Erie, over its several rival towns. The first railroad office was in a little frame building, 14 x 20 feet, put up by Willard J. Daniels for a barber shop, on the ground next east (north) of Ketcham, Bond & Co.'s present store. A small platform reached from the rear of

the office to the track, without any roof, and as much unprotected from the weather as are at this day all the stations on the Hudson River Railroad, including Albany. For the first year, the track terminated at Monroe Street, at the head of Water Street, crossing the block from about the corner of John Mulhany's store to the rear of Roff & Co.'s. During 1837, the track was extended along what is now Water Street, to the foot of Lagrange Street, over the water the whole way, piles being driven to support it,—the line varying from 50 to 200 feet from the then line of shore. Water Street was not filled in till 1843.

"In 1842, the Toledo House was enlarged by the addition of another story, with great, awkward, wooden columns put up in front, but considered very grand, and its name changed to that of the 'Indiana House,' and was for some years, under its new name, kept by Robert N. Lawton, who had previously had charge of the American. The completion of the Erie and Wabash, and the Miami canals, had drawn much of the travel and business towards the mouth of Swan Creek, making the Indiana House the better location. Much of the travel between New York, and Cincinnati, and St. Louis, was by lake from Buffalo, and thence by canal packet boat from Toledo. The 'packet dock,' still retaining the name, in front of the present St. Charles Hotel, was then a very lively business spot. Packet lines started from this dock on both canals, generally crowded with passengers, there being no competing lines of railroad on either side. The packets had for agent at Toledo, William J. Finlay, who there began his business career.

"The opposite bank of Swan Creek terminated in high bluff, not far from the artesian well on Ottawa Street. No improvement had then been made on that side, the trees extending to the edge of the bank. Possibly some of the ladies of Toledo, who, as children, attended Miss Alice Jenks' school, may remember a May-day picnic, given to the scholars on the 1st of May, 1844. It was held in the woods, out of sight and hearing of the town, in a secluded spot, a few rods beyond the present Oliver House (now the Riddle Chandelier Works, 1928).

"A small frame house was standing on the point near the site of the Wabash Railroad Car Shops. This belonged to John Baldwin, and was the only dwelling on the shore between Swan Creek and John and George Knaggs (near Maumee). What is now known as the 'Middle-Ground,' was a wild rice swamp, commencing about opposite the foot of Monroe Street. The lower

end was under water during the fore part of the season, till the long grass began to show itself, becoming quite thick by autumn. It became shoaler till near the Cleveland railroad bridge, where there was land barely above water, and a little further south were two fishing stations, used in the spring and autumn. But what soil there was above water, was too low and wet for any attempt at cultivation. Even then it was foreseen, by some of the residents of Toledo, that this middle-ground would prove to be the right place for railroad purposes; but even the sanguine expectations of that day of wild speculation did not anticipate the present business importance of the location. Even later, when it was brought before the managers of the Michigan Southern Railroad, there was strong opposition to the plan before its adoption. It was feared that the expense would be too great, and it was confidently urged that the whole could never be wanted.

"In 1837, Andrew Palmer & Co. put up a warehouse, some 120 feet northeast from Monroe Street, and carried on a forwarding business in it for some years, the firm being a part of the time Palmer, Bush & Co. This warehouse passed into other hands, and was burned in 1853. Andrew Palmer left Toledo in 1845, for Wisconsin, where he is still living (1872). Peter Palmer is in Lockport, and the other partner, William H. Bush, returned to New York. Two other and larger warehouses were put up in 1838, each of them having three stories. One in the rear of B. Meilink's furniture store,—this was burned in 1840. The other, then belonging to Hezekiah D. Mason, is known as the Godard warehouse, and now belonging to Young & Backus.

"In 1840, the old red warehouse was built at the corner of Monroe and Water streets, originally 40 feet front, but another 40 feet were added in 1842,—the whole still standing. The Daniels warehouse, at the foot of Jefferson Street, dates from 1843. The four stores on the southeast (northeast) corner of Summit and Monroe streets, are the oldest substantial brick structures on either of the two streets. They were begun in 1842, and finished the next year. The bluff at this place was 20 feet high, and had to be dug away to make room for the block. It is said there was a small military post (Fort Industry) on this bluff—a blockhouse—*probably as far back as the time when the British government held possession on the river, which they did as late as 1796.* Soon after the digging was commenced, two skeletons were found, which, from remnants of shoes and buttons, were supposed to have been soldiers belonging to the little garrison.

in favor of its location, nearness to the lake, and consequently more ready accessibility for sailing vessels, which would not be liable to the tedious delays from head winds in the narrow channel of the river, to the towns above it. At this time, most of the freight was carried in sailing vessels of 60 to 120 tons, and tugs were unknown and unthought of; so that it would often take as much or more time for sailing vessels, with head winds, or none at all, to get from or to the mouth of the river to the foot of the rapids, as for the voyage to Buffalo. Toledo held that her better harbor, deeper water,—nearness enough to the lake to be reached by sailing craft, even with head wind, at any time,—placed her ahead of Manhattan, as did the rock bar near Maumee, and the general shoaling of the river, in that direction, place her ahead of the latter place, and of Perrysburg. * * *

"One of the objections operating strongly against Manhattan, was the fact that the channel of the river ran along near the opposite bank. So, to obviate this objection some of the believers in the theory that great cities, like New York, grew up near the entrance of rivers, made a map of Lucas City, supposed to have stood where the Manhattan Iron Works now are,—the said map being the only existence it ever knew. Yet, here, too, many lots were sold, the purchasers doubtless indulging in the Micawber-like hope that something might turn up from them." This was the situation as related by Mr. Mott.

But in the struggle for the canal terminal, as has already been told, it became necessary for Toledo and Manhattan to make common cause against their up-river rivals. Toledo investors believing that the superiority of their location would "eventually absorb the whole business and their faith in this respect has been fully justified," observed Mr. Mott, who concluded his story by saying that "it was believed by many at the time, that money was used by the down-river parties, in this matter,—that this ring, perhaps, brought to bear more potent arguments than the up-river ring produced; but this may be placed in the category of the many charges of British gold as having been used by successful political parties, often made after election, by the defeated." Mr. Mott was for four years in Congress.

STORY OF JESSUP W. SCOTT

Jessup W. Scott visited Toledo's situation in 1832. His "Recollections" of this trip, he wrote about in 1844, and continued his account in 1857, thirteen years later. In his first installment,

after some introductory remarks, he says: "In June, 1832, I visited the country at the mouth of the Maumee. My residence was then temporarily at Florence, then in Huron, now in Erie County, Ohio. Although I had for years held in high estimation some indefinite good place for a city on the harbor formed by the entrance of the Maumee into the lake, I had not taken the trouble to visit it, until I read in the *National Intelligencer*, an article from the pen of Maj. Benjamin F. Stickney, in which it was stated that 'the plan of a town—indeed of a city—had been laid out by some enterprising gentlemen from the State of New York,' and setting

JESSUP W. SCOTT
Founder of the first lower Maumee Valley newspaper and founder of Toledo University

forth the advantages of its position. This called up the desire to see the site of a city that might one day be great; and I accordingly mounted my horse, and, passing through Milan, then one of the largest places in Northern Ohio, Lower Sandusky (now Fremont, and then a place of some promise, and some 300 or 400 people), and thence along the thirty-one miles of road through the swamp to Perrysburg, thence crossing, by ford, the Maumee, above the old town of the same name, I, with some difficulty, found my way along the Monroe turnpike, and thence from Section 16, T. 3, U. S. R., by a rude path through the openings and woods to the mouth of Swan Creek, and thence down along the river bank, mostly through the forest, to the new town of Vistula; and below to the residence of Major Stickney.

"A few board shanties had been put up on Summit Street, near Lagrange, and some men were at work grading down what is now the foot of Lagrange Street, preparing a wharf for the landing of vessels. At the gate of the brick house now standing (1844)—I overtook Major Stickney and Samuel Allen (known as Captain Allen), the Major's associate in laying out the new town. The Major received my address in his own courteous, grave manner, and Mr. Allen in that prompt business style, and with an air that might have become one of the solid men of Boston, accustomed to shake State Street by his stately tread. I told them my errand was to see where the mighty city site of the Maumee should be, and to write about it—perhaps to make some purchase, if I should be satisfied that this was the right spot. Mr. Allen kept, as a boarding house, temporarily, the residence of the Major for the accommodation of the persons coming to settle or purchase in the new plat, or in the neighborhood. There I domiciled myself for a few days to look about.

"Mrs. Allen, a Quaker lady, exhibited remarkable talent and tact in pleasing those of her guests who might forward the growth of the city in embryo. In appearance and address, she was no less remarkable than her husband. He was rather short, thick set, straight, and with a quick, firm movement, like one born to lead. No one could be better fitted to lead a forlorn hope in battle, or in city building. His benevolence was high, his organ of hope large, and his caution small, with a back head of sufficient capacity for ample motive power. Major Stickney, as having had more to do with this city and region, and as a character not less marked, I design to describe more fully hereafter."

In the resumption of his story in 1857, Mr. Scott, continuing his "Recollections of Toledo," writes:

"When these notes were commenced, Toledo was a city, to be sure on paper, and by act of incorporation; but according to an estimate carefully made, the entire population out of the city, on which its commerce depended, did not exceed 200 families of farmers. There were probably living, within the limits, about 2,000 people—many of them holding on with a view to the business that was expected to flow in on the completion of the Wabash and Erie, and the Miami and Erie canals, then being constructed. Now (1857) the population is not less than 12,000, with abundance of business for a good support to all who are willing to work. I now resume the narrative.

"On my way to the new Vistula (1833), I passed through Perrysburg and Maumee—small, but, as it seemed to me, beautifully

situated hamlets, at the head of navigation on the Maumee River, and each claiming to be the best position for the chief town. The principal men were fur traders, or, as they were more generally designated, Indian traders; and their expectation of future greatness was quite limited. The commerce, by lake, of these places, was carried on by two schooners, named *Eagle* and *Gueriere*, of about 60 tons burthen, and commanded by two brothers named David and James Wilkinson,—hardy, bluff, and strong-minded men, whose position as friends or enemies no one could long doubt. The principal owner was John Hollister, of Perrysburg, from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, an Indian trader and man of mark, one of nature's noblemen, whose influence was felt in the councils of the State, and in the commercial struggle for the supremacy between the towns at the foot of the rapids, and the new city below.

"The Indian trade, in furs and the fisheries, with corn growing on the bottom lands, constituted the business on which these hamlets relied for support; and, with few exceptions, the inhabitants failed to anticipate any considerable change from that condition. There was one man, however, then living in Perrysburg, familiarly known as Judge Rice—Ambrose Rice—who, in native sagacity and foresight, seemed to me, and seems now to me, to have been before any man I have ever known. * * *

"The few days at Major Stickney's were spent in looking about and coming to an opinion as to the relative advantages of a city site of the places eight miles above, and the present position of Toledo. What is now partially built over, and laid out into streets (1857), being nearly all in a wild state then, seemed a wide extent of land admitting room for a choice of location for several towns. The two tracts, Nos. 1 and 2, of the 12 miles square reservation, which embraced the mouth of Swan Creek, had been selected as the best point, and purchased at the sale of the reserve lands in 1817, by Maj. William Oliver and associates. But, as the adjoining lands, for several years after, were still in possession of the Indians, who were then the sole tenants of all the northwest quarter of Ohio, except a few reservations; and, as the collapse of the credit currency of the country occurred soon after, this effort to start a city at the west end of Lake Erie, proved abortive.

"After being taken up the river as far as Delaware Flats (where she got aground), by the little steamer *Pioneer*, which had been chartered by Stickney and Allen to run between Sandusky City and their Vistula; and turning over in my mind the

advantages relatively to each other, of the up-river and down-river claimants, I decided that the down-river had the preponderance of advantages, and that the best position for the centre of the down-river town, was just below the entrance of Swan Creek into the river. At this point, there was then a log warehouse, and rude wharf, nearly rotten. Believing in the high destiny of the future city, wherever it should be, and having brought my mind to a satisfactory state as to its precise location, I became anxious to have an interest in it. My means were quite limited, so that it was necessary to make the most of my opportunity to buy in the right place.

"The only possible chance that I found, was a very wild and rude piece of ground, then possessed by Doctor Sutphen, being the S. W. fr. ¼ of sec. 36, T. 9 S. R. 7 E., embracing with it a small piece of sec. 35. Of this, I bargained for seventy acres, at $12 per acre. I also wrote to Major Oliver, who resided in Cincinnati, offering to become part owner of his tracts, and to become agent for their management. When my letter reached the Major, there was an applicant with him, having the same object in view, Dr. D. O. Comstock, who bought one-fourth of tracts 1 and 2, and, with his brother, S. B. Comstock, became agent of what was called the Port Lawrence Company—owning river tracts 1 and 2.

"At the time I bought the seventy acres, I could have bought the whole fractional quarter of eighty-six acres, by giving $15 per acre for what remained; but, as I thought the part bought was worth more by the acre than what was left, I declined to buy. Having, as I thought, got a fair chance to participate in the advantages of the future rapid growth of a great city, I embarked with my horse on the steamer *Pioneer* for Sandusky City, elated with high hopes of future profit from my purchase. On the steamer I fell in with a man who had just come from the west shore of Lake Michigan, where he had pre-empted, or rather bought the pre-emption of an 80-acre lot at the mouth of the Milwaukee River. This was the first time I had heard the name. I think the land had cost him $6 per acre; and, as he could hardly spare so much money as it had cost, he offered to let me in as joint purchaser, I think, but am not certain, at the cost price. I declined, telling him that he would do better to make the new town of Vistula the theatre of speculation, as it might, and probably would, become a considerable city before settlements to any extent would reach as far west as Milwaukee.

"On my return to Florence, I told my wife, and one or two other persons, that the seventy acres I had bought would, in twenty years, be worth $20,000. They laughed at my sanguine calculation, and they would have been still more merry, if they had been told the real extent of my hopes. In 1852, the twenty years had passed. Toledo then possessed a population of over five thousand, and the seventy acres, if I had owned it all, in one piece, would probably had been marketable at something near, but not much over, twenty thousand dollars. I had, however, in 1835, about three years after the purchase, sold an undivided half of the tract for six thousand dollars, to Edward Bissell, then the largest owner of property in what was then the united village of Toledo—Vistula and Port Lawrence having yielded their separate existence, and become one.

"In 1835, commenced that memorable speculation in wild lands, and wild cities, which culminated in 1836. The whole Maumee Valley was filled with eastern fortune-hunters. Congress and State lands were raced for entry, and the shores of the river from Fort Wayne to the Maumee Bay, were alive with city-builders. From the foot of the rapids to the bay, land was all that was considered necessary for three-story brick blocks; and, after the canal was located on the north side, all the shore from Waterville to Manhattan was held as city property. Jackson's specie circular soon brought their airy fabric into ruin, which was completed by the failure of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in 1839.

"Under the auspices of Bissell and his associates, Toledo had been pushed forward to be a considerable place—numbering, at one time, probably, over fifteen hundred inhabitants. Most of the buildings of any note, had been erected by the speculative owners, and when money ceased to flow west for investment, and men, from devoting themselves to speculation, turned their attention to earning their daily bread, Toledo was a young city in the wilderness, with high expectations, but with nothing, or next to nothing, to live upon. The great body of lands which surrounded it, had been entered for speculation; so that, up to the time of the canal being completed to Toledo, in 1843, there were not over 200 families out of the city, which resorted to it as their principal place of trade. These families, too, were but little advanced in farming operations; and many of them too deeply in debt to have much means to buy even necessaries. This estimate of the number of families out of Toledo, who could be relied upon to do their

business with its citizens, was made by me in 1844, when I was editor of the *Toledo Blade.*"

Mr. Scott concluded his observations by "balancing Toledo's commercial and industrial power in 1861, domestic and foreign," with that of prospective cities, east and west, north and south, with its great harbor facilities and declared in favor of Toledo. Mr. Scott, in moving to this section, first located his family at Perrysburg in May, 1833, and in the December following, with Henry Darling, established in that village the *Miami of the Lake*, a weekly publication and the first newspaper in this Northwest section. It was intended to make the paper of broader influence than the Maumee country. In his first issue of December 11, 1833, in referring to the Maumee Valley he said:

"Of this section we shall endeavor to make our journal a faithful and impartial representative organ; in effecting which, it will become our duty to disabuse the public mind at the East, if our sheet shall have the fortune to circulate there, of the numberless false impressions in regard to this section, with which it is imbued. This we shall endeavor to do, by giving, as far as we are able, a faithful picture of the country, neither brightened by the false glare of undeserved praise, nor darkened by the somber hues of causeless reproach; of which, we regret to say, the supposed interests of rival points of trade have occasioned it to receive an unwonted share."

The seventy acre purchase of land made by Mr. Scott which he referred to, is now within the central part of Toledo, and bounded by Jackson Avenue and Erie, Jefferson and Fifteenth streets. It is yet known on the maps of Toledo as "the 70 Acre Tract." It includes Court House Square; and one foot of land in one of the principal blocks would now, in instances, be worth nearly as much as Scott paid for his whole purchase.

As to the founding of the Toledo University by Mr. Scott, the story will be told elsewhere. But here is an extract from the *Toledo Morning Commercial* of October 24, 1872:

"A TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS FOR AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION—SOMETHING FOR TOLEDO'S FUTURE.

"It has for some days been known to us, that our worthy fellow citizen, Jessup W. Scott, Esq., was maturing the plan of a movement which promised much for Toledo and the cause of

education; but we thought best to defer mention of it until it should assume definite and complete shape. This was reached yesterday afternoon, and we take the earliest opportunity to present the facts to the readers of the *Commercial.* The plan is for the establishment of an institution of learning, to be known as 'The Toledo University of Arts and Trades,' and to embrace the objects more particularly set forth in Mr. Scott's deed of trust.

"The Trustees of the corporation met on the 23d of October (1872) in the Boody House, His Honor, Mayor Jones, in the chair, where they organized, by the choice of Hon. Richard Mott as President, and Col. D. F. DeWolf, Superintendent of Public Schools, as Secretary.

"Jessup W. Scott, Esq., being present, then delivered to the Board of Trustees the deed of trust of 160 acres of land, described therein, and located about three miles from the post office, together with a plat of the same, which were formally accepted and adopted by the Board on the conditions therein set forth. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and plan of work, and to call a meeting of the Board when ready to report."

STORY OF JOHN E. HUNT.

At the time this sketch of Gen. John E. Hunt was written (in 1873) he was the oldest native citizen of the Maumee Valley, for he was born within the enclosure of Fort Wayne, at the head of the Maumee River, April 11, 1798. His earlier years were chiefly spent with his older brother, Henry Hunt, a merchant at Detroit. He was in Detroit at the time of General Hull's surrender and as a boy of fourteen years was a witness of the humiliating proceedings.

His father was Col. Thomas Hunt of the First Regiment, U. S. Infantry, took part in the battle of Lexington, and at Bunker Hill where he was wounded. He was commissioned by President Washington as Major and then by President Jefferson as Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel of the regiment named. It is stated that General St. Clair maintained that if he had had Hunt's well disciplined regiment in his army in his campaign against the Indians, the disaster to his forces would not have occurred.

Colonel Hunt was in command of Fort Defiance eighteen months after the battle of Fallen Timbers. In 1796 he was ordered to the command of Fort Wayne, which post he held for two years, when he was transferred to Detroit to succeed Colonel

Hamtramck after the latter's death. In June, 1803, Colonel Hunt was ordered with his regiment from Detroit to St. Louis. It was on this transfer that with his troops he landed at Fort Industry at the mouth of Swan Creek, where they passed the June night where is now Toledo, a memorable time in the life of the Colonel.

General Hunt, the son, married a Miss Sophia Spencer of Connecticut, the ceremony taking place in Detroit, at the home of Governor Lewis Cass. For twenty years Hunt was engaged in the mercantile business, embarking in trade first at Maumee City in 1816, as a partner of Robert A. Forsythe. This was a year before the celebrated Indian treaty made at Maumee. Many who later became wealthy business men, bankers, farmers, or engaged in other pursuits, owed their start to Hunt, who gave them needed credit at a most critical period. No one was more prominent than he in efforts to hasten the development of the Maumee Valley. Every scheme of importance, having this object in view, could not fail to have his powerful support. A banking and internal improvement project, originated with him in 1833, which, at the time, evinced a correct idea of the future commercial value of some point on the lower Maumee. This was a proposition to obtain, from the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, a charter authorizing a company to construct a railroad from Adrian to Toledo—conferring, also, upon the company banking powers. The General enlisted in his enterprise, Mr. E. C. Winters, then a school teacher at Maumee City, but afterwards a resident of Adrian, whom he persuaded to visit Detroit, and use his efforts to obtain from the Legislature a charter. Mr. Winters was successful in his mission, and this, really, was the origin of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. The Kalamazoo bank also derived its authority from this charter. It was the design of General Hunt to tap this road at a bend four miles east of Sylvania, by a branch leading into Maumee City, under the conviction that the branch would ultimately constitute part of the main line.

In 1835, having received the Democratic nomination, he was elected to the State Senate over Patrick G. Goode, his Whig opponent, in a district that gave, at the preceding election, a Whig majority of 1,600. His majority in this contest was 180. In 1839, he was reelected by a yet larger majority.

In 1849, a Democratic Convention for the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Ottawa, and Sandusky, was called, to be held at Woodville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Convention, to frame a new Con-

RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN E. HUNT, TAKEN DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Erected on the site now occupied by the Secor Hotel, and facing Jefferson Avenue, General and Mrs. Hunt on the portico. General Hunt was one of the most active and influential citizens of Lucas County for forty years. He was born at Fort Wayne (within the fort) April 11, 1798. His father, an officer of the regular army, participated in the battle of Lexington, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. The son came to Maumee in 1816, removing to Toledo in 1853. He was the first senator from this district and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850-51. Afterwards he was treasurer of Lucas County, and for eight years postmaster of Toledo. He was also Major General in the Ohio Militia. General Hunt died July 22, 1877. The other man shown is Denison B. Smith, son-in-law of General Hunt, and for many years Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and one of the most active and influential members of Trinity Episcopal Church, for more than forty years Senior Warden.

stitution for Ohio. General Hunt had no wish or desire to be a candidate. On the other hand, he had freely expressed to his friends his preference for the nomination of the late D. O. Morton, of Toledo. Upon the assembling of the Convention at Woodville, General Hunt was made chairman. The candidates presented to the Convention, were D. O. Morton, of Lucas; W. V. Way, of Wood, and Samuel Hollinshead, of Ottawa. An obstinate contest, continuing through several hours, between the friends of these gentlemen, failed to make a choice. The convention and the candidates became impatient, and anxious to conclude the business they were assembled to perform. In this temper, pervading all, I. K. Seaman, of Sandusky, without consultation, or prompting, took the floor, and moved that Gen. John E. Hunt be nominated by acclamation. The chairman promptly declared the motion out of order. Mr. Seaman appeared to falter for an instant, but General Brown, of Toledo, came to his aid—seconded his motion, and insisted that it was competent for the convention to rescind or suspend its own rules;—and that, therefore, as a Mass Convention, the chairman being temporarily deposed, he would himself put the question, "Shall Gen. John E. Hunt be declared, by this convention, the nominee of the Democratic party, of this District, for a seat in the Constitutional Convention? Those in favor of this motion say aye." And the shout of "aye" was unanimous—joined in by delegates and the late candidates alike.

From General Hunt's published "Reminiscences," is taken the following:

"Jack Brandy (a Shawnee Indian), while conveying General Winchester, as his prisoner, to Proctor's camp (on the River Raisin, War of 1812) captured Whittmore Knaggs, the old Pottamatomie agent, and father of George and James Knaggs (elsewhere mentioned). Some time before the war, Knaggs had caused Jack to be flogged for some offence, and ascertaining who had taken him, supposed, as a matter of course, that he would be slain. Jack reassured him with promises of safety. Before they arrived at the camp, they were met by a band of Pottawatomies, who, with upraised tomahawks, rushed towards Knaggs. Jack stepped between them and his prisoner—told them they must kill him before they killed Knaggs, and thus saved him from massacre.

"This same Jack Brandy, a few days before the massacre of Raisin, in conversation with Harry Hunt, of Detroit (brother of

General Hunt), told him, that, if occasion ever offered, he would be kind to the Yankees, and bring any that might fall into his hands safely to Detroit. This promise he so far fulfilled, as to drag from the buildings at the River Raisin massacre, a large Kentuckian, named John Green, who had been wounded in the engagement. Wrapping him carefully in his blanket, he laid him in his carryall, and started on a trot for Detroit. The next morning, Hunt saw Jack drive up in front of the town, and with one or two friends went to see him.

" 'Well, Jack,' he enquired, 'have you brought us some venison, today?'

" 'Yes, Harry Hunt,' replied the Indian, throwing the blanket off his captive; 'good Yankee venison. I told you Jack Brandy cannot lie.'

"Mr. Hunt purchased the liberty of Green, took him to his house, and afterwards restored him to his friends, who, supposing he was slain, enlisted under Harrison to avenge his death.

"Some time before the close of the war, Harry Hunt bought a fine horse, which was stolen soon after by a band of Pottawatomies. On entering his store a day or two afterwards, Hunt encountered Jack Brandy, who, observing the seriousness of his countenance, enquired as to the cause. On being informed, Jack replied: 'may be me get him again,' mounted his pony, and started in pursuit. He soon struck the trail of the Pottawatomies, and came up with them two days afterwards, and camped with them, and told them he had a special mission to the Indians near Chicago, which had an important bearing upon the war. This pleased his entertainers, and they told him about the fine horse they had. Jack, upon the plea of urgent business, bantered them for a trade, promising if on trial, the horse proved to be good, to pay the difference between him and his pony. At daylight, the horse, with saddle and bridle, was brought up for Jack to prove. He bestrode him, rode a short distance in the direction of Chicago, struck into the woods, and that was the last his Indian friends saw of him. The next day he rode into Detroit at top of speed, and surrendering the horse to his owner, repeated, most emphatically:

" 'There, Harry Hunt, I tell you once more, Jack Brandy cannot lie!'

"The horse was afterwards sold to General Proctor for one hundred guineas, and on this beast this representative of the 'chivalry' of Great Britain made his escape at the Thames."

Hunt was one of the early settlers to examine the situation of Fort Industry, the stockade at the time being in good condition. The remains were not entirely obliterated until as late as 1836. Richard Mott also saw the fort in the above year. In 1872, Samuel Andrews of the *Toledo Blade* and Charles A. Crane, then of the East Side, with many others living at that time, had distinct recollections of the old fort which stood on a bluff, near the east side of present Summit Street, between Jefferson and Monroe. There seems to have been a conflict there at some period, as leaden bullets were gathered in profusion from the grounds about the fort with other evidences of battle. The enemy apparently made a stand near where is now the Trinity Church building, as the same indications of a conflict were found in that vicinity.

WILLARD J. DANIELS.

Willard J. Daniels, arrived at Toledo at the age of nineteen years, in 1832, and began the mercantile trade with his brother Munson H. Daniels in a building at the corner of Summit and Lagrange streets. In 1833, he paid twenty-five dollars in goods for one-half of lot ten, Port Lawrence, with several other lots. His desire was to get as near the mouth of Swan Creek as possible as a business center. With his brother he built a three-story brick store on lot twelve, corner of Summit and Monroe streets—later the Lenk block site. W. J. and M. H. Daniels built the first wooden store in Toledo, next to the old Toledo House. During the first presidential contest between General Harrison and Van Buren, 1836, W. J. Daniels and Judge E. D. Potter, Sr., were joint proprietors of the *Toledo Blade* and it was their money that saved the paper from suspension at this period and the plant then became the property of two young printers Fairbanks & Willard from Detroit. The first schoolhouse in Toledo was built in 1834, at the expense of Willard J. Daniels in the vicinity of now the up-town old Toledo University buildings. The first teacher was Mrs. Munson H. Daniels, whose maiden name was Harriet Wright. It was in this building on Washington Street near the old canal that the clandestine and first session of court in Lucas County was held, a little after midnight on September 7, 1835.

SANFORD L. COLLINS.

While as he says, Sanford L. Collins was early connected with the settlement on Ten Mile Creek, or Tremainesville, his "Reminiscences" (written in 1873) gave a review of the whole list of

early settlements comprising early Toledo—Port Lawrence, Vistula and Manhattan. His story in the main is as follows:

"My residence in the Vistula section was from December, 1831, to February 1833, in the employ of Lewis Godard, Esq., of Detroit, whose interest, under his instructions, both in merchandise and real estate, I closed out, in February, 1833, then returned to Detroit. During this time, however, I had, in connection with Mr. Godard, purchased lands at Ten Mile Creek, afterward Tremainesville, to which place I came from Detroit, and in July following, (1833) erected a store; went to New York for goods, returned in October, and commenced improvements in land clearing, selling goods, &c., at which place I have since resided.

"The resident heads of families, January 1, 1832, embraced within the limits of what was then Port Lawrence township, comprising what is now the city, Washington township, Manhattan, Oregon, and a part of Adams township, were as follows: In the city limits, north side of the river, Maj. B. F. Stickney, William Wilson, Wm. Riley (brother of Capt. James Riley, the old sea navigator), Hiram Bartlett, Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, Michael T. Whitney, Sen., and Peter Bertholf.

"In what is now (1872) Washington township, were in 1832 Major Coleman I. Keeler, Deacon Samuel J. Keeler (father of Salmon Keeler, Esq.), Charles G. Keeler, Noah A. Whitney, Jr., Milton D. Whitney, Eli Hubbard, Cyrus Fisher, John Phillips, P. J. Phillips, John and Joseph Roop, Capt. A. Evans, W. R. Merritt, Charles Evans, Peter, David and Wm. Lewis, Caleb Horton, Samuel Horton, Widow Holmes, Wm. Sibley, Andrew Jacobs, Christian Roop, Philip and Abel Mattoon, Dr. Wordon, Wm. Wilkinson, Moody Mills, John Leybourn, Peter Corno and Alexander Bernard. In what was afterwards Manhattan, were Tibbles Baldwin, Francis Loveway, Joseph Trombley, N. Guoir and Peter, Robert, Alexander, and James Navarre.

"In Oregon were Joseph Prentice (father of Frederick Prentice, Esq.), Ebenezer Ward, Robert Gardner, Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Crane.

"In what is now Adams, were Ezra Goodsell and Oliver P. Stevens.

"The winter of 1831-32 was employed by Capt. Hiram Brown and Capt. John and Tibbles Baldwin in establishing a fishery on a large scale—in season using a seine near the place now covered by the T. T. and Eastern Railway, that swept the river from shore to shore.

"The commencement of Toledo, starting out with two names, Port Lawrence and Vistula, may, I think, fairly be dated January 1, 1832, at which time Capt. Samuel Allen and Otis Hathaway came on from Lockport, N. Y., to commence improvements in Vistula in accordance with a contract made with Major Stickney in September or October previous. Mr. Lewis Godard, of Detroit, above mentioned, and also a former Lockport man, came down and made a further contract with Major Stickney for some three acres of ground, to be selected after the same should have been platted, under which agreement Mr. Godard was to send here a stock of goods, which goods were sent in the month of December, 1831, under my charge, I being then in his (Mr. Godard's) employ, and were put up in an old deserted block-house, which Philo Bennett, also from Lockport, had put in condition for their reception, having come down from Detroit for that purpose, and who became a settler here, purchasing the tract on the opposite side of the river, next below the Yondota plat. This block-house into which the goods were placed, was built by William Wilson, Esq., (afterwards Judge Wilson), at the same time that the town of Port Lawrence was first originated by the Cincinnati Company, in 1816—and had been so long deserted that it was perfectly surrounded with an undergrowth of timber of considerable size.

"Why I say that the commencement of Toledo may fairly be dated on the 1st of January, 1832, is, that the contractors, with Major Stickney, concerning Vistula, were then on the ground to commence the performance of their contract. Mr. Godard, on his part, had sent the stock of goods, which were then opened and for sale. These demonstrations on the part of Messrs. Allen, Hathaway & Godard, in the way of town building, as well as their presence, were made the occasion of a grand ball to be holden in the old log warehouse then standing at the mouth of Swan Creek, occupying a portion of ground now (1872) in use by the Messrs. Roff, for their hardware store. This building, together with the old Vistula block-house, now occupied for the store, were about all that existed of the improvements at the time the Cincinnati Company attempted to build up a town here in 1816.

"The old log warehouse, at this time, notwithstanding its antiquity, was really a building of great convenience. While a portion served for what was then considered a comfortable dwelling, occupied by Capt. John Baldwin, the upper part afforded the room for the grand ball upon the occasion before referred to, and which was participated in by the citizens generally (old as well

as young) of old Port Lawrence township, as well as with fair representations from Maumee, Perrysburg, Bay Settlement and Monroe; and as, upon all occasions of this kind in the then new settlement of the country, the best of feeling was manifested, especially among the residents of old Port Lawrence, who seemed to think that a new order of things was about to be inaugurated; that improvements they had so long and so anxiously waited for were now about to be commenced.

"The Vistula part of the city was then laid off and platted, and the clearing of the plat of brush and timber commenced; also, the putting in of a long line of docking in front of the property at the foot of Lagrange Street, extending down toward Elm Street some forty rods or thereabouts. This line of docking was built upon the ice, and notwithstanding its great weight, it being some nine feet high, it did not break through until the ice began to give way in the spring; and of course, while kept up by the ice, presented a very formidable appearance; so much so, that it attracted the attention of our enterprising neighbors of Perrysburg, who came down upon the ice with a large party to pay their respects to the new proprietors and witness the new mode of building docks without piling. After examining carefully, they said it looked very well, but thought it would disappear with the ice in the spring, and perhaps the same might be the case with many of the new inhabitants in the coming months of July and August, with fevers and agues, which they most assuredly would have. The spring came, and contrary to the predictions of our Perrysburg neighbors, the dock did not disappear, but became greatly displaced; and so with the new settlers, they did not disappear, but had any amount of shaking.

"After the opening of navigation that year, an attempt was made on the part of the proprietors, in connection with Mr. Godard, to make an arrangement with some one of the boats then running in the regular line from Buffalo to Detroit, to come in here on her up trip, thereby having one boat a week. In this, however, they did not succeed, but made an arrangement with the steamer *Pioneer* to run between here and Sandusky, meeting the regular boats at Sandusky, and bringing passengers and immigrants destined for the Maumee Valley and Southern Michigan, direct to Vistula. To aid in this matter, Two Stickney was sent as the agent of the proprietors to Buffalo, to change the tide of immigration or immigrant travel, so far as it was possible, to this route, by giving the necessary assurance that a boat would be

in readiness at Sandusky to take them to Vistula. Under this arrangement, the steamer *Pioneer* performed a few trips, and then abandoned it, as not paying. During this time, however, the fine schooner *Eagle*, with its gallant Captain, David Wilkinson, made her regular trips from Perrysburg to Buffalo. Also the regular weekly trips of the steamer *General Gratiot*, Capt. Arthur Edwards, from Detroit to Maumee, touched at Vistula, and afforded a communication with Buffalo by way of Detroit.

"During that spring and summer, (1832) there came, as settlers, Capt. Samuel Allen and family, Otis Hathaway, Munson H. Daniels, Daniel Washburn, C. G. Shaw and family, Oliver Stevens and family, James Maddocks, Stephen B. Comstock, Philander Wales, Dr. Fassett (who with Stevens, Wales and Maddocks, and other families, settled on the opposite side of the river) and Richard Greenwood, I think, came in that year. Oliver Spaulding and Daniel O. Comstock came in the fall.

"Among the improvements that were made that year, and the most important in the way of building, was the erection of a store under instructions from Mr. Godard, on the southeast corner of Summit and Lagrange streets, being on the property embraced in the purchase by him of Major Stickney, before referred to, which purchase covered the whole front on Summit from Lagrange to Elm streets, running to the river, covering the line of docking mentioned. On the front, on the northwesterly side of Summit, from Lagrange to Elm, except two lots, the consideration was the payment of $300, and the sending down of the stock of goods, put up in the old block-house heretofore mentioned; during the summer, and while the store was being erected, Mr. Godard formed a co-partnership with Elkanah Briggs, from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Briggs purchasing the undivided one-half of that portion of the real estate already referred to, above Cedar Street, including the store, which was afterwards completed and supplied with goods by the purchases of Mr. Godard, and sent here for Briggs & Godard. In October, Mr. Briggs came here with his family, occupying for a dwelling the upper part of the store, which had been fitted up for that purpose. On the arrival of the goods for Briggs & Godard, the remaining stock in the old block-house was sold to Capt. John Baldwin of Port Lawrence, who fitted up a small unoccupied building, into which they were put, together with purchases from other sources, making a very respectable store. (This Baldwin building stood on Summit Street, between Perry and Monroe, and

was known in after years as the old Saux' grocery); so that in the fall of 1832 both the upper and lower town (the old town of Port Lawrence having been revived under the agency of Stephen B. Comstock) could each boast of a store of some credit, especially that of Briggs & Godard, both in its building as well as in its stock. Mr. Godard's interest in the store and real estate of Briggs & Godard, was sold to Briggs in January, 1833, he (Briggs) selling to Edward Bissell, I think, in the fall of 1833; this store was then occupied by Flagg & Bissell, then by M. L. Collins & Co., then by Clark & Bennett, then by Dr. Jacob Clark, then by Ketcham & Snell, and finally burned while being occupied by Elijah S. Hanks, in 1845 or 1846.

"During the year 1832, notwithstanding the importance of the two rival towns (Vistula and Port Lawrence), they were yet without any mail facilities, their post office nearly three miles distant, at Ten Mile Creek (later Tremainesville) on the line of the old United States Turnpike (so called). Cyrus Fisher, Esq., P. M., resided in a block-house of some considerable size, kept as a tavern and store, standing on the ground now occupied by Mr. Sharer's old tavern house, the mail being carried through for the supply of the offices along the line, from Fremont to Detroit, on horseback, some three times a week. The name of this post office was the same as that of the township, Port Lawrence. Mr. Fisher, the then P. M. leaving the neighborhood, Mr. Calvin Tremaine a very worthy man from Vermont, settling there with a small store of goods, was appointed P. M. in the place of Mr. Fisher. Mr. John P. Converse, the Mail Contractor, on the route from Fremont to Detroit, changed the horseback mail to a daily line of coaches. This was at that time a very great convenience, affording an opportunity by public conveyance of reaching Detroit, or east to Buffalo, during the winter months.

"About this time the question of petitioning for a post office was talked about, and of course each locality wanted not only the office on account of the name, but the postmaster also. The lower town wanted the name of Vistula, and the upper, Port Lawrence. A meeting of the citizens of both towns was called, and a strong effort made to agree upon some one for P. M., also, the name of the office; and to at once petition for its establishment.

"Among the reasons for prompt action in this matter, aside from the long distance we were compelled to travel for mail accommodations, were, that sometimes when one was commis-

sioned to bring in the mail for all the neighborhood, and happening not to be supplied with the ready money necessary (which unfortunate circumstance would sometimes occur, in spite of us), the P. M., although a worthy man, but not sufficiently appreciating the efforts that were being made in building up, not only one, but two towns, would decline parting with the mail until the money was forthcoming, so that, in some instances, the second journey would have to be performed for the same mail.

"Some time during the winter of 1832-3, a post office was established, taking the name of the Ten Mile Creek office (Port Lawrence), and giving to that office the name of Tremainesville, adding the "s" and ville to the name of its then P. M., (Tremaine). Stephen B. Comstock had the appointment of P. M. at the Port Lawrence office. The post-office department also established a new mail route from Tremainesville to Toledo, or Port Lawrence. Major B. F. Stickney had the contract for carrying the mail upon this route, supplying the Port Lawrence office with its mail from the Tremainesville office three times a week for the net proceeds of the Port Lawrence office, provided the same did not exceed $15 per quarter. Under this arrangement Tremainesville became the distributing office for Port Lawrence and Vistula, instead of their delivery office as theretofore. This state of things, however, did not last always. During the fall and winter of 1834-5, the Manhattanites, a most enterprising people, opened up a new road in the direction of Monroe, intersecting the old Turnpike near the state line, while Vistula and Port Lawrence, anxious to improve their mail facilities, had opened a road along the bank of the river to Fort Miami, thereby making a very passable road from the old Turnpike at Fort Miami, by way of Port Lawrence, Vistula and Manhattan, intersecting the old Turnpike at the state line, as before stated.

"The mail upon the old Turnpike route was then changed to this new route, and the writer (S. L. Collins) who was then Postmaster at Tremainesville, was advised of that change March 3, 1835, and also that thereafter the post office at Tremainesville would be supplied with its mail from the Port Lawrence office, and instructed to give to Major Stickney for such mail service the same compensation allowed in the supplying of the Port Lawrence office, to wit: the net proceeds of the Tremainesville office, provided the same did not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per quarter! The office was continued until the change in the rates of postage, and then abandoned."

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL ALLEN.

Prominent among the early builders of Toledo was Capt. Samuel Allen. Mrs. Allen, his wife, who after the Captain's death made her home with her son-in-law, the late and well known Judge Thomas Dunlap, while living there told the following: "When my husband, Captain Allen, visited the Maumee Valley in October, 1831, the principal Ottawa Indian village was located on the west or Manhattan side of the river near the bay and where the government made its payments to the tribe. Their hunting grounds were on the opposite side of the river. I remember well the beautiful road leading from Vistula to the Indian village. It was winding, and shaded by magnificent trees. We frequently rode thither with Major Stickney in his one horse wagon; and as we passed through the village, the little Indians would run out calling him—'Father! Father!' which would please Mr. Stickney greatly. What is now (1872) chiefly the track of Summit Street, formed then a charming ride through a delightful forest. The banks of the river, at some sections, were bold, high bluffs, and the graceful little fawns and flocks of wild turkey, in season, often crossed our path as we were riding, and would disappear in the deep woods back from the river. I had two fawns for my especial playmates; each having a bell attached to its neck, and they were my daily companions in my many woods rambles.

"The Vistula division of the town was surveyed by Seneca Allen. The streets bear the names originally given them—myself naming La Grange in memory of the home, in France, of Lafayette. Major Stickney gave Summit Street its name; and Captain Allen suggested the names of all the others. During the autumn of 1831 our family returned to Lockport, and in the winter following Captain Allen re-appeared with a force of hands and built the first wharf in the new town (Vistula) at the foot of Lagrange Street. After the opening of Lake navigation in the spring of 1832, our whole family removed to Vistula. At Buffalo my husband chartered a steamboat, the *Pioneer* and freighted her with the family, servants, workmen, goods and provisions; and on the last day of May, 1832, passengers and goods were landed at Vistula.

"The Indians were uniformly kind and hospitable. Their title was extinguished by treaty made on the part of the United States by the Territorial Governor of Michigan, in 1833. The Canadian French were also courteous and obliging, and many of their suggestions regarding the diseases then peculiar to the coun-

try, and means to avoid them, were ascertained to be valuable. Venison, wild geese, turkeys, duck, &c., were abundant. In the summer and autumn of 1833, the feeble colony, as well as the French and Indians, suffered much from sickness. The first weeping willow transplanted on this soil, was brought from Columbus by myself, and the slip had been used on the route as a riding whip."

The willow tree referred to by Mrs. Allen, which sprang from the branch placed in the ground by her own hands in 1832, attained a large growth, and, having lived forty years, was destroyed by a storm, in 1872, the same year that her own death occurred. It occupied a corner of Lagrange and Superior streets.

The remains of Captain Allen and wife now rest in Forest Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Judge Dunlap, who passed their youthful and maturer days here, and their children, who were born in Toledo, were the only descendants of the family so prominent in the early history of the place.

In 1824, Noah Ashley Whitney, Sr., entered eighty acres of land from the Government within the heart of Toledo, of which the junction of Adams Street and Collingwood is practically the center. His son Noah A. Whitney, Jr., in 1825, entered 160 acres also within later the city limits. The wife of Noah, Jr., was the first class leader of the Methodist Church Society of Toledo, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Baughman the pioneer Methodist minister of that region, whose circuit at the time took in also Detroit, and east to Lower Sandusky (Fremont). It required an entire month for the pastor to complete one full round of his circuit.

Samuel I. Keeler removed in 1830 with his family from Onondaga County, New York, to the place owned in 1872 by Mr. Machen, Adams Street. Mr. Keeler, with Dr. Conant, Maumee, and a clergyman, from the River Raisin, organized the first Presbyterian Church in Toledo, in June, 1833. Among the members were Mr. Keeler, his wife and one daughter. The first church meeting was held at Mr. Keeler's house, which remained the only place for public worship during a period of four years; and meetings were then held in a schoolhouse, where later stood the African Church, between Monroe and Washington streets. They were not at first enabled to procure wine for sacramental uses, but Mr. Keeler obtained some raisins from Monroe, and, with these and sugar, an article was produced that was made to sub-

serve the purpose. Mr. Keeler died in 1868, at the age of eighty-four years.

Doctor Horatio Conant, one of the earliest physicians of the Maumee Valley has already been spoken of. In the Toledo area in 1873, Doctor Jacob Clark was the only survivor of the heroic and self-sacrificing, old time physicians in that section. He established himself in Vistula in 1834, and besides his professional duties, engaged in the mercantile trade some five years. In 1841 he was elected state senator, from the district then comprised of Lucas, Henry, Williams, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert and Allen counties. His medical duties carried him through a practice of some forty years. Among the contemporaries of Doctor Clark were Doctors Fassett, Bowman, Sutphen, Mosher, Perkins, Ackley, Bostwick, Brush, McLain and Smith. Doctor Oscar White, a veteran physician of the Maumee Valley, who was also quite prominent in real estate operations in Toledo, wrote this:

"I came on to this river in August, 1828, and settled at Maumee, then the principal place of business in Wood County. In 1833, I vaccinated the Ottawa tribe of Indians for the Government, then numbering about 800. The first corn I bought (in 1829) to feed my horse, I paid 12½ cents per bushel for. The horse I paid $31 for, and he was a pretty good horse. I practiced medicine and went to Findlay, and nearly to Defiance, and nearly to Adrian, in Michigan, to see patients. There were few people here in 1828, but the men and women who were here, had distinct individual characters; were independent and outspoken, and knew how to take care of themselves in a frontier life. In autumn, the country was beautiful beyond any which I have ever beheld, and abounded in cranberries, venison, and wild honey."

Thomas Daniels came to Toledo in 1837, and in 1838 engaged as clerk and apothecary student in the office of Dr. Charles McLean, and subsequently was a medical student in the office of one who was a hero in his profession, the late Dr. Calvin Smith, whom he attended in his last hours, during the cholera visitation in 1852. In 1846, Mr. Daniels engaged in the drug business on his own account, in which he continued, corner of Summit and Cherry streets, until the late '70s.

In regard to the Crane family, prominent in the early history of Toledo and Northwestern Ohio, is found the following notation:

"Gabriel Crane, with a younger brother, Josiah L., born in Orange County, New York, March 30, 1800, travelled to Ohio on foot, leaving their native place December, 1821. On New Year's day, 1822, they walked forty miles, each carrying with him a knapsack weighing between thirty and forty pounds; arrived at Dayton, after several stoppages near Worthington, Franklinton, and in Ross County, March, 1822. At Dayton they remained about four years, and in December, 1826, removed to Perrysburg. In 1835, Gabriel Crane removed to his present (1872) residence in Oregon township, and built the first frame house between Perrysburg and the mouth of the river. Part of his place is now within the corporate limits of Toledo."

Regarding some of the old lake captains and sailors: Capt. B. G. Sweet in 1873, was in the coal business, the firm being Sweet & Standart. He was one of the old navigators of the lakes. He began his career as a sailor on board the schooner *Hannah*, fitted out at Dunkirk, N. Y., in the spring of 1822. His first command was the *North Star*, which ran eight years as an excursion steamer to the head of Lake Superior. He was commander of the side-wheel steamer, *The Northerner*, the first to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal. His last boat was the propeller *S. D. Caldwell*, when he quit the marine service in 1868.

Capt. James W. Deneal, yet living in Toledo, East Side, in 1873, began his seafaring life on salt water in 1811, as cabin boy on the ship *Century*, of Alexandria, Va., under Capt. Oliver P. Findley. During the War of 1812, Deneal served as quartermaster on board the American privateer brig *Rino* of Boston, Capt. William White. In 1818, Captain Deneal began his career as a Great Lakes navigator as mate of the schooner *Genesee Packet*, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. During a period of seven years, he sailed on Lake Ontario in command of different vessels. In 1827, he was mate of the schooner *General Houston*, built and owned by business interests where Toledo was developed, and evidently the first boat launched in now Toledo Harbor. Subsequently, Captain Deneal had command of the schooner *Whittlesey*, a vessel built by himself, but chartered by the U. S. Government and employed in the revenue service. After sailing this ship two seasons, Captain Deneal in 1847, had command of the propeller *B. F. Bruce* of Detroit; in 1850 commanded the schooner *Atlas;* in 1852 the schooner *Richards;* in 1853 the schooner *Jennie;* in 1856 the scow

Temperance; and from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, had command of the *North Star.* In the latter year he terminated his marine service, and finding inactivity irksome, took the position of patrolman on the Toledo police force. And when the material from which this information was taken was written (1873) at the age of 81 years he was an efficient officer.

The following valuable information concerning early days on the Maumee River was written of a prominent character also in 1873; "Henry T. Williams, now of Archbold, Fulton County, in 1834 removed to Maumee City. In 1835 he built a horse ferry boat for Gen. J. E. Hunt and Jonathan Wood; and then went up the river to Fort Defiance and Brunersburg (mouth of Tiffin River). The latter town was then growing very rapidly. In addition to mills, stores, etc., sixty other buildings were erected during a period of three years; but scarcely a trace of these improvements now remains. At that time the water in Bean Creek (now by some known as Tiffin River) was considered an important stream; and Samuel A. Sargeant, of Maumee City, bought out Mr. Bruner's town, and owned the only craft that undertook steam navigation above the head of the rapids. This boat was built by Captain Williams, and commanded by him; and, in 1836 or '37, ran down to the head of the rapids and took freight for Fort Wayne; and the water being high, ascended the river without difficulty. The citizens of Fort Wayne were delighted with the appearance of a steamboat in their waters, and an excursion was projected up the St. Marys River from their town; but a bridge arrested the course of the steamboat. Three trips were made by the boat between Providence (Lucas County) and Fort Wayne, and in each instance expenses were well paid. But the water failed, and daily trips of the boat could only be made the distance of 22 miles, between Providence and the mouth of Flat Rock (Florida)."

Coming down to what might be classed as the second generation of prominent men of early Toledo, there were M. D. Carrington, Samuel M. Young, Daniel F. Cook, Frederick Eaton, Valentine H. Ketcham, Elias Fassett, Gen. John W. Fuller, Sheldon C. Reynolds, Aaron L. Kelsey, Calvin Bronson, A. L. Backus, L. S. Baumgardner, R. A. Bartley, Charles A. Crane, Oliver S. Bond, George W. Davis, George Emerson, George R. Haynes, Charles A. King, David R. Locke, Guido Marx, George E. Pomeroy,

Emery D. Potter, Denison B. Smith, Minot I. Wilcox and many more of the same period.

Valentine H. Ketcham in 1843, cut the brush and undergrowth and cleared the ground where now stands the old Produce Exchange Building, corner of Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street, and on the site built a brick dwelling house. At the time there was but one other home within sight of that point, that of Charles G. Keeler on the southeast corner of the same square, where is now the U. S. Government Building. Mr. Ketcham paid one thousand dollars for his lot, later sold it to John Poag for $4,700, who in turn sold it to The Produce Exchange for $55,000. The value of this location now would run high into the six figures. In 1852, Mr. Ketcham bought the west sixty feet of the ground where now stands the Government Building for $1,200; and in 1864 sold the same piece for $4,500. In 1880 the U. S. Government paid $27,000 for this sixty feet. Mr. Ketcham was from New York State, born in 1815, and spent his earliest years on a farm. His mercantile education started with J. F. Cropsey, dry goods, Canal Street, New York City. Landing from a steamer over Lake Erie, at Detroit, in 1836, he purchased eighty acres of land in Oakland County, Michigan. He soon visited Toledo, and in 1836 opened up a stock of goods at the head of Perry Street on St. Clair, where later was the old Merchants Hotel, renting the room from Coleman I. Keeler, Jr. This was the germ of the present house of Berdan & Company. In 1837, he moved his store to Summit Street, adjoining the then Indiana House, corner of Perry. The next year he moved his stock to the corner of Summit and Lagrange, taking a location occupied by Dr. Jacob Clark and Philo Bennett as merchants. In 1841 Ketcham again moved, to 32-34 Summit Street, where he began a wholesale trade, being benefited by the opening of the Miami Canal, connecting Toledo and Cincinnati. In 1846 Joseph K. Secor joined Ketcham, the firm being Ketcham & Secor, which continued until 1851, when Mr. Ketcham withdrew and devoted his whole attention to the banking business, begun in 1847 and continued in 1850, when he with John Poag opened a private bank. In 1853 John Berdan and S. S. Hubbard became associated with Mr. Ketcham in this banking company as Ketcham, Berdan & Company. This firm continued until it was merged into the First National Bank of Toledo, organized in September, 1863, of which institution Mr. Ketcham was president until his death July 30, 1887. He was succeeded as president by Sheldon C. Reynolds, of which solid

organization, in 1929, Harold S. Reynolds, a grandson of S. C. Reynolds, is president, succeeding his father, Frederick J. Reynolds, in that capacity. Mr. Ketcham's business activities were prolonged by his outdoor life and farming interests in his later years, and the mile of distance between his Cherry Street home and the bank on Summit Street was rarely passed except on foot, and that sometimes three or four times daily.

Samuel M. Young was the son of a leading architect and builder of New Hampshire, and was born at Lebanon, in that state, in 1806. He came to Lucas County in 1835, just at the time the Ohio-Michigan boundary dispute was settled, and located at Maumee City in the practice of law. He was then twenty-nine years of age. Upon the organization of the County of Lucas he was appointed its first auditor. Three years later, in 1838, a young Yale graduate also arrived at Maumee, named Morrison R. Waite, from Lyme, Conn. He selected the law as his profession and entered the office of Mr. Young, where he pursued the one year's study requisite for admission to the bar under the then laws of Ohio. The firm of Young & Waite, attorneys, was then formed, which continued until 1852. In the meantime Mr. Waite, two years before, had opened an office in Toledo, and upon the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Young retired from practice and turned his attention to banking. In 1855, with others, he purchased the Bank of Toledo, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with which he was actively identified until it was reorganized in 1865, under the national banking laws, as The Toledo National Bank. Of the new institution he was made president and was active in that capacity until his death in 1897. In July, 1907, the National Bank of Toledo was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Young was active in the early railroad affairs of Toledo, and in 1862, with Abner L. Backus, built the then giant grain elevators on Water Street, near Adams, then designed in a large measure for the canal trade. Mr. Young for several years was owner of the old toll bridge across the Maumee River between Perrysburg and Maumee, which in 1877 was purchased by the counties of Lucas and Wood. This old wooden affair would not compare well with the magnificent concrete and steel structure which now spans the Maumee at that point. Mr. Mott W. Young, chairman of the board of The Toledo Trust Company and prominent in Toledo financial circles, is the surviving and youngest son of Samuel M. Young.

John Berdan, the first mayor of Toledo, born in New York City in 1798, came from Medina County, Ohio, with his family and located in the future great city in September, 1835. Like the arrival of many prominent characters who figured conspicuously in the development of Toledo, it was at the height of the Ohio-Michigan boundary controversy. Mr. Berdan soon engaged in the forwarding and commission business with B. H. Peckham, the firm name being Peckham & Company. Their warehouse was located at the foot of Lagrange Street. They carried on the bulk of the business of that character in Toledo, the steamboats generally stopping at their docks. Besides being mayor two terms, Mr. Berdan in 1839 was chosen associate judge, which position he held until his death October 11, 1841. Peter Berdan, his son, was only thirteen years old when he entered the store of Titus & Company, Toledo, as clerk, at a salary of $75 per year. In 1845 he was given the same position with the firm of Ketcham & Secor (V. H. Ketcham and Joseph K. Secor), where he remained three years. In 1848 Mr. Peter Berdan and Salmon H. Keeler organized the firm of Berdan & Keeler, general merchants. Berdan contributed $156, and Keeler $132, their savings as clerks. Six years later, in 1854, the firm of Secor, Berdan & Company was organized, with which Mr. Berdan was connected until his retirement from active business in 1877. Besides being prominently identified with other business activities, one of Mr. Berdan's great prides was the early Toledo Fire Department. He was for years foreman of the old "No. One Engine Company" and entered the volunteer fire service when but a boy. The early fire protection of Toledo, such as it was, was due largely to his interest and energy. John Berdan, a brother of Peter, was long associated with him in trade, and the great wholesale grocery house of Berdan & Company, the beginning of which, as said, was established by Valentine H. Ketcham in 1834, and with which the Secors and Berdans were prominently connected, is today the outgrowth of the various early interests of the Berdans and Secors.

For nearly a century now the name of Secor has been connected with the development of Toledo and its numerous ideals. Benjamin Secor, by occupation a farmer, brought his family, of which there were twelve children in all, from the upper Hudson River section of 'York State to Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1844. Joseph K. Secor, a son, born in September, 1822, had preceded the family and arrived at Toledo in 1840. Here he entered

the employ of Valentine H. Ketcham, then in the grocery trade. Industry and thrift soon brought him a partnership agreement as Ketcham & Secor. In 1850 Peter F. Berdan succeeded Mr. Ketcham and the firm became Secor, Berdan & Company, the company being George Secor. The firm then also operated as a private banking house. As elsewhere stated, this was merged into the First National Bank when organized in 1863, Mr. Secor becoming vice president. Mr. Secor's wife, who was Elizabeth Ketcham, first visited Toledo in 1844. Mr. Secor died in Toledo, April 16, 1892.

James Secor, a younger brother of Joseph K., was a boy ten years old when he arrived in the West with his parents. He came to Toledo to cast his lot in 1854, and began work with Secor, Berdan & Company. Only four years later he became a member of the firm and then its general manager. At this time John B. Ketcham and Maro Wheeler were also admitted into the partnership. After the rapid and successful growth of this wholesale grocery, with which he continued for thirty years, Mr. James Secor retired therefrom in 1888. Turning his attention to banking more especially, Mr. Secor was one of the organizers of the Union Savings Bank and later the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and was then president of both institutions. He was also one of the incorporators of the old Merchants & Clerks Savings Bank and was a leading spirit in the organization of the Security Trust Company. He was for an important period president of the Woolson Spice Company and vice president of the old Northern National Bank. Mr. Secor died December 11, 1901. His son, the late Jay K. Secor, was for several years also prominent in the affairs of Toledo. In the lobby of the Hotel Secor hang fine portraits in oil of Joseph K. and James Secor, the work of the artist, William Funke. The painting of Joseph K. Secor was presented by Mrs. Secor and her son, Arthur Secor, while that of James Secor was given by the late Jay K. Secor and the latter's mother.

Although Dresden W. H. Howard was not, strictly speaking, connected with Toledo interests, he was in his long career closely identified with the Lower Maumee Valley. With his grandfather, Thomas Howard, and the latter's sons, Edward, Robert A. and Richard and their wives (D. W. H. being a son of Edward Howard), he reached Fort Meigs just as dusk was enveloping the scene on June 17, 1821. The caravan left their home on the

banks of Seneca Lake, near Geneva, N. Y., May 22nd of that year. The grandfather rode on horseback, the families, with their small supplies of clothing and household goods, being loaded into two two-horse covered wagons. Over almost impassable roads the party reached the then Village of Buffalo. Here the grandfather, with the women and children, including Dresden, embarked upon a thirty-ton schooner, Capt. Anson Reed, skipper, for the Maumee. The voyage was stormy and perilous. After a journey consuming twenty-six days in all, they arrived at Fort Meigs, where they were kindly received by the white residents of Orleans, the little hamlet under the fort. The scene on entering the mouth of the Maumee ever remained clear in the mind of the then boy of six years. It was 10 o'clock in the forenoon (June 17, 1821). The dark color of the river water was in strange contrast with the shadowy green of the clear lake. The tents of the Indians on the west side of the Maumee stood out in bold relief. The red men were there on annuity affairs with Major Stickney, then Indian Agent, and their camp extended from the major's residence, near then Bush Street, up to the mouth of Swan Creek. The Indians were actively engaged in racing and enjoying other sports. Upon noting the little schooner they gave one wild, "unearthly yell" and ran down to the bank of the stream to get as close to the ship as possible.

The boy Dresden was greatly interested, but the women crouched in fear on the deck. Farther up-stream from Swan Creek "there was nothing to be seen but the primeval forest which lined the banks, except now and then a deer or fawn which had sought protection in the water from the swarms of mosquitoes or from some hungry wolf." The teams were many days behind the arrival of the boat, the Black Swamp being almost impossible to cross. The real destination of the caravan was An-au-ba—Ann Arbor, Mich. But the persuasion of the Hollisters, Spaffords, Forsythes, General Hunt and other settlers induced them to remain, and they took quarters in little cabins of bark-covered walls. A little space of ground was soon cleared, where they planted small patches of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, etc. With "dog days" came ague and fever, gladly relieved by the October frosts and the abundance of fish and corn-pone it brought. Thomas Howard, the grandfather, first entered 160 acres of Government land where now is the thriving and prosperous Village of Woodville, surrounded by its great lime industries. The then dismal Black Swamp was too much of a handicap and, after

selling his land to Amos E. Wood, the founder of Woodville, Howard looked about for another location. In 1822 lands were purchased at Gilead site, now Grand Rapids, Wood County, where cabins were built for Edward, Robert A. and Richard Howard. In the spring of 1823 they cut a road from the Indian Mission which had just been located at the mouth of Tontogany Creek (now on land—1929—owned by B. H. Urschel) through a dense wilderness to their opening eight miles above. The Howards, at the head of the Maumee Rapids, founded their settlement immediately opposite the reservation of Peter Manor, where the latter later laid out the Village of Providence, Lucas County. About later Providence and directly across the river from the Howards was the Ottawa Indian Village of Kin-jo-i-no. The Howard families, except Robert A., cleared away the woods and made of their locations comfortable homes. Edward Howard, Dresden's father, was a soldier in the War of 1812, the grandfather being in the American Revolution. Coming to the valley as a child and with Indian playmates, Dresden learned the language of several of the tribes and became much attached to Indian life and their problems. He was in demand by the early traders, and when the late treaties were made he did valuable service in collecting the wandering Indian bands for their removal beyond the Mississippi, from 1832 to 1838. In the later years of his life, D. W. H. Howard took up his residence in now Fulton County, on the site of the old Indian Village of Winameg, where many of the tribe found their last resting place, as did Mr. Howard himself, and where he now lies buried. It was in the spring of 1827, when a lad of ten, that Mr. Howard first visited this village and there ate his first bowl of hominy and roast venison and took his first drink from the cooling spring that flowed from a shaded spot at the foot of the hill. The Indians had just returned from their winter hunts and the squaws from their maple sugar camps in now the rich territory of the State of Michigan. They were having their annual dance and feast, and their worship of the Great Spirit (Chi Manitoo), to which they returned thanks for their successful hunt and asked for a successful season to follow. Corn, beans and pumpkins are still raised there, but not by the faithful and patient squaws of bygone days.

On the walls of the home of the old Howard place yet hang two most valuable historical paintings in oil. In 1873, or thereabouts, Mr. W. H. Machen, a Toledo artist, painted these subjects for Mr. Howard. They are of great interest. One is of the old

Maumee River Howard home, near now Grand Rapids, made from a description of the old log house and surroundings, with the rapids in the middle foreground, flanked by an almost unbroken forest and with deep woods in the background. Three islands are shown in the river, one of which has since been completely washed away. On the opposite bank from the cabin are shown several Indian wigwams with the figures of their habitants. Up the river at the water's edge stand several deer, held at bay by the sight of civilization they knew not of; while yet above are skulking wolves, evidently with designs upon their coveted prey. The second painting represents the same scene a half century later, made from the actual situation then. The dense forests have melted away, the Indian wigwams and their occupants are gone, the wolves have disappeared, the log cabin has been supplanted by a stone dwelling, civilization is shown on every hand, including the river dam and the canal, with Gilead (Grand Rapids) and Providence in the distance. The companion pieces are striking illustrations of the progress of civilization. Besides these, Mr. Machen also painted two scenes of Mr. Howard's Fulton County home.

Frederick Eaton, the pioneer merchant of the second era of Toledo, began his mercantile career in his native state of New Hampshire, where he clerked three years for the total sum of $150. He arrived in Toledo early in 1857 and first engaged in the same capacity for Hobart & Gleason and then Keeler & Hunt. In September, 1857, he established the dry goods firm of F. Eaton & Company, John Eaton, Jr., being the company. The location was 115 Summit Street, west side, between Monroe and Jefferson. Their capital was their savings as clerks. The following year they took a double room at 77-79 Summit, and in August, 1859, Asa Backus, from Connecticut, succeeded John Eaton, Jr., and the firm became Eaton & Backus. In 1863 C. A. King, under an arrangement with the firm, erected, for that period, a fine building, corner Summit and Madison, which they occupied as the "Palace Store." In 1866 they moved to 169-171 Summit Street, which store in 1872 was destroyed with heavy loss. A new building there, including in all 165-171 Summit, was soon occupied and Mr. Backus withdrew from the firm. When he first opened business in Toledo, Mr. Eaton had one clerk, and at night "slept upon his counter as a protection from burglaries and to save fire insurance policies." In 1887 he had the largest wholesale and

retail dry goods establishment in Ohio outside of Cincinnati, with a force of over 200 salesmen, clerks and helpers, and a business that year of a million and a quarter dollars. The Lion Dry Goods Company is the continuation of the Eaton establishment. Mr. Eaton was one of the founders of the old Milburn Wagon Company, the Gendron Wheel Company, the old Merchants National Bank, the Merchants & Clerks Savings Bank, the old Tri-State Fair Association, and many other institutions of prominence.

Clark Waggoner wrote the following further story in 1888, told by Dr. Jacob Clark as he saw the "city" of Toledo in 1834:

In 1877 the First Ward, Toledo, was represented in the City Council by two pioneer physicians, each of whom, at that time, had resided within the territory of the ward for over forty years. One of these was Dr. Jacob Clark. In the spring of 1834 he set out for Toledo. His attention was first called to Toledo, then known as Port Lawrence, by an article from Capt. Samuel Allen, and published in a Detroit paper, in which was set forth the peculiar advantages of the place as a market for Northern Ohio and Indiana, and Southern Michigan. An examination of a map gave Doctor Clark a highly favorable impression of the town, and April 10, 1834, he left Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, with the intention of locating at Toledo. At Cleveland he was compelled to wait for forty-eight hours for an up-bound steamer for Detroit—no boat then running direct to the Maumee River, for the reason, as alleged at Cleveland, that there was not there sufficient water or trade to justify the connection, the town being in the midst of a great marsh and its inhabitants Indians, muskrats and frogs. Hence, he was compelled to reach his destination via Detroit. At that place he remained two days, being meantime regaled with the Cleveland description of Toledo, materially emphasized. Altogether, the prospect thus presented was anything but inviting to a stranger seeking a home. Yet, it did not prevent his coming to judge for himself as to the facts of the case. About the 20th of April, in company with a Mr. Ward and an attorney from New York, on his way to Fort Wayne, Ind., the doctor took the small steamer *General Brady*, Capt. S. F. Atwood, the three constituting the passengers.

On arriving at his destination, he found the situation essentially different, so far as topography was concerned. Both banks of the river were high and well stocked with vigorous timber, and altogether his hopes were materially strengthened. The steamer

landed at the foot of Monroe Street. The only persons at the landing were John and Henry Goettel (two Germans). The warehouse there consisted of an old log building of many years' standing and contained a few boxes and old chairs, with a counter about eight feet in length, behind which was Andrew Palmer and a few shelves. Doctor Clark went to the hotel of the place, at the corner of Summit and Perry streets, then kept by Capt. Ezra Dodd. He could be kept over night, though he might not be able to get a bed. Upon inquiry, he learned that that was the only hotel in the place. Accepting the situation, he spent the night with a blanket between himself and the floor. There was a cot in the house, then occupied by Stephen Porter, to which Doctor Clark fortunately succeeded the next night.

Early the following morning the doctor started out for a survey of the premises and the "town." Climbing a steep bank of about twenty-five feet at the foot of Monroe Street, corner of Summit, he had a fine view of the river for miles up and down the stream. There was an open space for about forty rods along the bank to the north, beyond which was nothing but an Indian trail until Lagrange Street was reached. The sun shone brightly, and the impression made by the fine shading oaks, with ample branches, was very pleasing, and confirmed his purpose to remain.

Doctor Clark learned that Toledo was divided into "Upper," "Middle" and "Lower" towns. The first named consisted of that part extending from now Jefferson Street to Perry and up Swan Creek as far as the old city limits. At the corner of Jefferson and Summit stood an old Government block-house, between which and the river was old Fort Industry. Where Fort Industry block now stands (northeast corner of Summit and Monroe streets) was a sharp point of land, about twenty-five feet high, formed by the river bank on one side and a curve of a bank which ran back to near what is now the old canal bed. At that point was an opening of 200 or 300 feet, the banks then continuing up to where the canal aqueduct subsequently crossed Swan Creek, and forming nearly a semi-circle. The low grounds from Monroe Street to Swan Creek had the appearance of the bed of an old bay, the waters from which passed through the opening referred to, to Mud Creek below, and thence to the bay and lake. The topography of the route of Mud Creek yet strongly corroborated the view that it was at one time the bed of a considerable stream.

Besides the hotel already referred to, there were in "Upper

Town" a frame house across Perry Street, where the Burnet House now stands (1888), and occupied by Oliver Stevens (yet a resident of Toledo); a small brick building in the woods, almost under the bank and about twenty-five rods back from Summit Street, and occupied by Clement Bodette; together with a few shanties, scattered along down the river. But one road led out of the "settlement." It was out Monroe Street, and passed the present residence of Judge Fitch, and on to Tremainesville. About half way to that place lived Dr. J. V. D. Sutphen, who there kept the only post office in this section.

"Middle Town" consisted of a log house, located about sixty rods from Monroe Street, down the river, which was occupied by a washerwoman, by the name of Whitten, whose husband sailed some small craft.

"Lower Town" extended from Oak to Magnolia Street. It contained one store—that of Theodore Bissell and Junius Flagg, at the corner of Summit and Lagrange streets, who also had a small frame warehouse at the foot of Lagrange Street. On the corner opposite their store was a small one-story house, owned and occupied by Elkanah Briggs. On the west side of Lagrange lived Capt. Samuel Allen, one of the proprietors of the town, whose office was opposite. At the corner of Summit and Elm streets was a frame house occupied and owned by Ira Smith, who there kept a boarding-house for men employed in erecting a steam sawmill for Edward Bissell, at the corner of Elm and Water streets. About half way between Locust and Lagrange, on Summit Street, lived Cornelius G. Shaw, who the following summer made an addition to his story-and-a-half house, and opened the second hotel in Toledo, naming it the Mansion House, afterwards called the Franklin House. In August, Mr. Shaw turned the house over to M. G. Sweet, from Southern Ohio, who added a small livery stable to the establishment, the first of the kind in Toledo. The balance of that portion of the town consisted of shanties, as far down the river as Bush Street, where lived the old Indian Agent, Maj. B. F. Stickney. About a half mile below was Colonel Wilkinson; and below that, in the forest, was yet the settlement of the Ottawa Indians, where Manhattan subsequently was built.

A sawmill, located on Summit Street, between Elm and Chestnut (owned and run by Edward Bissell), commenced operations in July, 1834.

The first foundry in Toledo occupied the present site of the

Lagrange Street school building. For such purpose the ground was cleared of a dense forest, the work of preparation beginning in June, 1834. Samuel McDowell was the builder. The location then seemed a great way into the wilderness from the little settlement near the river.

Hotels in 1834—The Port Lawrence (afterwards the Indiana) House, corner of Summit and Perry, kept by Capt. E. S. Dodd; and the Mansion House, between Lagrange and Locust, by C. G. Shaw; afterwards by M. G. Sweet.

During the summer of 1834 the firm of Smith & Macy, of Buffalo, purchased or was given an interest in the town. They controlled several steamboats on the lake, and the arrangement was that two of these should stop at Toledo each week. They usually carried good loads of passengers, but did not come as regularly as was expected.

By May, 1834, the arrivals had so far exceeded the accommodations of the town that boarding-places were very scarce. Under such state of things, Doctor Clark, J. Irvine Browne, J. Baron Davis and J. W. Fellows (the latter two from Troy, N. Y.), united for the establishment of a "Bachelor's Hall," the object being mutual protection and care in sickness, no less than in the supply of food. For such purpose they had to provide quarters. To do this they were compelled, by the scarcity of lumber, to go to the only sawmill in this section, located on Swan Creek, where the Maumee and Monroe Pike crossed that stream, about three miles distant from Lagrange Street. Taking a scow up Swan Creek to the mill, they were able to pick up boards and slabs sufficient for a shanty 12x12 feet in size, which were brought down the creek in the scow, the propelling force for which consisted of poles moved by hand-power. The sawmill was run by a man named Goodale, and driven at brief and very uncertain periods by a scanty supply of water from the creek. With such materials the four partners proceeded to erect their home, about 150 feet west of Summit Street, and half way between Locust and Walnut. That completed, they got a cook-stove; bought a cow; sent to Detroit for a stock of provisions, consisting of hams, dried meat, crackers, flour, etc. Their bedsteads were made of round poles, and so constructed that they could be leaned up against the sides of the shanty when not in use—an arrangement which was found to be very convenient, not only during the day, but often at night also, when, in cases of rain, owing to the flow of water through their slab-roof, they found it necessary to vacate

their beds, raise them up against the wall, and themselves stand up as straight as possible where the fall of water was the least. Their beds consisted of straw, the ticks being manufactured for them of cotton cloth by Mrs. Sam. Allen. To these were added a few blankets picked up at different places. Their dishes and cooking utensils corresponded with the other appointments named. Thus provided, they applied to Mrs. Allen for instructions in the art of "housekeeping," and more especially in bread-making, in which art they came to be adepts, their bread being the envy of the neighborhood. Having little else to do, they spent most of their time in providing for and conducting their household affairs. They were enabled to obtain a good supply of game for their table, in which they were much assisted by a Mr. Crane, who afterwards kept a hardware store on Perry Street. In this shanty the "Bachelor" household remained for the balance of the summer and into the fall. It was within the privacy of this rude shanty, and by the young men its inmates, that was concocted the plan (elsewhere referred to) for inducing the renewed and more vigorous action taken by the Ohio authorities in the enforcement of the state's claim as to the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan.

Meantime, there was a great extent of malarial disease among the settlers of the town, the larger portion of whom remained but a short time, and left to give room for succeeding arrivals. Doctor Clark remained until October, when, the "fever and ague" becoming too much for him, he returned to the East, remaining there until the following April (1835), when he came back to make his permanent home in Toledo, and to live to see the rude scene of his early experiences on the Maumee become the site of a large and thriving city, active with every description of industry and trade.

Doctor Clark is able to settle one point in Toledo history which has not been definitely understood, but which is important, towit: The establishment of the first newspaper at this point. As elsewhere mentioned, he states that the first paper issued here was not the *Gazette*, as heretofore accepted, but the *Toledo Herald*. Doctor Clark and Mr. Browne, the conductor of the paper, were young adventurers together; co-owners and co-occupants of the board shanty already described; warm friends, "living together and sicking together."

CHAPTER LXV

OLD FORTS INDUSTRY AND MIAMI

Of the several posts or forts called Miami, the Fort Miami on the lower Maumee River, the site of which is within present Maumee City, was the most important. History shows this fact and reference is made to it all through the story of the early days of the Northwest. But the date of its establishment seems, like that of Fort Industry, in doubt. Mention of this fact appears in this publication at more than one point.

One of the most definite statements as to when it was built was made by H. S. Knapp in 1873-1877, when he penned his "History of the Maumee Valley." Knapp wrote as follows: "During the year 1679, the Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, urged upon the French monarch the importance of erecting forts and trading posts in the Western country, along the chain of the Great Lakes. Though no assistance came from the profligate King, Frontenac, who was a man of great energy and spirit, sent out a number of trading parties, with authority to erect stores or posts and to take possession of all the country visited, in the name of the government of France."

Under quotation marks Knapp further writes: " 'One of these parties found their way to the Miami or Maumee River, and in 1680, built a small stockade just below the site of Maumee City. This was an important trading point for several years, and in 1694 was under the command of Sieur Courthemanche; but was finally abandoned for a more eligible location at the head of the Maumee River, near where the City of Fort Wayne now stands. On the very spot where the fort of Maumee stood, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami.' "

Knapp continues by saying that "this statement," (that within the double quotation marks) "is made upon the authority of the late A. T. Goodman, Esq., Secretary of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, who obtained the data upon which it is based from French records at Montreal and Quebec and papers at Albany and Harrisburg. Hence the occu-

pation of the Maumee ante-dated that sought to be established on the Detroit; the first effort at French settlement being made on the last named river in 1683."

Therefore, Knapp obtains his authority for the statement, that the lower Maumee River Fort Miami was built in 1680, from A. T. Goodman, who claimed to have the information from the "French records at Montreal and Quebec and papers at Albany and Harrisburg."

Unfortunately, no records found at any of these points show any such claim as made by the late and venerable Mr. Goodman. As stated elsewhere, it is fully established, however, that when explorer La Salle sailed westward over Lake Erie and to the entrance of Green Bay in the *Griffin* in 1679, after he had started the *Griffin* back on her return voyage, never to reach her destination, that with his expedition of eight canoes and in all thirty-three followers (including Hennepin, Tonty and several Indians) he paddled along the shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the St. Joseph or Miami River entering that lake. Here his men built a "rude log fort" named Fort Miami. As the Maumee River was then known as the "Miami of the Lake," it is readily seen how the confusion could arise, and how local historians, writing of the Fort Miami later established, and which they knew about on the lower Maumee, would assume that this was the Miami post built in 1679 or 1680, on Lake Michigan. It is not within reason that two Forts Miami were built in the Northwest at the same time, thus early in history—1680. The matter of the construction of Fort Miami is discussed in the chapter in this publication, dealing with La Salle.

Again, the claim made that this Fort Miami or post on the lower Maumee was built in 1680 and later abandoned and rebuilt by the English Governor Simcoe in 1794 is hardly tenable. As 114 years, much over a century, intervened between these dates, there certainly would be nothing left of the crude timbers of the fort to rebuild. There was nothing left of Fort Industry after one-fifth of that period.

Of course there were French traders along the Maumee River at a very early date, but not sufficiently established to require a fortified post as early as 1680. When the Celoron expedition in 1749 came down the Maumee River, in their journals relating detailed accounts of their movements, both Celoron and Father Bonnecamps, as has been said, make extended mention of the Fort Miami built at the head of that river (Fort Wayne) and

of their voyage down the Maumee, to the bay and Lake Erie, but neither one writes a single word about a fort or post on the lower Maumee. Reference is also made here to Alexander McKee's account of Fort Miami, which appears in Chapter XXXV of this work. McKee, who had a trading post near where is now Fort Meigs, was in a position to know the history of the Northwest from a very early date, although his claims of course would be colored by British prejudice. By reading what McKee says, it will be noted that he claims that Fort Miami was "built by the British Captain Pots in the year 1781," and "that the British flag has been flying every year during the summer months," while he McKee was waiting the arrival of the different Indian nations to deliver to them their presents "directed by his (British) Majesty." This was written by McKee July 26, 1794, while Wayne was advancing with his army down the Maumee.

Other writers evidently base their statement that Fort Miami on the lower Maumee was established as a trading post in 1680, upon the writings of Parkman, who says in his "Count Frontenac and New France," that "La Mothe-Cadillac commanded Michilimac, *Courthemanche was stationed at Fort Miami*, Tonty and La Foret at the fortified rock of St. Louis on the Illinois" (1694-1696).

This declaration of Parkman's does not locate the Fort Miami he speaks of as on the Miami of the Lake (the Maumee) or at any other point. But it is positively known that before this date, there was a Fort Miami on the St. Joseph or Miami River of Lake Michigan, so it is more probable Parkman referred to the Lake Michigan Fort Miami, built in 1679 or 1680.

As to Toledo, there were block-houses, or perhaps trading posts within its present boundaries at an early period in its history. A block-house stood at the foot of now Lagrange Street, there was another where was established Tremainesville, and there was at the mouth of Swan Creek the elusive Fort Industry.

It is evident that the first definite mention of a fortified post at the mouth of the Maumee and apparently within the vicinity of where stood Fort Industry, is or was concerning the British Commodore Grant, who in blockading the lower Maumee against the threatened attack upon Detroit by the Americans, in 1781-1782, "*built a rough block-house* (for lodgement of provisions) *which may be defended by ten men against a hundred.*"

All through the story of Swan Creek, the depot for provi-

sions and Indian supplies was on that stream, and all attendant facts would warrant the statement that the Grant block-house was at the mouth of Swan Creek, which was kept intact during the years following, and probably sufficiently repaired to be occupied definitely by a detachment of United States troops a short time before 1800, and up to 1803 or 1804, and also positively occupied by the officials and others engaged in the Indian Treaty "made at Fort Industry" in 1805. Had Wayne built the post, some definite official mention would certainly have been made of the fact that could be found, even with the early records at Washington destroyed.

Richard Mott, one of the very early arrivals in Toledo and who knew as much concerning the early conditions about the mouth of Swan Creek as any man of his day, in his "Reminiscences," wrote regarding Fort Industry, that "on the bluff was a block-house" probably as far back as the time when the British government held possession of the river, which they did as late as 1796." And further that soon after the digging down of the bluff for building "two skeletons were found, which, from remnants of sleeves and buttons, were supposed to have been soldiers belonging to the little garrison." From this statement of Mott, it was therefore the belief in the early days of Toledo, that Fort Industry had a block-house "probably as far back as the time when the British held possession of the (Maumee) River" which they did have when Commodore Grant built his works.

By reason of the subject of Fort Industry and Fort Miami being of great historical importance, especially to this section, Mr. Walter J. Sherman was requested by the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society to write an article upon "Old Fort Industry" and incidentally Fort Miami. Toledo and the Maumee Valley and the State of Ohio, for that matter, owe much to Mr. Sherman for his philanthropic interest in its history. He has devoted much valuable time and energy on behalf of the memorial to General Anthony Wayne overlooking the battle ground of Fallen Timbers. Mr. Sherman acceded to the request of the Society and his article shows a great amount of research and careful preparation. As Mr. Sherman indicates, when one historian makes an improper deduction, later writers copy his erroneous statements without making proper research for original facts themselves, and finally these errors obtain current belief, as the case in point.

As Toledo has adopted a design of Old Fort Industry as her

emblem or trade mark, it is important that all be set forth that can be known about this post, military or otherwise. Therefore, by permission of Mr. Sherman and the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, his able and valuable paper upon the subject is appended in full as follows:

Fort Industry—An Historical Mystery

Upon the south wall of an old brick mercantile building, at the northeast corner of Monroe and Summit streets, Toledo, hangs a faded inscription reading as follows, viz: "This building stands on the site of Fort Industry, a stockade erected by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the year 1794, as a safeguard against the British, who then held Fort Miami. It was garrisoned by a company of United States troops, under the command of Capt. J. Rhea, who held it until after the evacuation of all the British Posts in the northwest in the year 1796, an Act which was brought about by the operations of Jay's treaty with Great Britain. In July 1805 the treaty was negotiated at Fort Industry by which was extinguished the Indian title to all the western part of the reserve known as the Fire Lands, a tract of about 500,000 acres, granted by the State of Connecticut to the sufferers by fire from the British troops in the incursions into that state during the War of the Revolution. Evidences of the Fort were not entirely obliterated as late as 1836. A bluff twenty feet high was leveled and Fort Industry Block erected 1842-43 by Richard Mott."

This brief and tersely expressed account of the time and occasion for the building, occupancy and abandonment of Fort Industry and its final disappearance should, and ordinarily would, satisfy students of local history who seek only the essential facts concerning this, at one time, rather important frontier post. However, a review of the numerous authorities who have, in their works, referred to Fort Industry by name or location, discloses the fact that the above inscription does not in several respects harmonize with their account, nor are the writers in accord among themselves. Because of these conflicting accounts, and with the object of endeavoring to clarify the history of Fort Industry as much as possible, the writer, during leisure moments of recent years, has undertaken to assemble in convenient form for reference, all the information obtainable from available authorities and to deduct therefrom a plausible narration of facts concerning this early Post. The result of these researches and the conclusions reached will follow.

Before proceeding farther, and on the assumption that this Post may have been established or at least occupied at a much earlier date than that given in the Richard Mott inscription (1794), it may be profitable to recall a few of the most important events in the history of the lower lake region and the Valley of the St. Lawrence River.

Historical Notes:

In 1535 Jacque Cartier, a French Navigator, entered the St. Lawrence River and took nominal possession of North America, in the name of his King, Francis I.

In 1623 De Champlain built Fort St. Louis, at Quebec, and from this strong fortification, for a period of 150 years, France ruled a vast region, including the Great Lakes and the Valley of the St. Lawrence, and later that of the Mississippi River. The Recollet and Jesuit Missionaries traversed the country in all directions, and became the pioneers of civilization in the Far West.

In 1679, La Salle in the *Griffin* sailed the waters of Lake Erie, bearing a Royal Commission to establish a line of Forts along the Great Lakes and to hold for France this rich domain, which Frenchmen had discovered. He looked forward to a chain of forts and trading Posts, stretching from Quebec along the Great Lakes, and down the Mississippi to its mouth.

In 1680 Lieutenant-Governor Frontenac caused Fort Miami to be built as a French military trading post. In 1694 this Post was under the command of Sieur Courtemarche. It was abandoned shortly thereafter, (probably about 1719) for a location farther west on the present site of Fort Wayne. [NOTE—In Brice's "History of Fort Wayne," page 11, we read "It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes."] Fort Miami was rebuilt by the English Governor Simcoe in 1794, abandoned in 1796, after the treaty of Greenville, occupied and abandoned by the American forces a little later. It was reoccupied and re-abandoned by the British General Proctor in the War of 1812. This ancient Fortress has the distinction of being not only the oldest in the state, but as having triumphantly floated the flags of three nations.

As further proof of the antiquity of this Post we extract the following from a research report by the Deputy Minister in charge of the Public Archives of Canada under date of January

3, 1925, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster and transmitted by Mr. Foster to the writer, viz:

"In answer to the letter of Mr. Sherman, dated the 2nd of December, which you transferred to this office some time later, I beg to say that I have had a search made and found there is a great deal of information on the subject of Fort Miami. There are, however, on the early maps of 1680 two Forts bearing the same name, one of them I think no doubt was LaSalle's Fort, as they were both on the Miami River, it is possible that one of these may have been called Fort Industry. We do not find the name of Fort Industry on any document nor on any plan. One map we have shows a third Fort of Miami, but a long distance away, but these two Forts near the Lake, I should think are the two referred to by Mr. Sherman. I enclose herewith a copy of the document, dated the 26th of July, 1794, which gives the summary of the history of the Fort which may be of interest to your correspondent, viz:

Fort Miamis

Maps show five general locations of Fort of this name three of which may be dismissed as irrelevant to this inquiry * * * Of the other two locations, the one about where the present Fort Wayne stands is fairly definite * * * The last location which seems at all definite is the Fort at the Foot of the Rapids. In the MS document many letters are thus dated. The name Miami being understood * * * The map of Nouvelle, France, etc. (1690 shewing "Port des Miami" on the north bank of the present Maumee River is the earliest for this location, or any post bearing the name * * * Two of the 1794 MS plans shew "Fort Miamis as proposed" and "Mimias Fort established in 1794," both on the north bank of the river—the first of these being the one referred to as making the distance fifteen miles from Turkey Point. One 1794 and one 1795 MS plan each shew "Site of the Post in 1783" on the south shore directly opposite this. It seems probable that this south shore site is the one established by Captain Potts as referred to by Colonel McKee, and may have been maintained until the north shore site was used in 1794 * * * Regarding Fort Industry, there is no map shewing a fort of this name, and so far as learned, no record of it in the Manuscripts. There is evidence that General Wayne in 1795 had intentions of building a fort at the mouth of the Miamis River at Point au Chene, should he be enabled to push that far to the northeast. There is no indication that he did so.

From a recent letter from Prof. Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan in reference to the ancient maps of this region in their library I quote as follows "I do not find Fort Industry on any map. I do find Fort des Miamis on the 1746 Amerique by D'Anville published at Paris. Also on his Canada Louisiane at Paris 1755. It appears on the left bank but looks thirty miles from the Lake. On the Mitchell maps, various editions, 1755-1776, etc. it appears on the right bank."

In 1701 the site of Detroit was permanently settled by French colonists under De la Mott Cadillac and Fort Pontchartrain was built as a defense against the Indians.

In 1745 a Colony of English traders from Pennsylvania built Fort Sandowski, on the north side of Sandusky Bay.

By the terms of the treaty of Paris (1763) France surrendered her possession in the Ohio country to the British who remained in possession until after Wayne's victory over the Indians, at Fallen Timbers August 20, 1794, when in accordance with the provision of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed November 17, 1794, all of the military posts held by the British south of the Great Lakes were surrendered to the Americans.

Prior to the arrival of the French and long thereafter, the Valley of the Maumee was the abode of the Miami Indians, the boundaries of whose lands were so graphically described by Chief Little Turtle (See Toledo and Lucas County, Vol. I, Page 61). At the Council of Greenville in August, 1795, in these words: "My fathers kindled the first fires at Detroit; from there they extended their lines to the head waters of the Scioto; from there to its mouth; then down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; then to Chicago and over Lake Michigan. These are the bounwhere to be seen." The river itself was the favorite route between the tribes of the north and those living along the Ohio and daries within which the prints of my ancestors' houses are every-Mississippi rivers. We think therefore it is safe to assume that the site of Fort Industry was at least a convenient rendezvous for both the Indians and the authorities and traders from the beginning of the French (1680) to the end of the British occupation, (1796).

With this brief historical review before us, we can now note a little more intelligently what the various authorities have to say as to the origin of Fort Industry. We have already the

Richard Mott inscription from which it would appear that Anthony Wayne built the Fort in 1794.

"Public Archives of Canada"

The Deputy Minister in charge of these Archives writes under date of January 23, 1925, "Regarding Fort Industry, there is no map showing a fort of this name. No record in the manuscripts. There is evidence that General Wayne in 1795 had intentions of building a fort at the mouth of the Miamis River at Point au Chené (probably Bay View Park) should he be enabled to push that far to the Northeast (See extracts from C. Series, Vol. 673). There is no indication that he did so * * *"

From C. Series, Vol. 673, Page 45, we extract from a letter from Major Steele to Colonel England, dated "Fort Miamis, August 20, 1795 * * * Mr. Godfroy * * * brings the same reports respecting the intentions of General Wayne to advance and build a Fort at Sandusky, and another *at the mouth of this river* * * * All reports say that a fort is certainly to be built immediately at Sandusky and another at the entrance to this river. Whatever General Wayne may do at Sandusky, I can hardly think he will send any party below the Glaize."

From Series Q., Vol. 50, Part 1, Page 21. Extract of letter from Lord Dorchester to Mr. Grenville, No. 79 * * * "Supposing no attempt should be made upon Detroit itself, its importance will be much diminished and the effects upon our trade nearly the same if establishments are formed by the States *at the mouth of the Miamis on Lake Erie* through which our trade to that part of the country passes."

Series C., Vol. 673, Page 50. Extract from information of Charles Tillier, dated "Detroit, October 20th, 1795, the information says * * * and he heard from some of the officers that he (Wayne) would build a fort this Fall at Point aux Chenes, provided Perroques with merchandise and stores were prevented from passing the British post of the Miamis. N. B. Point aux Chene is shown on the 1795 MS. Plan (from Q 74) as being on north shore of Miamis Bay, opposite Turkey Point. (This is probably a point on what is now Bay View Park).

"Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections."

Vol. 20, Page 272, "Upper (British) Posts Prior to the War of the Revolution."

* * * "For the year 1774 and before the war, the King's or Eighth Regiment occupied the upper posts, viz:

Michilemackinac	23	men
Detroit	68	"
Fort Erie	29	"
Fort Schlosser	14	"
Landing	7	"
Niagara	100	"
	241	men

Vol. 20, Page 55, "Copy of a letter from Captain Burnet (British) to Brigadier-General Powell, dated, Detroit, 5th September, 1782, received the 10th, Sir: Captain Grant being ill desires me to acquaint you that not doubting Major DePeyster gave you every information from the Indian Country, he declined troubling you on his return from the Miami River; that finding the provisions at the mercy of the weather and Indians, he *built a rough block-house* for its lodgement which may be defended by 10 men against 100 * * *"

Vol. 20, Page 119, Extract from a report—letter from Brig.-Gen. Allen McLean to General Frederick Haldimand, dated "Niagara 18th May, 1783. Sir—In obedience to your Excellency's command, I paid every attention in my power to the management and conduct of the Indians and with the assistance of Col. Butler, have endeavored to get every information possible, respecting their ideas and opinions of the Peace * * * They (the Indians) added, that many years ago, their ancestors had granted permission to the French King to build trading houses or small forts on the water communication between Canada and the Western Indians in the heart of this country for the convenience of *traders only*, without granting one inch of land, but what these forts stood upon * * *"

Vol. 20, Page 149, Copy of a letter from Capt. Joseph Chew to Thomas Aston Coffin, dated "Montreal 3rd September, 1795—Dear Sir—I have your letter of Monday last. The goods for the Indians at Gaspe will be sent from Lachine and a requisition shall be forwarded for them. Having wrote to Col. McKee, the 22nd ult. that if I did not hear from him in the course of eight days, I would make a requisition for 35,000 rations of provisions and 1,000 gallons of rum as an additional supply for the Indians at *Swan Creek* and Detroit, etc. * * *"

Vol. 20, Page 269—The policy of the British Government in the matter of surrendering to the United States possession of the upper posts is disclosed in the following letter written by Gen. Fred Haldimand from Quebec dated 14th November, 1784, and unaddressed, viz: "Sir,—Different attempts having been made by the American States to get possession of the posts in the upper country in consequence of the Treaty of Peace (Jay's Treaty, 1794) I have thought it my duty uniformly to oppose the same until His Majesty's orders for that purpose shall be received * * *"

Vol. 20, Page 441—Copy of a letter from Joseph Chew to Thomas Aston Coffin, dated "Montreal 12th May, 1796—Dear Sir: Late yesterday afternoon, I received a number of letters from Detroit * * * also two letters from Col. McKee dated 19th, 21st, April, that of the 19th respecting mode of paying the Department at Detroit, the other concerning *flour, wanted for the Indians at Swan Creek*, likewise two letters from Mr. Selby of the 19th and 22nd April, the first relating to the postage of letters sent by Col. McKee and the latter saying that Col. England had given orders for the *flour being supplied for the Indians at Swan Creek*, etc. * * *"

Vol. 34, Page 546—From *Boyer's Daily Journal* of Wayne's Campaign, we quote as follows, viz: "After the troops had taken some refreshments, the Legion continued their route down the river and encamped in site of the British Garrison (Fort Miami) * * * " and continuing from "Camp Foot of the Rapids 22nd August, 1794, we have destroyed all the property within 100 yards of the Garrison. *The volunteers were sent down eight miles below the fort* and have destroyed and burned all the possessions belonging to the Canadians and savages * * * a small party of dragoons were sent over the river to burn and destroy all of the houses, corn, etc. that were under cover of the fort (Miami) which was effected."

Continuing on Page 547, the *Journal* says "The Indians, to all appearances have totally abandoned their settlements, quite to the mouth of the river and their villages and corn fields being consumed and destroyed in every direction, even under the influence of the guns of Fort Miami."

On Page 547, Boyer writes from "Camp Deposit, 23rd August, 1794. Having burned and destroyed everything contiguous to the Fort without opposition, the Legion took up the line of

march in the evening and camped on this ground, being the same they marched from on the 20th."

Vol. 20, Page 546, extract from a letter from Col. Alexander McKee to Joseph Chew, dated "Detroit 20, June, 1796, Dear Sir —Having this day received a report from *Swan Creek* that messengers have arrived from the Spanish Governor or his agents to draw away the Indians from thence (Swan Creek) to their frontier on the Mississippi, by urgent representations of the conduct of the British Government toward (the Indians) I judge it immediately necessary to dispatch one of the interpreters from hence to counteract, etc."

Vol. 20, Page 406, extract from a letter from the Rev. Edwin Burke to Brigade Major Littlehale, Military Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe of the Province of Upper Canada, dated "River Raisin, June 17, 1795 * * * In my last I said the Yankees were either at Sandusky or were hourly expected * * * The Iroquis have left the Village and are at *Swan Creek.*"

"Journal of Wayne's Campaign"—1794

Lieutenant Boyer, in his official journal of Wayne's Campaign, makes no mention of Fort Industry.

"The Wayne Papers."

We located the original private and official Wayne papers in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, his native state. There are eleven volumes of 125 pages each, covering the period from the date of the Battle of Fallen Timbers (August 20, 1794), to the time of Wayne's death at Fort Erie (December 15, 1796). There were many volumes in addition to the above referring to an earlier period in his career. The writer arranged for the careful examination of each paper in the entire eleven volumes. The reader's report says: "I have examined eleven volumes of Wayne's papers, covering the period from August 1794 to December 1796, and am sorry to say found no reference to Fort Industry by that name. Enclosed you will find extracts from the Wayne letters relating to Forts, Stockades, and Block-houses erected in Ohio; whether any of these extracts refer to Fort Industry, you are better able to judge than I am. You will notice there are several references to orders for provisioning various Forts, and that Fort Industry is not in-

cluded in the list * * *" (Following is from enclosures). "Greenville Headquarters, December 1, 1795, Col. Kilpatrick—you will furnish the Posts herein mentioned up to the first of April, 1796, with the following complete rations * * * viz: Forts Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair, Jefferson, Greenville, Recovery, the Post at the old Pique Town, at Loramies, St. Marys, Forts at Adams, Wayne, Defiance, Knox, Steuben and Massac (fifteen in all) (Signed) Anthony Wayne."

Vol. 43, Page 69. Among the Wayne papers is the following letter written by Wayne to Isaac Williams, Agent, etc. of the *Wyandotte* at Sandusky, viz: "Headquarters Greenville 31 May, 1795, Sir * * * Bluejacket assures me that all the Indians from *Swan Creek*, etc. will undoubtedly attend the treaty and he has accordingly gone back to bring them on and to counteract McKee, etc. * * * This will be handed you by Capt. Reid, a Shawnee Chief, who is accompanied by Mr. MacLean, a man whom you probably know. Reid left *Swan Creek* on the 15th of this month and says that the Indians at that place were preparing to come to the treaty * * *"

One of the readers of this collection of Wayne papers says: "I do not think from what I found that Fort Industry was ever a Fortress or a Military Fort. Its very name would preclude that. I think Howe is nearly correct in placing it 1799 or 1800, as a stockade fort. It seems reasonable that after Wayne had cleared Ohio of the Indians and the settlers flocked in there as they did, or went back to their abandoned farms, they naturally built a stockade fort naming it Industry, for that name to my mind could never for any reason that I can see be given to a garrisoned fort."

"Biography of Anthony Wayne."

On page 228 of his "Biography of Anthony Wayne," Spears says—"After clearing the ground about Fort Miami, Wayne went down the river and built a wooden fort, called Fort Industry, on land that now forms the easterly quarter of Summit and Monroe streets, Toledo."

"American Biography"—1853

From "American Biographies" under the caption, "Anthony Wayne," we extract the following from Wayne's official report of the campaign against the Indians in the Maumee Valley, viz:

"We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the Field of Battle." There is no mention of Fort Industry.

"The War Department at Washington"

From Robert C. Davis, Acting Adjutant General, comes the following, viz: "War Department A. 9.O. May 1, 1922, to Mr. W. J. Sherman, 302 Produce Exchange, Toledo, Ohio—A search of the records on file in the War Department, deemed likely to afford information relative to old Fort Industry on the site of the present City of Toledo, Ohio, has resulted in failure to disclose any original official data on the subject. The records of the War Department during which that post was maintained are far from complete * * * I find on file here one unofficial memorandum stating that Fort Industry was built under General Wayne's orders in 1794; another that it was built in 1800, and another that the First Regiment of the United States Infantry under Col. Thomas Hunt landed there in June, 1803. (Enroute to St. Louis).

"Annals of the West"—1846

James H. Perkins on page 409-10, prints Wayne's report to the Secretary of War in which he makes no mention of Fort Industry.

"Notes of the Survey of the Twelve Mile Square at the Foot of the Rapids"

In the office of the State Auditor at Columbus, is filed a report by Jared Mansfield, Surveyor General of the United States, entitled "Notes of the Survey of the Twelve Mile Square at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami River of the Lakes, made under the direction of Jared Mansfield, Surveyor General of the United States and signed by him." These notes contain the following reference, viz: " * * * to the mouth of *Swan Creek* * * * where is kept a small garrison by the United States," dated September 8, 1805. (Note: name of fort not given).

"Sketches of the War Between the United States and the British Isles"

This quaint old volume published by Fay & Davison in Vermont in 1815, contains on Page 15, the following, viz: "There was also a small settlement on *Swan Creek* on the Michigan side,

which falls into the Miami seven miles below this Fort." (Miami).

"History of the Late War in the Western Country"—1816

On Page 14, of his "History of the Late War in the Western Country," McAfee says, "Col. McKee, Superintendent of Indian affairs for the districts of Detroit and Macinac to Col. England, the (English) Military Commander at Detroit, wrote from Camp near Fort Miami, August 30, 1794, as follows, viz: "Sir: I have been employed several days in endeavoring to fix the Indians (who have been driven from their villages and corn fields) between the Fort (Miami) and the Bay. *Swan Creek* is generally agreed upon and will be a very convenient place for the distribution of provisions, etc."

"Historical Collections of Ohio"—1846

Henry Howe in his "Historical Collections of Ohio" says that Fort Industry was erected about the year 1800.

"The Toledo Directory"—1858

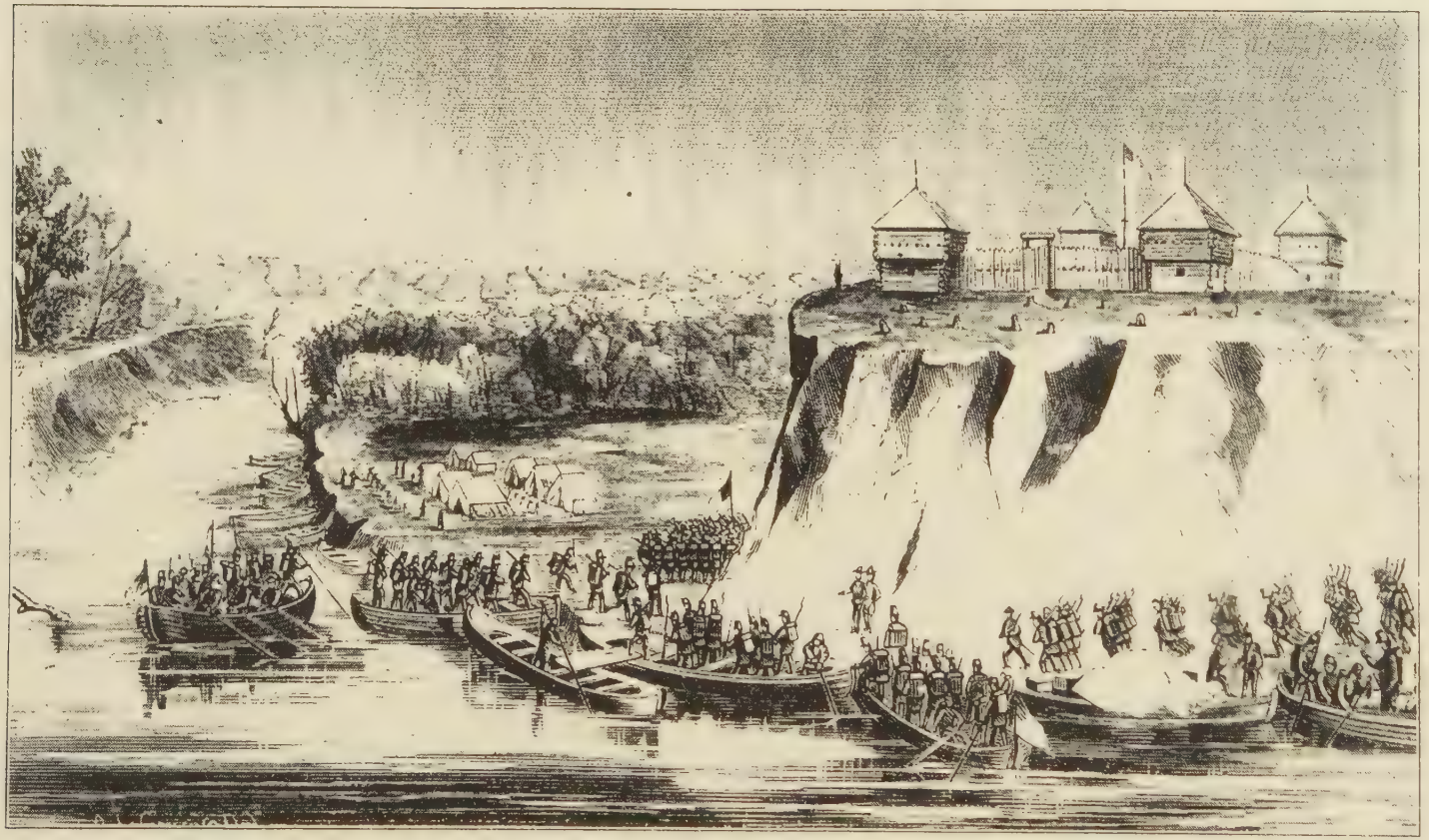
Homer and Harris in "The Toledo Directory," 1858, on page 14, say: "A small stockade known by the name of Fort Industry was built near the Junction of Swan Creek and the Maumee River immediately after the Treaty of Greenville. It was garrisoned until 1808 by about 150 men, merely to guard the territory ceded to the United States against Indian depredations."

"Early History of the Maumee Valley"—1858

H. L. Hosmer, the author says: "A small stockade by the name of Fort Industry was built near the junction of Swan Creek and the Maumee immediately after the Treaty of Greenville. It was garrisoned until 1808 by about 150 men merely to guard the territory ceded to the United States against Indian depredations."

"Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812"—1868

On Page 493 of this work by Benson J. Lossing, he says: "I visited (Toledo) on the 24th of September, 1860, and had the singular good fortune to be accompanied by H. L. Hosmer * * * and the venerable Peter Navarre. We left the city for our ride up the Maumee Valley * * * Mr. Hosmer vol-



LANDING AT FORT INDUSTRY (TOLEDO) OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES INFANTRY UNDER COL. THOMAS HUNT, JUNE, 1803

This picture was drawn from conjecture by the late O. J. Hopkins, in 1873. It is very unlikely that Fort Industry was as complete and elaborate a construction as indicated. Colonel Hunt's regiment stopped here on its way from Fort Niagara to Fort Wayne by batteaux along the south shore of Lake Erie and up the Maumee River.

unteered to be coachman * * * At the Oliver House in time for dinner and a stroll about the little City of Toledo * * * It covers (page 493) the site of Fort Industry, a stockade erected there about 1800 near what is now Summit Street."

"The Great Republic"—1871

The author, James D. McCabe, says (Page 836) "Toledo covers the site of a stockade fort called Fort Industry, built in 1800."

"History of the Maumee Valley"—1872—by H. S. Knapp

The frontispiece of this work shows a wood engraving of Fort Industry and the "Landing at *Fort Industry* (Toledo) of the First Continental Regiment of United States Infantry under Col. Thomas Hunt in June, 1803 * * * on its way from Detroit to St. Louis. A night was spent in the vicinity of the Fort under tents * * * This old Fort stood near the edge of the Bluff, about thirty feet above the river * * * erected under orders of General Wayne in 1794."

Knapp (Page 93) says that Fort Industry was built by order of General Wayne, immediately after the Battle of Fallen Timbers. He also says (Page 10), "In 1696, Captain Nicholas Perrot built a trading station at the west end of Lake Erie, which in 1697 was destroyed by the Miami Indians * * * the exact location of Perrot's station cannot now be determined * * * *about this time (1700) a party of factors from Detroit built a small post on the Maumee where Toledo now stands.*"

"Historical Atlas of Wood and Lucas Counties"—1875

Andres and Baskins, editors and publishers of the above work say "To counteract the influence of Fort Miami, Wayne built a fort at the mouth of *Swan Creek* and named it Fort Industry."

"Fort Meigs"—A Condensed History of the Post—1886

"*Fort Industry* * * * General Wayne * * * built and garrisoned it with a small force under Lieutenant Rhea by whom it continued to be occupied for several years * * * Upon the completion of *Fort Industry*, General Wayne marched his army back up the river." (James P. Averill was the author of the above work).

"History of Toledo and Lucas County"—1888

On Page 44 of his "History of Toledo and Lucas County," Clark Waggoner, says—"The immediate object sought in this expedition to the Maumee River having been attained in the brilliant and complete victory of Fallen Timbers, General Wayne, by easy marches, made his way to the Grand Glaize, (Auglaize) arriving there August 27, 1794, (seven days after the Battle of Fallen Timbers). Leaving a sufficient force at Fort Wayne, the General with a remnant of his former command, proceeded to Greenville, where he arrived November 2nd, after a fatiguing tour of 97 days during which he marched upward of 300 miles through a dense wilderness, *meanwhile erecting three fortifications*—Fort Adams at St. Marys, Fort Defiance at Auglaize, and Fort Wayne at the Miami Villages." And on Page 64, he quotes as follows from a letter received by him (Waggoner) from Adjutant General L. C. Drumm (U. S. War Department), viz: "A stockade fort was erected about the year 1800, near the mouth of Swan Creek on the Maumee River, and as near as can be determined upon what is now Summit Street, in the City of Toledo, to which was given the name of Fort Industry. It was at this Fort that a treaty was held with the Indians, July 4, 1805, by which the Indian title to the Fire Lands (Huron and Erie counties) was extinguished and at which were present Mr. Charles Jouett, United States Commissioner, and Chiefs of Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Muncie and Delaware Indian Tribes."

"Settlement of the Northwest Territory"—1896, by William Van Z. Cox. (See Sons of the American Revolution publication, May 18, 1896, Pp. 8-18).

"Fort Industry—Wayne erecting a block-house near the mouth of the Maumee. This was built so expeditiously that he called it 'Fort Industry.' "

"A History and Atlas of Lucas County"—1901

The Uhl Brothers, publishers of "A History and Atlas of Lucas County" say on Page 3, "The following important data, giving a recapitulation of the most important of these contests and battles (between the Whites and the Indians) was presented in a paper read by Mr. Charles B. Bliven of this city (Toledo) before the Maumee Valley Pioneers Association in which he says: 'In the numerous Indian wars, the war between the French and Indians, the French and the English, the English and the In-

dians, and the United States and the Indians, many severe battles were fought in this immediate vicinity * * * *1669-70 French Fort built at Swan Creek* * * * 1697 French Forts built at Kekionga (Fort Wayne) and foot of Rapids (Miami) * * * FORTIFICATIONS AND REMAINS—When General Wayne or rather Colonel Hamtramck in 1796 took possession for the United States of the British Post Fort Miami (or Campbell) at the foot of the Rapids, also Detroit and Macinac, he *rebuilt the post at the mouth of Swan Creek*, very near the northeast corner of the Twelve Mile Square Reservation and named it Fort Industry. It was garrisoned for some ten (1806) or twelve (1808) years and is distinguished as the location of an important treaty with the Indians. The Fort consisted of a Block House surrounded by a stockade and stood in the center of a clearing of about four acres. The exact location has been questioned, but from the best obtainable evidence, it stood on the afterward site of the National Hotel now occupied by the Duell Block of F. Eaton & Company store, (143 Summit Street). The cellar or magazine as was supposed, also some of the stockade, was visible as late as 1830 of which several of the older citizens of Toledo have a vivid remembrance and substantially agree as to the precise point of location. It has been thought that the location was nearer the river, but aside from the evidence of the living, it must be remembered that Water Street was not then in existence, hence the bank or shore was much nearer this location of the Fort than now. Also there was a very steep bluff on the north side of Monroe Street, the original bank of Ottawa River, later Swan Creek, now Mud Creek, rising some thirty feet or more. Therefore, the center of the indicated theory would be about the spot as here stated. *While we give the precise date of the rebuilding of the Fort by Wayne, the evidence is abundant that a French Trading Post was located on this spot in 1680 and there is also strong evidence that it was occupied many years earlier even before La Salle came down the river in 1669-71, probably 1640-48 when the French escorted the Hurons to the Miami confederation.*'

"Fort Miami or Campbell which was situated on the west bank of the river about 12 or 15 miles from its mouth and rebuilt by the British in 1763 after its surrender by the French, appears to have been a regular military work, mounting 14 guns, 4 nine-pounders on the land side, also 2 large howitzers and 2 swivels. It was surrounded by a deep ditch with horizontal pickets pro-

jecting over it. It was doubtless the strongest fort ever built in the valley. Its outlines are distinctly visible. Although its construction probably antedates any other earthwork in the valley, the precise date of its occupation as a post is like that of *Fort Industry*, quite indistinct, but is doubtless contemporaneous, as the Fort of the Rapids, as well as Swan Creek and Kekionga (Fort Wayne) were places early recognized as being objective points to the earlier whites in the valley."

"Early History of the Maumee Valley"—1902

John Gunckel in his "Early History of the Maumee Valley" (page 41) says: "After completely routing the Indians, General Wayne followed them down the river, passed the silent Fort Miami, where upon a high bank (Swan Creek) overlooking the river, he rapidly constructed a military fort on August 23, 1794, and this was built so expeditiously that he called it Fort Industry. This fort or block-house, as it was familiarly known, General Wayne left in charge of a small but efficient force, by which it continued to be occupied for several years. The dimensions of the Fort were about 200 x 250 feet * * * On August 27, 1794, he started (arrived) with his main army for [at] Fort Defiance."

"Memoirs of Lucas County"—1910

Harvey Scribner in the "Memoirs of Lucas County" (page 77) says: "S. S. Knabenshue, in an editorial in the *Toledo Blade* of January 24, 1903, writes that 'The date of its (Fort Industry) erection, by whom and for what purpose have never been determined. The tablet on the Monroe Street side of Fort Industry Block, recites the popular legend, but no historic proof of the statement has ever been found." * * * Says Scribner himself: "The popular belief is that it was erected by a detachment of Wayne's Army soon after the Battle of Fallen Timbers which is probably correct, even though the records on the subject are not clear."

"History of Ohio"—1912

Randall & Ryan in "History of Ohio," page 560, say: "Fort Industry, located at the mouth of the Maumee, was erected by orders of Wayne, after the Battle of Fallen Timbers, as a safeguard against Fort Miami. It was never in possession of the British."

"History of the Maumee Basin"—1905

In Charles E. Slocum's "History of the Maumee Basin," he says: "Two Quakers, Hopkins and Ellicott started from Philadelphia February 23, 1804, taking Phillip Dennis with them to remain with the Indians and teach them. They traveled to Fort Wayne, via Zanesville, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Piqua and Loramie and reached Fort Wayne April 13th, 1804. They departed for Detroit April 25, 1804, via the Maumee River. In the report of their journey we find 'Prudence seemed to dictate that we should run into a harbor which we did, at the mouth of *Swan Creek*, where is a small fort (Fort Industry) lately established by the United States.' "

In Slocum's "The Ohio Country," 1910, (page 161), we find the following: "In the United States, estimates of all posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient and of the number of men required, made December 3, 1801, but three military posts were mentioned for the territory northwest of the Ohio River, viz: Detroit, one company of artillery and four of infantry: Michelmacinac, one company of artillery and one of infantry: Fort Wayne, one company of infantry."

And on Page 164, Slocum says: "Fort Industry was built in 1804 on the left bank of the lower Maumee River, at the mouth of Swan Creek for protection in various ways, and for the convenience of the commissioners who, July 4, 1805, there effected an important treaty with the chiefs and warriors of the Wyandotte, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee and Pottawotami tribes and those of the Shawnees and Senecas who lived with the Wyandottes at this time, all of whom ceded to the United States, their entire claims to the Western Reserve of Connecticut for and in consideration of $1,000, in addition to $16,000 paid to them by the Connecticut Land Company and the proprietors of a half million acres of Sufferers' Lands (Fire Lands) granted to those who suffered by fire in Connecticut by acts of the British during the Revolutionary war. The small stockade composing Fort Industry was abandoned by the United States soon after the treaty."

On Page 118, Slocum says: "As fast as possible McKee (the Indian trader) assembled the savages by the Maumee River, *at the mouth of Swan Creek*, about eight miles below Fort Miami." (This was after the Battle of Fallen Timbers).

On Page 119, he says: "Colonel Richard England (Commandant at Detroit) wrote October 28, 1794, to Francis Le-

Martre, British Military Secretary, complaining of the great amount of food supplies taken by Colonel McKee to the Maumee River, *at the mouth of Swan Creek.*"

On Page 120 of Vol. 12 of the "Ohio Archeological & Historical Society Publications," 1903, Slocum writes as follows, viz: "There has also been much of conjecture with unauthoritative statements regarding Fort Industry, the site of which tradition places about the crossing of Summit and Monroe streets in the present City of Toledo, Ohio. Henry Howe in his "Historical Collections of Ohio" in 1846, also in his edition of 1896, Vol. 2, Page 148, wrote that Fort Industry was "erected about the year 1800." H. S. Knapp in his "History of the Maumee Valley"—1872, Page 93, wrote that it was built by order of General Wayne immediately after the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Neither of these writers give any authority and their statements are negatively disproved by official records as follows, viz:

"1. The Battle of Fallen Timbers occurred 20th of August, 1794, and General Wayne's army was very busy caring for the wounded and dead, in searching the country for savages and in destroying their crops, during the two days before the counter march began. The night of the 23rd, according to Lieut. Boyer's diary, the army bivouacked at Camp Deposit, Roche de Bout (not Roche de Boeuf as written by some early chroniclers) and the morning of the 24th, the march was continued up the Maumee River. This shows that there was not sufficient time between the Battle and the return march to build even a stockade, with all the other work on hand, and this also immediately after the great excitement and exhaustions of the Battle.

"2. No mention is made of Fort Industry, nor of building a post on the lower Maumee, in the diary of General Wayne's campaign, nor in the reports.

"3. The report to General Wayne that on the 30th of August, 1794, the British Agent, Alexander McKee, had gathered the Aborignees at the mouth of *Swan Creek* to feed and comfort them ('fix them'), is also presumptive evidence against the existence there or thereabouts of an American fort or body of troops at that time (American State Papers, Aborignee Affairs, Vol. 2, Page 526. Also McKee's letter to the British General, Richard England, at Detroit).

"4. Timothy Pickering, then acting Secretary of War, reported to the Congressional Committee on the Military Establishment, 3rd February, 1796, the names of the then existing Mili-

tary Stations. In this list, the name of *Fort Industry* does not appear. The stations then existing in and near the Maumee region were Forts Defiance, Wayne, Miami and Sandusky, all of which aggregated a fort of one Battalion of Infantry, one Company of Rifle Men, and one Company of Artillery, at Fort Wayne which was the headquarters for these posts; also, Fort Adams, Recovery, Jefferson, Loramie, Head of Auglaize and Greenville, the headquarters, had one Battalion of Infantry, and one Company of Rifle Men divided among them.

"5. The 29th March, 1796, James McHenry, Secretary of War, with his thoughts on economy, particularly * * * 'Ought the military force of the United States to be diminished,' gave to the aforementioned committee the list of forts to be maintained in this region, with the garrison each should have, as follows, viz: Defiance, Wayne, Adams, Recovery, Head of Wabash (Auglaize) Miami and Michillimackinac, each 56 men and Detroit 112 men. In these reports, Forts Miami and Detroit were recognized as the property of the United States, but they were not evacuated by the British until the 11th of July, 1796, according to the report of Lieut.-Col. Hamtramck and others.

"6. With the date of 'War Department December 23, 1801,' the estimate of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and the number of men requisite for each garrison, does not contain the name of Fort Industry.

"7. An official statement of the reduced army under the Act of March 1802, and its distribution 1st January, 1803, names Fort Wayne, with a garrison of 64 men, as being the only fortification or military station then in or near the Maumee region.

"8. The report issued from 'Headquarters, Washington, Feb. 4, 1805, for the year 1803, designating every post and point of occupancy,' does not contain the name of Fort Industry.

"9. Nor does the name Fort Industry appear in the schedule of 'Posts and places occupied by the troops of the United States in the year 1804, taken from the latest returns, and designating every post and point of occupancy; to which it annexed the number wanting to complete the Peace Establishment.' The only fort or United States troops in the Maumee region at this date was at Fort Wayne, with an aggregate garrison October 31, 1804, of 68 men. (See American State papers, Military Affairs, Vol. 2, Pages 113, 115, 156, 175, 176).

"In fact, the only authoritative statements that Fort Industry ever existed is the mere mention of it—'Fort Industry on the

Miami of the Lake' as the place where was held an important treaty with the Aborignees 4th July, 1805 (American State Papers, Aborignee Affairs Vol. 1, Page 695); nothing more, nothing before and nothing after this date, so far as the writer has been able to find by several inquiries in person and by letters at the War Department, at the United States Library and other large libraries; and there is nothing but tradition to designate its site within the limits of the present City of Toledo.

"The negatives here adduced are equal to positives; hence, we may rest with the belief that Fort Industry was little more than a stockade built hurriedly, industriously—if a former stockade enclosure, as a trading post there, was not repaired instead —in the summer of 1805 solely for the treaty there held, and called a 'Fort' to make it more impressive to the Aborignees. It was soon thereafter abandoned by the troops who were then necessarily present, as at former treaties."

Slocum continues as follows: "The authenticity of the frontispiece to Knapp's 'History of the Maumee Valley' is completely set aside in an editorial from the able pen of S. S. Knabenshue in the *Toledo Blade* of January 24, 1903. O. J. Hopkins, who drew this view and engraved it on wood, asserted that this drawing was without foundation, in fact, and purely a work of fancy, and such is the case, also with the 'old painting in oil' (in possession of the Western Reserve Historical Society) that is sometimes referred to, and of many statements that have been written regarding this fort. Knabenshue further says: 'It is not at all probable there was any block-house. The fort was a simple stockade of logs planked vertically in the ground and with one or more log houses in it to serve the purposes of the detachment of soldiers who were here temporarily.' Before the grading for streets began, two prehistoric semi-circular earthworks, presumably for stockades, were surveyed in Toledo, one at the intersection of Clayton and Oliver streets on the south bank of Swan Creek and the other at Fasset and Fort streets on the right bank of the Maumee. A third work of this character was recorded over 50 years ago by the late Col. Charles Whittlesey as existing at Eagle Point about two miles up the river from the Fasset Street Bridge."

"A Story of Early Toledo"—1919

On Page 20, of "A Story of Early Toledo," Judge John H. Doyle, the author, says: "Shortly after the treaty (Greenville)

and about the year 1800, there was erected by the Government in the vicinity of what is now Monroe and Summit streets, a fort which was called Fort Industry. This was erected and garrisoned to enforce obedience to the treaty and to protect the reservations from depredation, and for a number of years a company of regulars was stationed there. At this fort in 1805, another treaty was concluded with the Indians, by which their title to the Fire Lands (now Erie and Huron counties) was finally extinguished."

"*Toledo and Lucas County,*" 1923, by Jno. M. Killits

On Page 130, Vol. 1, Killits' work says: "Fort Industry was erected on this site by order of General Anthony Wayne just after the Battle of Fallen Timbers as a defense against the British who occupied Fort Miami."

Resume:

We now have assembled in convenient form for reference the views of practically all the historical writers who have expressed themselves as to the origin, occupation and abandonment of Fort Industry. It will be seen there is much divergence in their views. Practically all of the later writers, dependent as they were on those who had attempted to record history while the important actors were still living, have simply reaffirmed the views of some one of these pioneer historians. Lacking access to source material, they merely reflect the views of the early writers, so they should be disregarded.

It is indeed strange the elements of doubt and uncertainty should exist at all, for we must admit that in the life of a nation this span of one and one-third centuries since Wayne's campaign is indeed a brief one, and an accurate history of important events should be available and at our command. In the present instance, difficulty in verifying events of such a recent date may be explained in part by the destruction of the records of the War Department when the British occupied the City of Washington during the War of 1812; in part by the fact that Northwestern Ohio was possessed of an exceedingly sparse white population during and immediately after the Revolution and none or practically none of these were members of Wayne's "Legion of the United States," so local family records do not avail.

Reviewing briefly the numerous references heretofore cited, we find that Mott, Knapp, Averill, Gunckel, Spears, MacAfee,

Killits, and Randall and Ryan, all agree that Fort Industry was built by Wayne in 1794. In this opinion, Scribner hesitatingly concurs. On the other hand, Hosmer, Homer, Herne and the Toledo Directory of 1858 assert that while this fort was built by Wayne, yet it was in the year of 1795 instead of 1794.

Bliven claims the fort was built or rather rebuilt after the British in 1796 surrendered to Wayne the posts at Miami, Detroit and Macinac.

Howe, Lossing, Waggoner, and Doyle place the date at 1800 or four years after the death of Wayne.

Slocum says (1903) that Fort Industry was built in 1805, "for protection in various ways and for the convenience of the commissioners who negotiated the Indian Treaty in 1805 at this point." He also states that Hopkins and Ellicott, the two Quakers, were sheltered here late in April, 1804, "where a small fort had lately been established."

The War Department is unable to furnish any information owing to the incompleteness of the military records for the period prior to about the year 1820. They are, however, inclined to think the post was established about 1800 and under date of October 8, 1928, they say "there was a treaty with the Indians at Fort Industry July 4, 1805, and still others in that region on various dates as late as October 6, 1818, which fact suggests that there may have been troops at the site of Toledo for nearly twenty years after the year 1800."

An old war map in the writer's possession of "Upper and Lower Canada and the United States contiguous" dedicated "to the officers of the Army and the citizens of the United States" under date of November 4, 1812, does not show Fort Industry at all. So it is safe to say there was no garrison there during the War of 1812 though the post may have been reoccupied later for conferences with the Indians.

War Department estimates and reports under dates of February 3, 1796; March 29, 1796; December 23, 1801; January 1, 1803; October 31, 1804; and February 4, 1805, make no mention whatever of Fort Industry in referring to the posts maintained in the West by our Government.

We know from the Quakers Journal already referred to that in the latter part of April, 1804, Fort Industry had "lately been established."

We also know that it was at least temporarily occupied in June, 1803, so it was probably built or rebuilt in the spring of

1803 as a military outpost of Fort Wayne or Detroit having been previously occupied as a trading post or supply station from the earliest arrival of the whites and during both French and English occupations.

H. L. Hosmer, also Homer and Harris, in the Toledo Directory of 1858 say that Fort Industry was abandoned as a military post in 1808 and that during the period of its occupation it was garrisoned by about one hundred and fifty men. Bliven says it was abandoned in 1806 or 1808.

It may have been temporarily garrisoned at subsequent times as suggested by the War Department but that it was not occupied during the War of 1812 is indicated by the military map heretofore referred to and by Slocum's statement that "on January 12, 1813, General Payne of General Winchester's army, routed a gathering of Aboriginees from an *old stockade post on the north bank of Swan Creek near its mouth.*"

"The Swan Creek Trading Post"

There is little doubt but that Swan Creek was considered a point of strategic importance for trading by both the French and the Indians. There were numerous Indian villages in the Maumee Valley between the present site of Fort Wayne and Maumee Bay, including one at the mouth of Swan Creek. The river itself was a favorite route of communication between the Indians of the Ohio Valley and those of the North. The importance of the Maumee route was very early recognized by the French for Killits says, (Vol. 1, Page 61) that after the loss of the *Griffin*, La Salle returned to Fort Frontenac for supplies and from there wrote "There is at the end of Lake Erie ten leagues below the Strait (Detroit River) a river by which we could shorten the way to Illinois very much. It is navigable by canoes to within two leagues of the route now in use," so La Salle knew all about the Maumee River as early as 1680. Indeed, it appears well defined on the map of 1656 by Nicholas Sanson, the Royal Geographer of France referred to and shown by Killits.

Bliven says "The evidence is abundant that a French Trading Post was located on this spot in 1680 and there is also strong evidence that it was occupied many years earlier * * * probably 1640-48 when the French escorted the Hurons to the Miami Conference." He also states that a French fort was built at Swan Creek in 1669-70.

Knapp speaks of a trading station built in 1695 "at the west

end of Lake Erie" and about this time (1700) a party of factors from Detroit built a small post on the Maumee River *where Toledo now stands.*

The British Military Archives contain many references to the Indians at the mouth of Swan Creek and to supplies furnished them at that point, and also to supplies for Fort Miami from Swan Creek.

It is evident that this was an important British trading post and supply station both before and after the Battle of Fallen Timbers even up to the final evacuation by the British of the American posts in July, 1796.

Slocum says: "In 1702, Captain Francis Morgan de Vincennes with French soldiers and others from Canada, established posts along the Maumee and the Wabash as far southwest as Vincennes, Indiana," and that in 1742, there were forts on the Maumee and Wabash and that in 1748, the French established trading posts on the Maumee.

Slocum on Page 165 of "The Ohio Country" says: "The small stockade composing Fort Industry was abandoned by the United States soon after this Treaty," (July 4, 1805). He further says —"From the original records, we catch glimpses of different traders with the Aboriginees along the lower Maumee River, and there can be no doubt that stockades were employed for the protection of their goods and peltries from the beginning of the 18th century or before."

Captain Grant, in command of British Naval operations on Lake Erie, on returning from the Miami River in September, 1782, "finding the provisions at the mercy of the weather and the Indians, he (Grant) built a rough block-house for its lodgement which may be defended by ten men against one hundred." We have nothing definite as to the location of this block-house. If on the site of Fort Industry, it may have been destroyed by Wayne's Volunteers who immediately after the Battle of Fallen Timbers pursued the Indians as far as Swan Creek where they "destroyed and burned all the possessions belonging to the Canadians and savages." (See Boyer's Journal of Wayne's Campaign).

CONCLUSIONS

1. During the French occupation of the Maumee Valley from 1680 to 1763 and of the English occupation from 1763 to 1796, trading posts or supply stations were maintained on the north bank of Swan Creek near its mouth, it being a convenient place

for receiving supplies and for distributing them among the numerous Indian tribes in the valley.

2. These trading posts or supply stations were substantial log structures for housing stores of all kinds and for protecting them from Indian depredations and may have been and probably were stockaded.

3. They were never garrisoned by regular troops and therefore never bore the name of "Fort."

4. Fort Industry was not built by General Anthony Wayne prior to the evacuation of Fort Miami in July, 1796, and its occupancy by General Hamtramck, nor was there need for him to build it thereafter with Miami in his possession only eight miles away.

5. It did not exist as a recognized and occupied permanent army post during any portion of the Wayne Campaign nor in December, 1801; nor January, 1804; nor October, 1804; nor in February, 1805; nor during the War of 1812; and in January, 1813, it was occupied by the Indians who were driven out by United States troops.

6. It did exist as a temporary outpost station in June, 1803; and in April, 1804 and in July, 1805; also, in September, 1805.

7. It was probably established and occasionally occupied as an outpost of Detroit, the nearest and most important regularly garrisoned army post, or it may have been an outpost of Fort Wayne on the upper Maumee. It was occupied temporarily from time to time as conditions required the presence at this point of United States soldiers. The most important event occurring at Fort Industry was the Indian Treaty in July, 1805.

8. On the site of Fort Industry was probably a trading post or Indian supply station established by the French about 1670 (Bliven) abandoned by the English in 1796 and later repaired or rebuilt by United States troops and first occupied by them in the spring of 1803 and thereafter as required until 1808 or possibly until the War of 1812 when it fell into the hands of the British and later the Indians, which latter were driven out by United States troops under General Wilkinson, in January, 1813.

9. We have no later information of a definite character concerning its history, so must assume it was allowed to gradually decay and finally made way for the Fort Industry block of 1842-3.

W. J. SHERMAN.

Toledo, Ohio, October 25, 1928.

CHAPTER LXVI

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL TOLEDO

By Frank S. Ellsworth
Publicity and Foreign Trade Secretary the
Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

REVIEW OF EARLY AND PRESENT INDUSTRIES—MERCANTILE INTERESTS PAST AND PRESENT—TOLEDO CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

Because of its original isolation and the necessities of the people living here, Toledo became an important industrial center at a very early date. Although strategically located, at the junction of land and water trails, the new community on the Maumee was so far from sources of supply and so difficult to reach that it was cheaper in the long run to bring in necessary equipment either by water or by wagon, and manufacture on the spot what was needed by the settlers. Of course the first houses and other buildings were of logs and the most urgent demand was for lumber. The result was that a rude dam was thrown across Swan Creek near the present crossing of Detroit Avenue and a waterpower sawmill went into operation early in 1831. It was owned by Ezra Goodale and Oliver Stevens, who operated under the firm name of Goodale & Stevens. This was the first industry in Toledo.

The first use of steam power in Toledo, as far as known, was in 1834, when Edward Bissell began to operate a sawmill by steam power near the foot of what is now Elm Street.

The community was growing and felt the need of other materials. Bricks and fabricated iron were needed, and being of great weight the cost of transportation over long distances was prohibitive. The settlers were compelled by the conditions of living to manufacture on the spot, and in 1834 Samuel McDowell opened an iron foundry and Shaw & Babcock began to manufacture bricks. As the ore used was what is known as "bog iron," found only in masses in isolated places and is low in percentage of metallic iron, the output was on what would today be considered an exceedingly small scale. With as good clay at hand as is found anywhere, the Shaw & Babcock product had a high repu-

tation and some of the bricks, although nearly a century old, are still in use.

The Maumee Valley and adjacent territory was being settled very rapidly. Trails were opened and quickly developed into highways. This caused a demand for wheeled vehicles and J. W. Mount, originally a blacksmith and wagon-maker, in 1837, was building carriages. The same year Clark & Lagraen began to make hats. At first, of course, there were no chairs in the community and sections of logs were used in the house to sit on. About 1838 William R. Hoyt began to manufacture chairs.

These were among the early industries of the community and the beginnings were very small, but the struggle for existence developed initiative, resourcefulness, courage, determination and thrift. No better training could have been provided, and the men behind the industries seem almost to have been selected as the founders of a great industrial center.

These men were endowed with the constructive imagination and the faith in their community and its possibilities, that were destined to have a profound effect upon the winning of northwestern Ohio from the wilderness and upon the future of the state and nation.

These characteristics were shown—and looking backward we can see the very great importance of the event—when certain Toledoans, inspired by confidence in the future of their community, planned the railroad that was to be built from Toledo northwesterly into the wilderness. It was the first railroad west of the Alleghenies. It was known as the Erie & Kalamazoo and was opened for operation in 1836 between Toledo and Adrian, Mich. The development of this line caused a demand for railroad cars, and the building of these, using parts made at points farther east, was one of the early industries of Toledo.

In 1850, fifteen years after the city was incorporated, there were thirty-eight industrial plants in Toledo. The aggregate capital of the concerns operating them was $98,200, an average of a little less than $2,600 per plant. These plants gave employment to 263 persons whose wages for the year amounted to $70,808. This was an average of a little more than $269 per person per year, and it gives us not only some idea of the smallness, from the modern angle, of these plants, but also of the low earning power of the employes. The products in 1850 of these plants was $304,525, an average of a little more than $8,013 per plant. These products were strictly for local consumption and probably the

TOLEDO IN 1866 FROM THE EAST SIDE

Over the roof of the large mill in the foreground and to the right of its smoke stack may be seen the towers of the Island House, hotel and passenger station of the Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads—afterwards The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and now The New York Central Railroad.

greater percentage found an ultimate consumer within a distance of fifty miles of the point where manufactured.

Agriculture played a considerable part in the development of industries in Toledo in the early days. Flour mills were erected and steadily grew in number and capacity until Toledo became one of the great milling centers of the United States. This development was materially affected by the growth of the northwest. Flour was in great demand by the settlers and as the country grew the milling centers moved westward with the tide of immigration, but it was not until the rise of the great mills at St. Paul and Minneapolis that Toledo's prestige declined as the source of supply for the settlers in the west. Meanwhile, a market for Toledo flour had been developed in the east, in Canada and in foreign countries and these lanes of distribution were followed until comparatively recent years.

Other products of the farm were also used in manufacture in Toledo and at one time this city was an important distilling center. About 1850 it was one of the three leading American centers in the manufacture of whiskey.

A large quantity of tobacco, both smoking and chewing, but principally the latter, was made here and the fame of Toledo's tobacco products was carried around the world by sailors in American ships, and became so fixed that inquiries from foreign dealers, especially at isolated points in Africa, Asia and the East Indies, are occasionally received. Dairy products were also important and had a comparatively wide domestic distribution.

Naturally the activity in many of the industries that have been mentioned caused a demand for the forest products with the result that Toledo was noted from an early date for its woodworking establishments. Here were made vast quantities of boxes, crates, tobacco pails, butter tubs and barrels and casks of all kinds. The needs of the people resulted in the manufacture of furniture on a comparatively large scale.

The demand for timber was incessant and resulted in the erection and operation of great sawmills at Toledo. Lumber was needed for many purposes, especially the building of houses and factories and was more generally used than brick, because, of course, it was less expensive.

Toledo was not only at one edge of the great oak forests of Northwestern Ohio, but was within easy access to much of the white pine country of Michigan. The Maumee Valley drained a great forest area and with Toledo at the mouth of the river, on

navigable waters, vast quantities of oak and other hardwoods were floated down the Maumee to the great mills that lined the river banks at Toledo, while the white pine logs from Michigan were usually rafted down the Detroit River and towed across the lake to the Toledo mills.

Although almost a thousand miles from the Atlantic, Toledo had an important part not only in the history of the American merchant marine but also that of England in the two decades immediately preceding the American Civil war. The fast-sailing, square-rigged American clippers, to withstand the fury of the terrific storms encountered on the world's seas must necessarily be built of the toughest timber, and oak, experience taught, was the most serviceable. It is interesting to know that most of the oak used in British merchantmen and American clippers that were launched between 1840 and 1860, and in other American ships launched during the Civil war, came mainly from Northwestern Ohio forests and was shaped in Toledo mills. From here it was sent to the seaboard either by way of the St. Lawrence River through Canada or the Erie Canal through New York state. With the great increase in steam navigation and the disappearance of the oak forests, this industry had begun to decline before the Civil war opened and so far as large operations were concerned, ended practically with the war.

Until the opening of the Civil war, manufacturing in Toledo had been on a comparatively small scale in most lines. But the demand for material with which to carry on the war and to support the civil population increased to such an extent that industry in Toledo was greatly stimulated throughout the war period and the effects of this were permanently felt. At no time since has it been correct to say that Toledo was other than an industrial city, steadily growing in importance. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, in Toledo was on a larger scale during the Civil war than ever before. This was due to demands from two directions—for materials used more or less directly in prosecuting the war and for implements and tools used in developing the West.

The industrial character of Toledo underwent a complete change during the five years that ended with 1865, and her commodities were more widely used. No more were they of a strictly local character and used within a few miles of the foundry or factory where they were produced. They were distributed throughout the country and were known for their quality and

excellence. The growth of industry in Toledo following the Civil war was steady. Devoid of spectacular elements it rested upon a sound foundation. Expansion, in a conservative way, to cope with competition from other centers and to supply a constantly increasing call, was easy.

The industrial current ran smoothly for ten years, scarcely ruffled by the financial panics that left their scars upon less favored communities. In 1875 the manufacture of the Milburn wagon was begun in Toledo. From the rapidly expanding West as well as from nearer home came the demand for better wagons, sturdy farm vehicles that could be used on rough roads or in rough country where there were no roads, and the Milburn wagon, which became famous not only in America but in foreign lands, found a ready market. It was the farmer's friend not only in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, but in the states and territories beyond the Mississippi and Missouri, and often, when he was moving from point to point on the prairies, the Milburn wagon, made in Toledo, was for months at a time the settler's home.

A few years later came the discovery of natural gas on a commercial scale in Northwestern Ohio, an event that was almost as important to the section affected as was the finding of gold in California. It meant cheap fuel on a large scale for manufacturing purposes. In 1888 Edward Drummond Libbey, head of a prosperous New England company, was attracted and after an intensive investigation moved his business to Toledo and organized the Libbey Glass Company. Under Mr. Libbey's direction plate glass of the highest grade was produced here. Also the cut glass product of the company became famous in art circles throughout the world. It was Libbey cut glass, made in Toledo, which caused the remark, never successfully challenged, that in ornamentation and crystalline quality American cut glass has never been equalled.

Mr. Libbey was foremost in what is probably considered Toledo's most active nineteenth century industrial development. His ability and vision resulted in making Toledo, as it was and remains, the world's center in the glass industry. Here not only is the great and growing plant of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company,—which has subsidiary companies in a half-dozen foreign countries and is steadily enlarging its Toledo plant—and the plant of the Libbey Glass Manufacturing Company, makers of tableware and blown glass, but at Rossford, adjoining Toledo, is the great Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, makers of plate and flat glass.

TOLEDO IN 1876 FROM EAST SIDE

One of the associates of Mr. Libbey was the late Michael J. Owens, a glass-maker and inventor. He believed certain forms of blown glass, especially bottles and other containers, could be made by machinery. He proceeded through many years of effort, crowned by the highest success, to prove the soundness of his ideas, and the Owens bottle machine, manufactured by the Kent-Owens Machine Company, of Toledo, is the result. The Owens Bottle Company, a natural development within the glass industry in Toledo, is today one of the world's largest manufacturers of glass bottles and containers.

Oil was produced on a commercial scale in Ohio more than forty years ago, and in 1889 the first refinery in Toledo began the manufacture of kerosene. The following year two other refineries were erected here, and since that time Toledo has been growing in importance as a producer of refined oils, including kerosene and gasoline, and their by-products. The investment in refineries in Toledo runs into many millions of dollars. It is constantly being increased and includes the plants of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the Paragon Refining Company, the Sun Oil Company, the Craig Oil Company and the Hickok Producing Company. Much of the oil refined here comes by pipe-line from Oklahoma and other points in the mid-continent field.

Meanwhile, during the early years and growth of the glass-making the oil refining business, an invention had been patented that was destined to have an important part in the development of industrial Toledo—the bicycle. The "ordinary," with a high wheel in front and a small one as trailer, was made here, but it was not until the "safety," of about the same style as is now used, was developed that Toledo attained widest fame as a bicycle producing center. One of the most famous of these was the Gendron, and from small beginnings the Gendron Wheel Company became not only a world-famous company because of its bicycles, but also because of its children's vehicles. These are of all sorts, all sizes and all grades and are sold in every world market where vehicles for children are sold. The American National Company was also a manufacturer of bicycles and also entered the children's vehicle field. It was a local and direct competitor of the Gendron Wheel Company, and in 1927 a controlling interest in the Gendron Wheel Company was bought by the American National Company.

The development of the bicycle and the rapidity with which the "safety" came into general use throughout the world, acted like a draught of old wine in stimulating inventors in their ef-

forts to produce a horseless vehicle for general use. The result was that during the closing decade of the nineteenth century, beginning in 1892, the automobile—known in those days as the "horseless carriage"—became commercially practicable, although production of the new vehicle on a large scale was delayed by efforts at improvement until after the turn of the century.

One of the first concerns in the business—and for a considerable time it was one of the leaders in the industry—was the Pope Motor Car Co., of Toledo. The control of this company was purchased by the Willys-Overland Company, headed by John N. Willys, in 1909, and during the intervening years the latter has risen to a commanding position, with its cars in constant operation in every country in which the automobile is used. In the early days of the automotive industry most of the manufacturers had been interested in the bicycle industry, and John N. Willys, the master-mind in the Willys-Overland Company was no exception.

Born in central New York, he was originally a bicycle repairman and then became a manufacturer. He quickly saw the possibilities in the automotive field and had the vision and courage to enter it, despite discouragement and derision of friends who believed the automobile could never be more than a toy. The result is the largest single industry in Toledo today, and one upon which many smaller local concerns are largely dependent for the distribution of their product. In other words, the manufacture of automobile accessories is almost as important in Toledo as the manufacture of the automobile itself. This means that these accessories are used not only in the Willys-Overland cars, but in practically every other car, including several that are manufactured in foreign countries.

The production of automobiles on an organized basis and commercial scale was necessarily attended by the manufacture of various accessories. Of these, the spark plug is among the most necessary. The story of the development of the Champion Spark Plug Company is one of the romances of industry, turning upon the occurance in nature of the mineral sillimanite in commercial quantities. Research had shown that sillimanite was the only mineral which contained in proper proportions the chemical elements required in the production of Champion spark plugs. Geologists, mineralogists and others had been employed by the company to practically comb the earth in their effort to find a suitable deposit of this mineral, but without success. After several years'

work and the expenditure of large sums of money, it was decided that if there was such a deposit anywhere it would be found in the Inyo Mountains, California.

Scientists in the employ of the company had been over the Inyo range almost rod by rod and the summer's work was practically ended, although two or three men had been left in the field to continue their work for a few days. One night the chief of the party spread his blanket on pine needles under a tree and laid down to rest. A rock annoyed him. Reaching under his blanket he drew it out and then slept through the night. He looked at the boulder the following morning. It was pure sillimanite. But whence came it? Examination showed that it could not have come from the base of the cliff, which rose almost at the edge of the camp. The rock was freshly broken and did not come by accident to the place where it was found. It must have fallen from somewhere up the cliff. Close study of the mountain was followed by the discovery of the desired deposit 2,000 feet above the camp.

The result has been the opening and development of the only sillimanite mine on earth, and it is operated as a part of the activities of the Champion Spark Plug Company. The material is shipped east for treatment and as the train-loads of the mineral travel eastward they are likely to pass train-loads of completed Champion spark plugs going west to supply the market along the Pacific coast and beyond.

The Champion Spark Plug Company now has a production approaching 50,000,000 spark plugs per year. Holding the record for excellence they are used in two-thirds of the automobiles and airplanes all over the world, and their manufacture has made the Champion Spark Plug, under the leadership of Robert A., and Frank D. Stranahan, brothers, one of the outstanding industries of Toledo.

Another company of remarkable growth and having an international field of distribution, is the Electric Auto-Lite Company, of which Clement O. Miniger is president. The company manufactures automobile ignition, starting and lighting systems and batteries. Originally it was very small but under skilled and able leadership it has become the principal industry in its field in the world, and through various mergers has absorbed more than a score of other concerns, and is the second largest industry in Toledo.

The demand for other accessories, including what are grouped as automobile hardware, or more properly, automobile body parts,

resulted in the formation and growth of another large enterprise, The Dura Company, whose products are widely used not only in the United States and Canada, but in many foreign countries. A newcomer in Toledo, but one of the oldest and largest concerns in the automotive supply business, is the Spicer Manufacturing Company, with plants in various cities and a large new plant in Toledo that is intended as the source of supply for manufacturers and others in the middle west.

The Toledo Machine & Tool Company, manufacturers of presses for shaping metals, and of other machine tools, has a unique position among Toledo manufacturers in that one of its principal products, presses, finds a market only in countries in which machine manufacture has reached a high development. In such countries, including Australia, Toledo presses are in demand.

Amazing as the expansion of the automobile field has been, there are many other important industries in Toledo. About forty years ago a Toledo physician with an inventive turn of mind found, in administering sprays, that there was no instrument that would deliver the spray exactly where it was wanted especially in the throat and nasal cases. He knew what he wanted and proceeded to make it, and thus Dr. Allen DeVilbiss became the inventor of the medical atomizer which bears his name and upon which the business of The DeVilbiss Company is based.

The late Thomas A. DeVilbiss, son of Dr. Allen DeVilbiss, joined his father in the early days of the industry, under a partnership agreement and later in the corporation that was formed. The perfumizer was a logical development from the medical atomizer, and the invention of other spraying apparatus followed. In more recent years this development has found expression in the paint spraying equipment which the company manufactures. This equipment is used very largely in the automotive industry and in all trades in which painting is required by other than the dipping system. In the manufacture of perfumizers at the DeVilbiss plant, art and industry are most closely allied in that no trouble or expense is spared in decorating the perfume container or in preparing the metal parts for use. The DeVilbiss paint spraying apparatus is widely distributed in the domestic market and is being sold in increasing quantities abroad.

In 1898 the making of scales, mostly for use in retail stores, was begun by what is today the Toledo Scale Company. The company has been progressive from its inception and Toledo scales, made for almost every conceivable purpose, are known through-

out the world. These will weigh anything from the most minute quantity to the largest that can be handled. Other scales manufactured by the company will measure by weight the thickness of a film that is laid on a fabric, the fabric moving across the scales during the process, and others are used in industrial processes that are quite as interesting and in great number.

Another Toledo company that has had a notable growth is The Air-Way Electrical Appliance Corporation, in the manufacturing of a sanitary system that has a nationwide distribution. In the few years the company has been in operation several plant expansions have been necessary.

Other articles manufactured in Toledo on a large scale are industrial chemicals, varnishes and paints, dental supplies, tents and awnings, bags, barrels, brushes of all kinds, aluminum castings, steel safes, metal chairs, air compressors, fireless and electric cookers agricultural implements, piston rings, insecticides, metal dies, electrical apparatus, equipment and supplies, engines, elevators, furnace and foundry equipment, feeds, flour, fertilizers, fire clay products, ship fixtures, ships and boats, flooring, floor surfacing machines, fountain pens, mechanical pencils, gloves, hammocks, cloth hats and caps, heaters and heat treatment apparatus, laundry machinery, oil well supplies, special machinery of all kinds, wood-working machinery, washing machines, mirrors, sugar and molasses, oils, ovens, pharmaceutical supplies, metal pipe, saws, drag scrapers, radio supplies, surveying instruments, tanks, machine tools, wheelbarrows and many others. It is evident that Toledo is a city of remarkably diversified industries and in that it is true to the history and tradition of the community.

From small beginnings based upon the necessities of an isolated frontier community has grown an industrial city of more than 330,000 people in 1929, containing over 800 industrial plants employing in 1928 about 80,000 workers and having a payroll of over $60,000,000, according to the United States census, whose products, distributed to every part of the world, have a value annually in excess of $370,000,000.

EARLY MERCANTILE INTERESTS

Continuing the comprehensive story of Commercial and Industrial Toledo, as told by Mr. Ellsworth, the first merchants of the northwest and the Maumee and Sandusky valleys, were Indian traders, who exchanged attractive articles and trinkets, much of little use, for the annual Indian catch of furs and peltries.

The first stock of goods intended for the white settlers' trade brought to Toledo or Port Lawrence, was in 1823, when John Baldwin and Cyrus Fisher opened a store in the noted old warehouse built for the projectors of the new town at the mouth of Swan Creek in 1817. Later Fisher sold his interests to Baldwin who with his brother Marquis Baldwin, carried on the business until 1833. The interesting story of Toledo's early merchants is told by Richard Mott, W. J. Daniels and others, in the chapter on Toledo Reminiscences. A. K. Gibson & Company evidently established the first exclusive grocery in now Toledo, "on the wharf next to A. Palmer & Company." About this time (1835) Sinclair & Wilkinson had a merchant tailoring establishment over the store of Collins Brothers, Tremainesville. In 1837, E. Jacobs, a merchant tailor, was located on Summit Street in "Lower Town" and Snell & Cornell on St. Clair Street, "Upper Town." The first appearance of ready-made clothing here was about 1838, when T. Lyons & Company opened a store of that character on Monroe Street and V. H. Ketcham in the "Lower Town." In 1838 Erastus Roys & Company opened an exclusive book and stationary store and kept a "complete supply of quills and ink," an early innovation. Among the list of early "general merchants" following closely, were: E. B. Brown & Company, John M. Boalt, Bissell & Gardner, H. A. Carpenter, Brownlee, Pendleton & Company, Carlos Colton, Henry Eagle, Curtis, Watkins & Company, Field & King, Granger Brothers, Alonzo Goddard, Edward Haskell & Company, Ludlow, Babcock & Brownlee, B. F. Hollister, George McKay & Company, Mitchell & King, Mott & Comstock, Palmer & Bush, B. P. Peckham & Company, Smith, Bronson & Company, Thomas & Schwartz and Stalham Wing.

While throughout the country districts until the present day there are found the general stores which carry their stocks of dry goods and groceries, and perhaps clothing, boots and shoes and even patent medicines and hardware, it was about 1850 to 1855 that exclusive dry goods, clothing, drug, grocery, hardware and other stores of special lines began to appear in Toledo. Then much later was inaugurated the "Department Store," which was in fact the old general store idea, systematized, upon a scale never dreamed of in the early years.

THE NEW MERCANTILE ERA

The career of Frederick Eaton who laid the foundation of the present great department establishment, the Lion Dry Goods

Company, need not be repeated. Mr. Eaton was the pioneer of the new era of dry goods merchandising in Toledo. George M. Fisher of St. Louis in 1885, acquired a controlling interest in the fast expanding business and the firm became Fisher, Eaton & Company. Gaining entire control of the business in 1890, Mr. Fisher organized The Lion Dry Goods Company, with a capital stock of $250,000. At the present writing, while the establishment extends from Summit to St. Clair streets, with frontage also on Adams, greater floor space and finer quarters are in preparation. At this time, John W. Lewis, Jr., who has displayed wonderful ability in large affairs, is president of the company; A. J. Pete, vice president and general manager; G. B. Steitz, secretary and treasurer; D. Beaman, superintendent. The establishment is one of the units of the Mercantile Stores, Inc.

One of the best known merchants of Toledo, is Julius G. Lamson. It was in 1885, that he with his brother John D. R. Lamson, now deceased, opened up a modest dry goods business at 319 Summit Street. The enterprise prospered and in 1887 the store space was enlarged. In 1889, the brothers purchased the mercantile stock and store lease of the S. H. Frank Company, 333-335 Summit Street. The building was remodeled to give three floors and basement. In 1890 a third brother C. E. B. Lamson became a partner. In 1893, still further quarters were added towards Adams Street, and in 1898, this addition was razed and a new five story building erected; then in 1902 the two story structure, 341-343 was torn down and another five story adjoining the north rooms was built. In March, 1910, the women's wear stock of the J. C. Evans Company, located in the Clinton-Close Building was purchased, extending the Lamson Stores to the corner of Summit and Adams streets. February 1, 1905, the business was incorporated as The Lamson Brothers Company, capital stock $400,000, with Julius G. Lamson, president; John D. R. Lamson, vice president; C. E. B. Lamson, secretary and treasurer. Later the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000. With the death of John D. R. Lamson, and the retirement of C. E. B. Lamson from the organization, Sidney D. Vinnedge, son-in-law of Julius G. Lamson became one of the active heads of the company. It was then that the concern took one of the most important moves of its long and prosperous career. It was no less than the announcement of the purchase of a large section of the block fronting on Jefferson Street between Huron and Erie for the purpose of erecting thereon one of the most modern store buildings in the west.

THE LA SALLE & KOCH COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT STORE, ADAMS AND HURON STREETS, TOLEDO

THE LAMSON BROTHERS COMPANY, JEFFERSON AVENUE, HURON AND ERIE STREETS, TOLEDO

Carrying out their purpose, the company opened for business in the fine new structure shown elsewhere, November 14, 1928, with entrances on Jefferson, Huron and Erie streets. The 1929 officers of the company are: Julius G. Lamson, president; Sidney D. Vinnedge, vice president; second vice president, William E. Buckingham; secretary and treasurer, Robert J. Lamson.

It is a well known fact that the retail dry goods concerns of Toledo rank with the best among the cities of the middle west. One of the institutions which has brought Toledo that reputation is The Lasalle & Koch Company, whose great department store occupies an eleven story building which takes up a full quarter block and situated on Adams and Huron streets. The founders of the business were the veteran tradesmen Jacob Lasalle and Joseph Eppstein, in 1865, who were soon joined by Joseph Koch. Later an organization was formed with a capital of $150,000, which included Sol Lasalle and John J. May, and which took up quarters at the corner of Summit and Adams streets. The company was incorporated in 1898, and when expanding business required larger floor space the building now occupied by the Toledo-Edison Company, Superior and Jefferson streets, was taken over. Upon the death of Joseph Koch in 1904, he was succeeded by his son Alfred who became secretary of the company. Meeting the demands of the Northwestern Ohio increasing trade, additions were made on both Jefferson and Superior streets; but faith in growing Toledo and environs brought about the erection of the fine building they now occupy as above stated. About this time the capital stock of the enterprise was increased to $600,000. The new structure was first eight stories and basement, but under the direction of Alfred Koch and his able corps of assistants, more floor space was yet required for the business and three stories were added as shown in the accompanying engraving. The present officers of the concern are: president, Alfred B. Koch; vice president, Lewis Eppstein; secretary and treasurer, Sigmond Sanger.

One of the early mercantile establishments was that of J. L. Hudson at the northwest corner of Summit and Adams streets, started about 1880. In the spring of 1909, the store was destroyed by fire and James Thompson becoming associated with Mr. Hudson, a fine six story concrete building with basement was constructed on the old site and the reorganization was known as The Thompson-Hudson Company. Upon the death of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Thompson became president and general manager. In 1923 Mr. J. A. Rainie and Mr. S. C. Barbour, well known mer-

cantile men, became associated with Mr. Thompson and the firm became The Thompson-Rainie-Barbour Company. On the retirement of Mr. Thompson from the business in August, 1925, the name was again changed to The Raine-Barbour Company; then in June, 1928, the business was purchased by The Kobacker Stores, Inc., Mr. Barbour continuing as manager.

The Tiedtke Company's Department Store, located at Summit, Adams and Water streets, is one of the largest concerns of its character in the country. The founders were Charles and Ernest Tiedtke, who in 1893 opened up a modest stock of goods at Summit and Monroe streets designed to supply hotels and restaurants as well as family trade. Success attended their project and they took larger rooms at 140-142 Summit Street, where they remained until 1902, when they removed to the present location fronting Summit Street through to Water Street near Adams. More space was used from time to time and departments added. One of their sources of income was from supplying the marine trade and boats entering Toledo harbor. As a general department store carrying a wide range of goods the concern was incorporated in 1905 as The Tiedtke Brothers Company, capital stock $500,000, with Charles A. Tiedtke, president and Ernest Tiedtke, secretary and treasurer. With six stories and a Summit Street frontage the record of the enterprise has been most marked. On May 26, 1926, the business was purchased by the Kobacker Stores, Inc. This concern has eight other department stores in its system, located in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and New York, of which Tiedtke's is the largest unit. Their total buying resources are over $200,000,000. J. M. Kobacker is president of the company which does an annual business approximating $25,000,000 and which has no connection with other Kobacker Toledo stores.

A most reliable mercantile firm which was well known in Toledo for many years, was Neuhausel Brothers. Martin and Nicholas Neuhausel opened a dry goods store on Summit Street, August 15, 1866. Their business prospering they added more space and two other brothers, George C. and John F. Neuhausel, entered the firm. In 1895 the store rooms were destroyed by fire and immediately thereafter a new five story building was erected on the old site—429-431-433 Summit Street. Upon the death of the different brothers, the business management was taken over by the younger members of the family, Albert Neuhausel becoming general manager, Charles Neuhausel buyer and Fred and

Lawrence Neuhausel department managers. A prosperous business was experienced but it was finally decided to close out the stock which resulted in one of the best and most favorably known concerns of Toledo leaving the trade.

One of the prominent men in the retail mercantile trade of Toledo, whose life was cut short by his untimely death in 1922 in an automobile accident while returning to Toledo from looking after his Detroit interests, was W. L. Milner, who headed a company organized in 1894. The stock of R. L. McElroy & Company was purchased and business opened at 209-211 Summit Street. With expanding trade the Coghlin Building, southwest corner of Jefferson and Summit streets, was occupied and in 1901 the concern was incorporated as The W. L. Milner Company, capital stock $750,000. Additions were made to the store quarters and business was at its peak when the fatality referred to occured. Later the business was closed out by the trustees of the Milner estate. Mr. Milner was active in Toledo civic affairs and especially in the preparation of the "Milner Street Railway Ordinance" which finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway situation between the street railway interests and the city.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE

The beginning and early days of Berdan & Company, wholesale grocers, established in 1836, has already been related, in telling of the lives of Peter F. Berdan, V. H. Ketcham and the Secors. With the infusion of younger blood into the institution, the advent of Marshall Shippey into the firm, together with S. C. Walbridge and Sinclair Berdan, the business grew and prospered with the increase of Northwestern Ohio population. An important move was made which laid the foundation of the present Toledo wholesale grocery district. Out on Washington Street and Huron was the old Washington market. Blacksmith shops, old tumbledown shacks and dump grounds lined the way. It was in this section on Washington Street between Superior and Huron that ground was purchased and in 1902 the finest wholesale grocery house then on the lakes was built and occupied. Shipping facilities were arranged for, and on newly laid tracks by the old Clover Leaf, freight cars were loaded and unloaded at the firm's door. The concern was incorporated as Berdan & Company with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The officers of the company in 1929 were: Marshall Shippey, president, S. C. Walbridge, vice president and treasurer, and Sinclair Berdan, secretary. Mr.

Shippey has been at the head of the institution since 1897, and their Chef brand of goods are nationally known. In the same district now are the wholesale grocery establishments of The R. A. Bartley Company, the Harnit & Hewitt Company, the Overmyer Company, and J. H. Fielbach & Company.

The R. A. Bartley Company, the second wholesale grocery firm to locate in this district, occupied their fine new building, Washington and Ontario, in 1914. Mr. Bartley, after being a clerk in a retail grocery for some years, began business for himself in 1872 with Enos Couisno. He entered the wholesale field alone in 1887, in the Messenger Building, Summit and Cherry streets. October 26, 1908, the building and stock of goods were destroyed by fire, but undaunted, on January 1, 1909, he opened business again at the southeast corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets, in the building vacated by the Bostwick-Braun Company (hardware) when they occupied their new building at Summit and Monroe. In 1921 The R. A. Bartley Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and the following officers: president, R. A. Bartley; vice presidents, John Bartley, Norman H. Meyer and Mrs. R. A. Bartley; secretary, C. W. Peckinpaugh; treasurer, Mary L. Voss. After the death of Mr. Bartley March 8, 1927, the business continuing the same policy was reorganized with the following successful management: president, Charles W. Peckinpaugh; vice president and treasurer, John Bartley; vice president, N. H. Meyer; secretary, E. Kerbey; president of board of directors, Col. Charles E. Bartley.

The germ of the Overmyer Company was the old wholesale house of Wood & Aklin who began business in 1890. After several changes in the firm The Paddock-Overmyer Company was incorporated in 1896 with a capital stock of $100,000. Soon after this the company located at 210-212 Superior Street, where it remained until 1903, when larger quarters were taken up at 20-22-24 Huron Street. On the withdrawal of J. H. Paddock from the firm in 1910, the name was changed to The Overmyer Company and the capital increased to $125,000. In 1911, the present fine building, South Ontario Street, was occupied and the capital increased to $500,000. Needing larger stock space, the building was enlarged in 1917, the officers of the company being A. E. Overmyer, president J. A. Murphy, vice president; R. F. Commerow, secretary; H. M. Overmyer, treasurer.

It was in July, 1924, that the wholesale grocery house of Har-

nit & Hewitt occupied their fine new building on Washington Street in the celebrated wholesale district. Besides supplying the grocery trade, they specialize in the distribution of many leading brands of cigars. It was in 1899, that Church & McConnell, two men long on the road, started in the business for themselves, occupying one of the old wholesale quarters, where the Richardson Building now stands, Jefferson and St. Clair. The Harnit & Hewitt Company with a capital stock of $200,000 took over the business in 1922, George S. Harnit being president of the new company, Henry W. Hewitt, vice president, William A. Hein, secretary and treasurer. It was from here that this prosperous concern moved to their present quarters.

The prosperous wholesale grocery house of Fielbach & Company was first started by the firm of J. H. Fielbach & Company in 1884 as a commission house, but the business gradually developed into the grocery trade. The Fielbach Company was incorporated January 1, 1899, with capital stock of $200,000. This was increased to $300,000 and the growing concern in August, 1909, took possession of the six-story building at 25-27-29 Superior Street.

COFFEE ROASTING. TEA AND SPICES

Toledo is one of the great American coffee roasting, spice grinding, tea importing centers. Her products of this character are sold and distributed throughout every state in the Union. Some thirty to thirty-five million pounds of coffee are roasted here annually, three to four million pounds of spices ground and distributed, and eight to ten million pounds of tea packed and shipped. The Woolson Spice Company alone has an annual capacity of twenty million pounds of coffee, three million pounds of spice and one million pounds of tea. The Woolson Spice Company was incorporated July 22, 1882, by Alvin M. Woolson, Pliny Watson, George Emerson, James Secor, John Berdan, John B. Ketcham, Samuel Stettiner, Samuel B. Wood and Philip S. Willis. The ownership changed hands January 1, 1898, when it was taken over by The American Sugar Refining Company of New York, and continued as the property of that organization until June, 1908. On the last named date, the business was purchased by Herman Sielken of New York and a number of his associates and thus continued until October 1, 1918, when the company became the property of a group of Toledo men including R. A. and F. D. Stra-

nahan, J. W. Koehrman, Marion Miller and W. A. Brigham. The present officers of the company (1929) are: J. W. Koehrman, president and general manager; F. D. Stranahan, vice president; C. N. Bevan, secretary and treasurer. The present directors are: F. D. Stranahan, R. A. Stranahan, J. W. Koehrman, W. A. Brigham, W. W. Hoffman, F. H. Biggs, Marion M. Miller. The company moved into its present plant November, 1911. The property comprises some two acres of ground with railroad sidings in both front and rear.

Another large importing and wholesale establishment is The Blodgett-Beckley Company, located in a fine reinforced concrete building at Spielbusch Avenue and Smith Street, equipped with the latest machinery for coffee roasting and tea handling and where they manufacture their own cartons and shipping cases. Their brands of goods are widely known for stability and quality. The company originated in 1892, when John M. Bour opened up a small coffee roasting business on Summit Street. His trade expanding, he took larger quarters on Monroe Street and began handling teas of which he became a most expert judge. The next move was into still larger floor space at 113 to 117 Ontario Street. It was in 1904 that a site was purchased on Spielbusch Avenue at Smith Street, the present fine location, the firm then being the J. M. Bour Company. In 1910 Mr. Albro Blodgett assumed control of the business, when Mr. Bour retired from the presidency. Later the concern was reincorporated as The Blodgett-Beckley Company, capital stock $300,000, the present officers being: Albro Blodgett, president; S. W. Beckley, vice president; H. P. Blodgett, secretary and treasurer. Their "Royal Garden" and "San Marto" coffees and "Royal Garden" teas are famed throughout the country.

The Gasser Coffee Company was incorporated in October, 1905, authorized capital $100,000, and began business in the former J. M. Bour Company quarters, 113-117 Ontario Street. The original officers were: M. H. Gasser, president; Charles A. Peckham, vice president; Henry W. Basey, secretary-treasurer. Later the capital stock was increased to $200,000 and Wells B. Miller became the secretary-treasurer. When the business was reorganized as The Karavan Coffee Company, E. C. Brucker became president and general manager; C. G. Schon, vice president; H. C. Gill, secretary; E. F. Brucker, treasurer. The concern now occupies its own quarters in the 1700 block on lower Summit Street.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, ETC.

The wholesale dry goods firm of Baumgardner & Company which occupies the six story building southwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and St. Clair Street, is one of the oldest existing business firms in Toledo. It was in 1866 that Leander S. Baumgardner came to Toledo from Wooster, Ohio and opened a stock of men's furnishings and notions at 76 Summit Street. He soon embarked also in the jobbing trade and in 1881, took a location in the famous Hall block, Jefferson Avenue and St. Clair, site of the present Richardson Building. When the Hall block was burned in 1882, Mr. Baumgardner resumed business at the corner of Summit Street and Jackson Avenue. In 1888, his nephew Edson W. Baumgardner was admitted as a partner and the firm became L. S. Baumgardner & Company at which time a stock of general dry goods was added for the wholesale trade. In 1899, the business was established in the present large quarters. It was on January 1, 1910, that a reorganization was effected and the firm name became Baumgardner & Company, the personnel of which was Edson W. and James F. Baumgardner, brothers; Frank L. and Ned L. Baumgardner, sons of Edson W.; J. H. Hildebrand and Anthony W. Lewis. On the withdrawal of Mr. Hildebrand and Mr. Lewis, their places were taken by James B. and Carlton M. Baumgardner. By the death of Ned L. Baumgardner the asscciates met with a great loss. In 1929, the firm was made up of James F., Frank L., Edson L., Carlton L. and James B. Baumgardner. An accession to the business in 1927, was the taking over of the wholesale dry goods business of The Miller & Hadley Company located at Summit and Perry streets, organized in 1906 with Hardy Miller, president and treasurer; Charles C. Gleckler, vice president; E. J. Biggs, secretary.

Leander S. Baumgardner, one of Toledo's best remembered citizens was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 10, 1832, and died March 3, 1909, in Florida, where he was accustomed to spend his winters. At the age of ten years Leander was bound out to a farmer with the agreement that he should be permitted to attend school three months each winter. His master failed to keep his part of the contract, but the ambitious youth by studying nights and when opportunity offered, obtained sufficient education to teach school before he arrived at his majority. In 1854 with his brothers J. H. and T. P. Baumgardner, a store was opened at Wooster under the firm name of J. H. Baumgardner & Company. An innovation was the establishment of a newspaper by the broth-

(Courtesy of J. W. Oswald.)

HALL BLOCK, CORNER ST. CLAIR AND JEFFERSON STREETS

Destroyed by fire, 1882. Site of present Richardson Building. The spire beyond was on the First Congregational Church which is the site now occupied by the Temple Theatre. Next is the old Boody House.

ers, chiefly as an advertising medium for their business. Severing his connection with the firm, Leander arrived in Toledo as stated, in 1866. Always at the front in any enterprise beneficial to Toledo, Mr. Baumgardner was the first president of the old Tri-State Fair Association, one of the organizers of the Merchants & Manufacturers Exchange, president of the Continental Bank & Trust Company, a director of the Northern National Bank, and was interested in many other business and benevolent institutions. His wife was Miss Matilda E. Miller, daughter of David Miller of Akron.

A prominent early firm was that of Luce, Chapin & Blass—Charles L. Luce, Frederick C. Chapin, James Blass, who opened a dry goods store at 176 Summit Street. Later they engaged in the wholesale trade at 32-34 Summit. On the removal of the business to 132-134 Summit Street in 1874, Mr. Luce became sole proprietor and carried on the enterprise until his death on September 15, 1886. The C. L. Luce Company was then organized and finally the stock was disposed of to various retailers.

At the foot of Monroe Street and at the mouth of Swan Creek, upon one of the noted historical situations in Toledo, stands the great Bostwick-Braun Company's wholesale and retail hardware building. It is the site of the celebrated "warehouse," Toledo's first business and social center, and within a stone's throw of where stood old Fort Industry. It is within swivel shot of where the British naval commander Commodore Grant anchored his fleet when he blockaded the Maumee on the occasion of the threatened American invasion of Detroit. On this ground the red man built his camp fires, planned his scalping raids and held his revelries of dancing and feasting. The founders of The Bostwick-Braun Company were William Roff and Charles B. Roff, natives of New Jersey. Invading the west they located in Toledo in 1855, on their return from trying their fortunes at Racine, Wisconsin, and opened a small hardware stock. In 1862 Oscar A. Bostwick became a clerk in the store and in 1865 took a partnership. In 1868 William Roff sold his interest to Carl F. and George A. Braun and in 1873 Mr. Bostwick purchased the holdings of Charles B. Roff. The business was incorporated as The Bostwick-Braun Company, with a capital stock of $150,000, the location being at the southeast corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets. Not long after the incorporation Mr. Bostwick retired, new interests took hold and Henry L. Thompson and William W. Knight became active in the management. In 1907 the company purchased the site

of their present building, extending from Summit Street to the Maumee River and from Monroe to Perry streets, which they occupied in 1908. The capital stock of the company was increased to $3,000,000 and their trade extends into several states. The officers of the company are (1929): president, Henry L. Thompson; vice president, W. W. Knight; general manager, I. R. Pancake; treasurer, H. M. Kelsey.

After a prosperous career, The Stollberg Hardware & Paint Company, on July 1, 1926, took up its location at 220-222-224 Monroe Street. The president of the organization is John Stollberg; vice president, E. E. Teegardin; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Stollberg. The business was established in 1880, and from a modest beginning the wholesale trade expanded and in 1890 the concern was incorporated as The Stollberg Hardware Company. On January 1, 1913, it was incorporated as the Stollberg Hardware & Paint Company, capital stock $125,000, the business then being located at 416-420 Huron Street, from which place the company moved to its present enlarged quarters.

It was about 1905, that H. H. Standart, who had been formerly identified with the Bostwick-Braun Company, interested the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis in establishing a business in Toledo. The Standart-Simmons Hardware Company was incorporated and opened up in a new building they erected in the wholesale district on South Erie Street. The business is now conducted as the Simmons Hardware Company, and their trade extends, besides through Ohio, to the states of Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

There are many other companies in this line worthy of mention but organized at a later date, and it is rather the policy of this work to mention such concerns as have historical significance.

Shoes.—On St. Clair Street, between Monroe and Jefferson, near where they have done business for three-quarters of a century, is located the wholesale shoe house of R. H. Lane & Company, the oldest concern in its line in Toledo. When the business was established in 1854 it was known as W. W. Griffith & Company, the personnel of the firm being W. W. Griffith and John and Robert Cummings. Later, Mr. Griffith sold his interests to his partners who continued the business until 1885 when R. H. Lane & Company took over the establishment, since which time their trade has extended over a large portion of the states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.

When William H. Simmons came to Toledo in 1865, he formed

a partnership in the leather trade with Orlando C. Smith, the firm name being Smith & Simmons. Their first location was in a little room on Summit Street. In 1879 George H. Peabody, of Boston, Massachusetts, became a partner and the business was enlarged to include the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes. Gradually the trade was extended from Lake Superior to the Ohio River and as far west as Missouri. In 1890 the Simmons Boot and Shoe Company was incorporated. In 1906 William H. Simmons retired and was succeeded by his son, Francis W. Simmons.

In 1855, W. B. Messenger and Gen. John W. Fuller established a wholesale shoe business under the firm name of W. B. Messenger & Company. Some two years later General Fuller disposed of his interests but remained with the firm as manager. In the fall of 1867 Messenger failed and the stock was purchased by General Fuller and T. W. Childs. The firm of Fuller & Childs was succeeded in 1872 by Fuller, Childs & Company, Dr. S. S. Stambaugh then becoming a partner. Between 1872 and 1889 a number of changes took place in the membership of the firm. Then the business was incorporated under the name of the Western Shoe Company. Their location in 1929 was at 122-124 St. Clair Street. On June 3, 1902, the Ainsworth Shoe Company was incorporated with an authorized capital of $100,000, to engage in the business of selling boots, shoes and rubbers at wholesale. The company was then located at 209-211 St. Clair Street, but in 1929 its place of business was at 122-124 Huron Street.

Wholesale Drugs.—The Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Company, located at 332-334 Summit Street and 329-341 Water Street, is the oldest wholesale drug concern in this territory. The business was established at 167 Summit Street in 1877, as W. J. Walding & Company, the company being John S. Kinnan and H. E. Marvin. A year later the firm name was changed to Walding, Kinnan & Marvin and continued as such until 1894, when the business was incorporated as The Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Company, capital stock, $100,000. The present large quarters were built in 1896. All of the older men in the firm have passed on, the last being R. H. Bradley. The house is affiliated with the Kiefer-Stewart Company, Indianapolis. The present organization is made up as follows: president, George B. Parke; F. W. C. Diebel, vice president and sales manager; A. R. Waite, treasurer and general manager; F. M. Allebach, secretary. These officers with G. Barret Moxley, E. L. Mayer, J. G. Keller, E. P. Austin, and F. E. Rudd make up the directorate.

LOOKING TOWARDS SUMMIT STREET FROM THE SOUTH BANK OF SWAN CREEK, ABOUT 1866

WHILE THIS VIEW IS ON SWAN CREEK, IT VERY MUCH RESEMBLES A VIEW ON THE OLD CANAL WHEN SCHOONERS LOADED AND UNLOADED ON THE DOCKS NEAR THE PRESENT TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Rupp & Bowman Company, incorporated in January, 1909, with a capital stock of $80,000, is located at 319 Superior Street. They handle pharmaceutical supplies, surgical and nurses' supplies, hospital and physicians' supplies, etc., and consequently are closely allied with the wholesale drug trade. Mr. J. W. Rupp is president, Dr. H. S. Hayford, vice president, and Waldo M. Bowman, secretary and treasurer. Their business standing is of the highest rating.

Miscellaneous.—One of Toledo's old and reliable business concerns is the Weed-Colburn Company, wholesalers of hats, Mr. A. T. Colburn being the surviving member of the original firm and who arrived in Toledo in September, 1866. Their place of business is at 231 Superior Street.

In 1854, George Wilson began the manufacture of wooden boxes or packing cases in a small shop near the intersection of Erie and Monroe streets. This business was incorporated in 1900 as the George Wilson & Sons Company.

In Toledo's earliest days it was believed that iron deposits existed up Swan Creek and the Geauga Furnace Company constructed a lock in the dam of Goodale & Stevens' sawmill for the passage of boats loaded with iron ore, to be brought to Toledo for smelting and manufacture. Investigation proved that the ore did not exist in quantity sufficient to pay for working and the first attempt at iron manufacture in Toledo was not a success. In the early days it was a common experience to find accretions of iron in bogs and low ground. These were generally in small, and more or less flat pieces, weighing two to ten pounds, and usually of a spongy appearance, occasioned by the presence of holes or channels, like those of a sponge. In later years the city became an important point in the iron industry, both in smelting and casting.

In 1866, the firm of Cooke, Kniesser & Groff established a foundry on South Huron Street. About a year later Mr. Cooke was succeeded by Nathaniel Haughton, and the firm became Haughton, Kniesser & Groff. A little later Mr. Haughton purchased Mr. Groff's interest, and in 1890 he purchased the interest of Mr. Kniesser. The plant then took the name of the N. Haughton Foundry and Machine Company, with H. B. Haughton, son of Nathaniel, as a partner. During the next five years attention was given to the manufacture of elevators, and in 1897 the business was incorporated as the Haughton Elevator & Machine Company, with attendant prosperity. Besides doing general foundry,

forge and machine work, the company makes passenger and freight elevators, to be operated by electric, hydraulic or hand power, and carries a full line of repairs for such machines.

The Smith Bridge Company was incorporated in 1867 by R. W. Smith for the manufacture of wooden bridges, under patents which he held. The business was carried on successfully for several years, the bridge timbers being framed in Toledo and shipped to their destination. When steel supplanted wood as a bridge-building material, about 1890, the Smith Company changed its name to the Toledo Bridge Company and began the manufacture of steel bridges. The factory was then located on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, near the river. In 1901 new buildings were erected at East Broadway and the Lake Shore (now New York Central) Railroad and equipped with modern bridge-building machinery. The factory then became the Toledo plant of the American Bridge Company.

The Toledo-Massillon Bridge Company has a factory at the intersection of Dorr Street and the Lake Shore Railroad. In December, 1911, the business was incorporated under the name of the Toledo Bridge and Crane Company, with a capital stock of $400,000. This concern manufactures bridges and bridge materials, which are shipped to all parts of the country. It also makes electric traveling cranes and coal and ore handling machinery.

The beginning of the Auburndale Community was the Milburn Wagon Company. In the fifties of the nineteenth century, John Milburn began making wagons on a small scale at Mishawaka, Indiana, as the Mishawaka Wagon Company. In 1858 George Milburn obtained control of the business and changed the name to the Milburn Wagon Company. During the Civil war the company built a large number of wagons for the United States Government. In 1873, the business having outgrown the little town of Mishawaka, men of Toledo raised $300,000 to induce Mr. Milburn to remove to that city. Thirty-two acres of ground on Monroe Street, near the Detroit branch of the Lake Shore (New York Central) Railroad were purchased, buildings were erected and the factory began operations in the spring of 1875. This was the first really big factory in Toledo. Around it grew up the suburb of Auburndale, now a part ot the city.

It was in 1850 that Minot I. Wilcox and his brother-in-law, S. S. Read, came to Toledo from Black Rock, New York. After engaging in several lines of trade, including milling, in 1854 they

bought Brown's vessel supply store on Water Street. This partnership of Read & Wilcox was dissolved in 1860 when the firm of Wilcox Brothers took over the business, the new partner being Leonard Wilcox. After several changes of business title, in March, 1886, The M. I. Wilcox Company, located at 210-216 Water Street, was incorporated for the purpose of supplying lake vessels with canvas, tar ropes, etc. In recent years it has become also extensively interested in the manufacture of mill and railroad supplies, tents and awnings.

The National Supply Company.—There are hundreds of other business organizations in the various lines of sufficient importance to deserve recognition here, but there is a limitation even in as comprehensive a work as this story of the Maumee Country, Toledo and the Sandusky Region. Mr. Ellsworth in his article pays tribute to many of Toledo's leading business men and institutions the detailed narratives of which would indeed tell the magic of dollars in the hands of the giant magicians of finance. One of these great Toledo industries is The National Supply Company.

At a gathering of the families of the officials and employes held not long before this history was written, Frank Collins, executive vice president, delivered an address reviewing the history of the great enterprise. As. Mr. Collins said, "the company story is a romance—a commercial romance." As it so strikingly illustrates the growth and development of Toledo, and so intimately concerns some of the early captains of industry of this section, the address is given practically in full.

"Fellow Employees of the National Supply Company, and more important, Wives, Sweethearts, and children:

"I have been asked to talk to you this evening for a few moments on the history of this great company of which each and everyone here is a part. This company's story is a romance, a commercial romance. I regret very much that the older members were never persuaded to put on paper the early history of this company. The last of the incorporators of the old concern, Mr. Hardee, who died two years ago, (1924) we importuned time and again to do this but he always put us off for one reason or another till 'twas too late. After a great deal of search and with the assistance of other executives, I have been able to collect the following data tho' some of the dates may not be accurate to the month or year:

"This company is about fifty-four (54) years old. During

the spring of 1870, Daniel C. Shaw came to Toledo from Chicago and organized a branch of the John Davis Company of Chicago; this Toledo branch being in the form of a copartnership with Mr. Davis, and it bore the name of Davis & Shaw. This business consisted of a small repair shop doing general machine work, and selling steam and gas fitting, and was located at the corner of St. Clair and Washington streets. About a year later, during 1871, Cornelius Kendall joined Mr. Shaw by purchasing the interest of Mr. Davis and the firm or partnership then became Shaw & Kendall.

"About 1873 a young man in the local purchasing department of the Wabash Railway named William Hardee left the employ of the railroad and joined forces with Messrs. Shaw and Kendall and the firm name then became Shaw, Kendall & Company. By this time the business had been amplified, a full line of steam goods and general mill supplies and some machinery had been added, particularly such machinery as related to the stave business; which at this time, due to the timber in Northwestern Ohio was one of the principal industries in this locality. Toledo also supported two very large sawmills where timber from Michigan was cut and marketed and Shaw, Kendall & Company derived a very nice business from these sawmills.

"In the meantime, a concern immediately next door known as Wolcott, Rowe & Company had come into being, starting first with a brass foundry and brass shop, and manufacturing in a small way, brass valves and steam goods, such as gauge cocks and other engine trimmings. They also took on a line of pipe and fittings and became more or less competitive to Shaw, Kendall & Company, and one day Mr. Hardee, inasmuch as both concerns were struggling for existence, conceived the idea of merging them. This was about 1874, and the wall between the two concerns was knocked out and Mr. Wolcott came into the company and Mr. Rowe sold his interest.

"We now have a partnership consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Kendall, Hardee and Wolcott. This business continued to prosper and had a steady and consistent growth, becoming one of the largest contracting steam fitting concerns in the middle west, installing heating and power plants all over the United States. In addition to this the mill supply business continued to grow and the concern added a line of plumbing supplies gradually becoming more of a jobbing house and discontinuing, to a large extent, its retail business.

"About September, 1880, a nephew of Mr. Hardee's came to work for the company, Mr. James H. Barr, our present president. Thus you will see that Mr. Barr has been in the service of the company approximately forty-four years. In 1887, March 15, a cousin of mine brought in a youngster sixteen years old, who was your humble servant, and he got me a job. They didn't give anyone a position in those days, just a plain job, salary $25.00 a month. The next year I was paid $33.00 a month as 'twas the custom then to make annual raises and a $100.00 raise was considered exceedingly generous.

"I want to go back now to 1886 and take up another thread of the story. During this year W. C. Hillman who had had considerable experience in the oil well supply business in Pennsylvania came to Findlay, Ohio, which was then the scene of a good deal of activity in the oil industry in Northwestern Ohio, and formed a partnership with one E. V. Weisbrod. Mr. Hillman had $1,000 which he put into this business with perhaps a like amount furnished by Mr. Weisbrod, and they started a general supply store, handling hardware and other items incidental to the needs of the oil producer. The business of Messrs. Hillman and Weisbrod was successful but the partners disagreed as to methods and policy, so in 1887, about April or May, Mr. Hillman disposed of his interest to Mr. Weisbrod getting back his $1,000.

"Mr. Hillman had, as a near neighbor, and a warm friend, a man by the name of Opp. Mr. Opp was a state employee, something in the nature of an inspector of work shops, and in the course of his employment he got to see the small shop of the then Shaw, Kendall & Company. Shaw, Kendall & Company had at that time, 1887, what is now known as our Toledo store, but at that time the large building in the rear of our premises which is six stories high, had not been erected. The building at that time was 90 feet front on St. Clair Street and 60 feet deep except the north 25 feet which ran through to the alley being 120 feet deep. The whole building was only three stories high with a basement. This twenty-five foot part that was 120 feet deep housed in the basement a pipe shop where we had a few pipe machines and cut and fitted pipe ready for installation on steam work. On the first floor we had a machine shop, on the second floor a brass finishing shop, and on the third floor a brass foundry.

"In addition to this on Superior Street between Washington and Lafayette we had a foundry, a one-story building 50 x 100 feet. This was known as the Union Foundry Company and was

in charge of Frank Ensign who later organized the Ensign Foundry Company which is now in operation as a near neighbor to our Auburndale plant. Mr. Opp, in the course of his duties, became very well acquainted with the members of Shaw, Kendall & Company and suggested to Mr. Hillman the advisability of meeting these men, knowing that Mr. Hillman wanted to continue in the oil well supply business, and knowing that Shaw, Kendall & Company had some of the necessary facilities required for such a venture.

"Therefore, about July 1887, Mr. Hillman came to Toledo by appointment which was arranged by Mr. Opp and was introduced to Shaw, Kendall & Company. The four gentlemen, members of the firm heretofore mentioned, repaired to the old Burnett House with Mr. Hillman for luncheon. The Burnett House was located at the corner of Perry and Summit streets, which corner is now occupied by a billboard, and at that time was a first class commercial hotel and was considered locally about as the Waldorf Hotel is today. The luncheon and conference consumed about two hours and when they came back to the office they had agreed to organize the Buckeye Oil Well Supply Company as a branch of the business to deal in oil well supplies and it was decided to start the first oil field store at Cygnet, Ohio. Shakespeare said, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune," and the year 1887 brought our flood tide, not because I then came to the company, but due to this luncheon and the advent of Mr. W. C. Hillman.

"Mr. Hillman moved his family to Toledo and during the month of August or September of 1887 he and I got out the first order of fittings and incidental supplies which probably constituted fifteen or twenty barrels of material and shipped the same to Cygnet. Much of that material never went to the Cygnet store, but was disposed of at the freight house.

"Shortly after this, due to similarity of names, the Buckeye Oil Well Supply Company was changed to the Buckeye Supply Company, the words "Oil Well" being dropped at the request of one of our competitors. Mr. Hillman found when he got his store going that it was a pretty busy and a large undertaking for one man and he was unable, he found, to tend store and get out into the field and solicit the trade as he felt he properly should. He therefore cast about for a good clerk and in discussing his troubles with Johnny Black, an old oil man, Johnny suggested that a youngster by the name of Mascho would make him a good helper,

so at Mr. Hillman's suggestion, Mr. Black communicated with Mr. Mascho and Mr. Hillman hired him. Mr. Mascho's job at that time was to sweep out the store and do other things necessary to keep it clean, hustle pipe, fill orders and unload incoming material.

"Inasmuch as Mr. Hillman had to divide his time between Toledo, his home, and Cygnet where most of his time had to be spent, he established living quarters over the store and one of his daughters provided the necessary meals for him and Mr. Mascho; in other words, kept house for them. I am telling you these intimate things so that you will get an idea of some of the vicissitudes and hard work that the projectors of this great company and their families faced and had to cope with, working nights, Sundays, and Holidays, and losing all track of time and the calendar.

"The business expanded by leaps and bounds and although the company borrowed all the money it could, it was always short of cash and a thousand dollars in those days looked to those men just as a million would to us today. As a consequence Mr. Mascho was forgotten in the shuffle. He had always been thrifty, had a small bank account of his own, and it ran along something in excess of a year before he had any settlement of any kind either as to what his salary was to be or when he would get it.

"Mr. Hillman said to him one day, 'Charlie, you have not had any money yet, have you? Just how long have you been working for us?' 'About fourteen months,' said Mr. Mascho, 'and I have drawn from the cash drawer about $50 or $60 with which I purchased some jean trousers, a hickory shirt, and other items that I had to have. You know I had a little money when I came to work for you.' So Mr. Hillman said, 'Well, Charlie, I think we ought to have a settlement and you had better come to Toledo with me and we will arrange it with Mr. Wolcott.'

"Mr. Mascho came to Toledo and inasmuch as the company was sorely in need of funds, due to its large business and limited capital, he accepted the company's note for $1,400 bearing interest at 6 per cent and running for six months. Now, boys, how many of you would like to take service with a company on that basis today? These are some of the lights of human interest that occurred in the early history of this company.

"Due to expansion we now began to outgrow our quarters at St. Clair and Washington streets. The southwest corner of our lot, a space 65 x 60 was occupied by one story sheds and in one

of these sheds we had a forge shop which consisted of two hand fires, two anvils, some blacksmith tools, and a small steam hammer. This was in charge of Jacob Zwiker, father of Fred Zwiker, who is in charge of our forge shop at Auburndale plant today. We were welding stems, making boxes and pins, repairing jars, and other cable tools at the Toledo shop and found our quarters, due to our rapid growth, entirely inadequate.

"About 1890 we purchased a building at the corner of Albion and Bishop streets, which was about 40 feet wide and 140 feet long that had been built for the Fontaine Crossing & Signal Company which was of short life and when it passed out of existence we were able to acquire its property at a very low price. Into this building we moved our shop equipment from St. Clair Street and at the rear constructed another building into which we moved our foundry from Superior Street. This gave us very much larger quarters at St. Clair Street for our rapidly growing jobbing business; and, of course much better facilities for our machine work in the new plant at Auburndale. That plant has grown from this small building, 40 x 140 feet, so that it now covers thirteen and one-half acres, which property has been acquired from time to time and new and modern buildings have been erected thereon.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY—THE OUTGROWTH OF MERGERS

"In 1893 there was a concern started in Pittsburgh by some officials of The National Tube Company, Messrs. Crosbie, Bishop and Converse, and some of their associates including Henry M. Wilson and Charles Pratt of Bayne, Wilson & Pratt. This concern distributed oil well supplies and tubular goods through some stores that they established in West Virginia and Pennsylvania and due to the wonderful and successful growth of the Buckeye Supply Company in the west, they suffered very seriously by comparison therewith. The National Tube Company officials who were interested in that concern, knowing the personnel of the Buckeye Supply Company, which latter concern distributed National Tube Company's product in the west, and inasmuch as the Buckeye Supply Company was contemplating putting stores into Pennsylvania, already having stores extending through Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, suggested a merger which was ultimately arranged.

"This merger contemplated The National Supply Company of Pennsylvania, The Buckeye Supply Company, and Shaw, Kendall

& Company. It then became necessary to select a name for this new merger, and inasmuch as the combined efforts of the three companies were so wide in their scope that it really was a national industry, it was decided to take the name of the Eastern Company; therefore, in 1896, The National Supply Company was incorporated for $1,000,000; and that, friends, was a heap of money in those days. Mr. J. L. Wolcott was elected the first president of The National Supply Company in 1896 and Mr. Barr, who had shown great prowess in the company's affairs, became its secretary and purchasing agent. Hr. Hardee became its treasurer. Mr. Wolcott remained president until his death, which occurred in December, 1900, something less than four years and was succeeded by Henry M. Wilson of Pittsburgh, who had been one of the company's vice presidents. Mr. Wilson served as president until his death, which occurred in 1905, and was succeeded by Mr. William Hardee.

"In the meantime the Toledo store had developed a very large jobbing business in the plumbing and heating supply line, and as a consequence, the heating business that was being carried on, that is, the installation of heating and power plants, became highly competitive with the company's own customers; and therefore, it was decided that The National Supply Company should discontinue that line of endeavor; so, at the same time that The National Supply Company was incorporated, a new concern with headquarters at Toledo, known as The Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company, was incorporated, and the heating department was sold to that Company; Messrs. Shaw and Kendall becoming actively interested in the Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company and Messrs. Wolcott, Hardee and Hillman taking charge of The National Supply Company.

"During its first year it was decided to purchase the Union Supply Co., which was a small concern with three or four stores adjacent to Toledo, in what was known as the Wood County field, and which was in charge of Mr. G. F. Mahan. This company's stores and assets were purchased, but the best thing we acquired at that time was a man who is now one of our vice presidents, G. F. Mahan, and who, as we extended our business into the Midcontinent field, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, etc., became the company's representative in full charge of its activities in that territory.

"In 1908, we acquired two more men who are now in the executive famliy; Mr. J. M. Wilson, a son of Henry M. Wilson, who

first studied law and was admitted to the bar and later went into the banking business before taking employment with this company; also Mr. Charles R. Clapp, who studied law and was admitted to the bar, and became associated with our attorney. In 1908 Mr. Clapp took the position of treasurer and Mr. Wilson took charge of our tubular department.

"In 1917, Mr. Hardee decided that he had served his time and resigned the presidency and took the chairmanship of the board of directors, Mr. J. H. Barr being elected president, which office he still holds (when this was written).

"In September, 1919, due to the large demand for cable tools in Texas and the Mid-continent field and the inadequate supply from the manufacturers, we built a plant at Fort Worth, Texas, which was incorporated under the name of The Fort Worth Drilling Tool Company, and which employed at that time about 100 men. In 1920, due to the death of its Manager, Edward Doble, the controlling stockholders of the Union Tool Company of California became desirous of disposing of their interests in that concern and at a conference held in New York City in July of that year, an arrangement was made whereby The National Supply Company purchased all of the stock of the Union Tool Company. The Union Tool Company had a very large plant at Torrance, a suburb of Los Angeles, California, employing about twelve hundred men, a number of field shops through the state of California, a plant employing about two hundred and fifty men at Carnegie, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a third plant at West Chicago, Illinois, employing about one hundred and fifty men.

"To show you the growth that this company has had and which is attributable, to such a large extent to the thrift, foresight, hard work, and suffering on the part of its early executives, I will give you a few figures: When I first went to work for the company in 1887, Dun and Bradstreet gave Shaw, Kendall & Company a rating of $50,000 to $75,000 with fair credit; today, The National Supply Company has the highest financial rating that is extended to any business organization by any credit rating agency in the United States. It has a capital and surplus of $32,-000,000. All of that has been acquired, step by step, by perseverance and the hardest kind of work.

"These five original incorporators of the old Buckeye Supply Company, Messrs. Shaw, Kendall, Hillman, Wolcott and Hardee have passed on to their reward and they took with them none of the wealth that they created; they have left it to us; we are now

the stewards of its welfare, and every man on the payroll of The National Supply Company must assume his fair share of the burden and carry on the company's activities. I don't believe we can do better than those who have preceded us but it is my sincere hope that we may do as well.

"The National Supply Company today has the following subsidiaries:

The California National Supply Company, doing business largely in the state of California. The Illinois National Supply Company with stores in Illinois and Kentucky. The National Supply Company of Ohio with its Auburndale plant and stores throughout the oil fields of Ohio. The National Supply Company of Pennsylvania, covering the oil fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The National Supply Company of Texas with stores throughout the states of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The National Supply Company-Midwest which covers Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Montana. The National Supply Company, Limited, which looks after the Canadian trade with a store at Tilbury, Canada. The National Supply Corporation, with its principal offices in New York City and London, England, that cares for our export trade. The National Supply Company of Mexico with a large store and warehouse at Tampico, Mexico. The Union Tool Company, which I have mentioned heretofore, with its three large plants and seven field shops. The Fort Worth Drilling Tool Company, Fort Worth, Texas. The Dayton Pipe Coupling Company of Dayton, Ohio, which I neglected to mention previously and which we acquired in 1919 which manufactures principally couplings for plain end line pipe and all other items in the way of fittings, saddles, etc., necessary in the way of pipe line equipment.

"These various subsidiaries of ours have 96 branch stores throughout the United States and with our six manufacturing plants, heretofore mentioned, we are easily the largest manufacturers and distributors of material required for the production, refining, and transportation of crude oil and the production and transportation of natural gas in the world.

"The company's present executive family (when this was written, 1926—Editor) is composed of men who have been long in its service: Mr. Barr, our president, forty-four years; Mr. Geismar, our assistant general manager, twenty-three years; the speaker, thirty-seven years; Mr. Mascho, thirty-six years; Mr. Mahan, twenty-eight years; Messrs. Clapp and Wilson, sixteen

years; and so on down through the organization you will find any number of men who have been in the service from twenty to forty-five years; so I feel the Company is in the hands of those who have had wide experience and many of them have shown exceptional capability.

"There are three things that I want to call to your attention that are so essential to the continued welfare of this organization. In the first place we must have satisfied employees and I want you to know that from the president down we all feel that we are employees. We have no bosses, we have executives who due to long service and ability have been taken into the executive family, but they are just as much on the job as any man in the company's employ. Every man has his shoulder to the wheel and perhaps the executives are putting in more overtime than some of the rest of us.

"Secondly—we must have satisfied stockholders. They are our real employers and to them we must render satisfactory and successful service. Thirdly—and perhaps more important than all, we must satisfy the general public, our customers. I can't impress on you men in the shop how necessary it is to keep that in mind every day of your lives. Our material goes to the most inaccessible places, some of it being drawn through muck and mire for twenty-five and thirty miles and if an article gets to the well and fails, The National Supply Company suffers, and that suffering comes back indirectly to the man who causes it. There is nothing that contributes so much to the welfare or detriment of this company as careful or careless workmanship. Careful workmanship means good product and good product means satisfied customers.

"The human body can well be compared to a savings bank which must have a surplus of health stored against the drain that you put upon it by any unusual exertion. The human mind is also a savings bank in which is stored by the recipient, both good and evil deeds. We cannot be drawing continually on our account in the bank unless we make corresponding deposits and in order to be happy it is necessary that we each and every one, create in the minds of our fellowmen a surplus due to good deeds. I therefore, suggest when you go home tonight that you resolve to start a bank account; on one side enter those things that you do for yourself; and, on the other side, those things that you do for others; and see if possible that from now on the latter account has the largest surplus.

"You will find, as you go on, that you don't receive your pay from the fellow you help. I know this, for I have been assisted myself and the ones who have helped me were always in such a position that I could not repay them. It is necessary, therefore, to discharge that obligation that you help some one else who needs it, rather than to try to reward those that may have assisted you, as they as a rule do not need it; and gradually you will find that you will have created about yourself a wonderful spirit of fellowship and good feeling on the part of your associates and you will get your reward with interest and from the most unexpected sources.

"Now I want to say a few words to the wives. How often we hear, whenever there is a scandal or even a murder, that common remark "There must be a woman in the case." Let me say right here that there is a woman in every case and particularly in the good cases. Show me the man without a good wife, or sweetheart, or a dear old mother to work for and I will show you a fellow who doesn't amount to very much. You have to have a woman somewhere in the background to work for and by the same token that woman has got to be right. No man can do a good day's work who leaves the house in the morning in a bad frame of mind; therefore, I want to charge you women to see that the man or boy when he goes to work is smiling and when he comes home at night that he finds you smiling."

The general office building at the Auburndale plant was occupied in 1923, and in 1929, the officers were as follows: J. H. Barr, New York, chairman of the board; John M. Wilson, Pittsburgh, president; Frank Collins, Toledo, vice president; J. A. Geismar, Toledo, vice president and general manager; E. H. Green, New York, vice president; Chas. R. Clapp, Toledo, secretary; Chas. A. Meyer, Toledo, treasurer and assistant secretary; J. P. Mullen, Toledo, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; and W. P. Bateman, Toledo, comptroller.

Besides the main office of The National Supply Company at Toledo, the other principal offices are: The National Supply Corporation, New York; The National Supply Corporation, London, England; The National Supply Company, of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.; The National Supply Company-Midwest, Tulsa, Okla.; The National Supply Co.-Midwest, Independence, Kan.; The National Supply Company-Midwest, Casper, Wyo.; The National Supply Company of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas; The National Supply Company of California, Los Angeles, Cal.; The Na-

tional Supply Company of Mexico, Tampico, Mexico; The National Supply Construction Corporation, Toledo, Ohio. The factories are: The National Supply Company, Toledo, Ohio; The National Supply Company of California, Torrance, Calif.; The National Supply Company of Pennsylvania, Carnegie, Pa.; The Illinois National Supply Company, West Chicago, Ill.; The Dayton Pipe Coupling Company, Dayton, Ohio; Superior Engine Company, Springfield, Ohio; The Otto Engine Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

All through these volumes will also be found vitally entwined in the later progress of Toledo, the names of such men as Clement O. Munger, John N. Willys, S. O. Richardson, the Fords of the Ford Plate Glass Company, Robert A. and Frank D. Stranahan, Fred J. and Harold C. Reynolds, Henry L. Thompson, W. W. Knight, George M. Jones, Julius G. Lamson, Alfred Koch, Marshal Sheppey, Grove Patterson, Adam W. Kuhlman, Sam Davis, Irving E. Macomber, and scores of others. No city of the country has a people more liberal and philanthropic in the support of institutions of public welfare and merit, projected for the betterment of the conditions of the masses and the elevation of citizenship.

JOHN N. WILLYS AND THE WILLYS-OVERLAND

In a June, 1929 issue of the *Toledo Sunday Times*, under the heading, "The Writing on the Wall," appeared an article written by Dan Palmer, one of Toledo's able newspaper men. The subject matter is the story of the rise and progress of Theodore F. MacManus in the advertising field, and his vision of the automobile industry. Mr. Palmer refers to MacManus' book "Men, Money and Motors," a romance in business, and follows with this reference to one of Toledo's great industrial characters:

John North Willys was owner of a sporting goods store in Elmira, N. Y., and was on a business trip to Cleveland in 1900 when he saw his first automobile. His companion was Gus Boyer, sales manager for a bicycle manufacturer Willys was representing. The car they saw was a Winton. Running to the curb Willys hailed the driver, asking him to stop.

"Can't do it," yelled back the stranger. "Might not get her started again."

Looking after the chugging machine, Willys enthused:

"That's the business for me."

"Shucks!" exclaimed Boyer. "Those things haven't a chance with horses and bicycles."

Returning to Elmira, Willys learned that in his absence a doctor had purchased a Pierce Motorette—a small car with a DeDion motor on the rear axle. He investigated and the following day went to Buffalo, met Colonel Charles Clifton, president of the Pierce-Arrow company, and asked for the agency for the car.

"Not right now," returned Clifton. "We are experimenting. We do not know that the car will be a success."

Willys was insistent. Clifton finally capitulated and agreed to sell him the next car manufactured. The first year he had the agency Willys sold two machines; the following year he sold four, and then secured the agency for the Rambler. In 1903 he disposed of twenty automobiles and in 1904 and 1905 increased his sales to a point where he could not get deliveries. In 1906 he entered into an agreement with the Overland Company, then in Indianapolis, to take their entire output in 1907. The output consisted of 47 cars. In the fall of 1907 he increased the order to 500 cars and paid down $10,000 in binding the deal.

On the way back to Elmira he read in a newspaper that the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in New York City, had gone to the wall. This failure contributed in a large way, to starting the "panic of 1907." The entire country was soon involved. Willys nervously awaited developments. They were not long in coming. Word came that the Overland company was in financial difficulties and the day following Thanksgiving, 1907, Willys went to Indianapolis. He arrived on Saturday morning; at the plant he was greeted by the manager:

"I've got some bad news for you, Mr. Willys."

"What is it?"

"We are going into the hands of the receiver Monday morning."

"You are not!"

"Nothing can prevent it. As a matter of record, we paid off our crew today and we haven't enough money in the bank to meet their checks Monday morning."

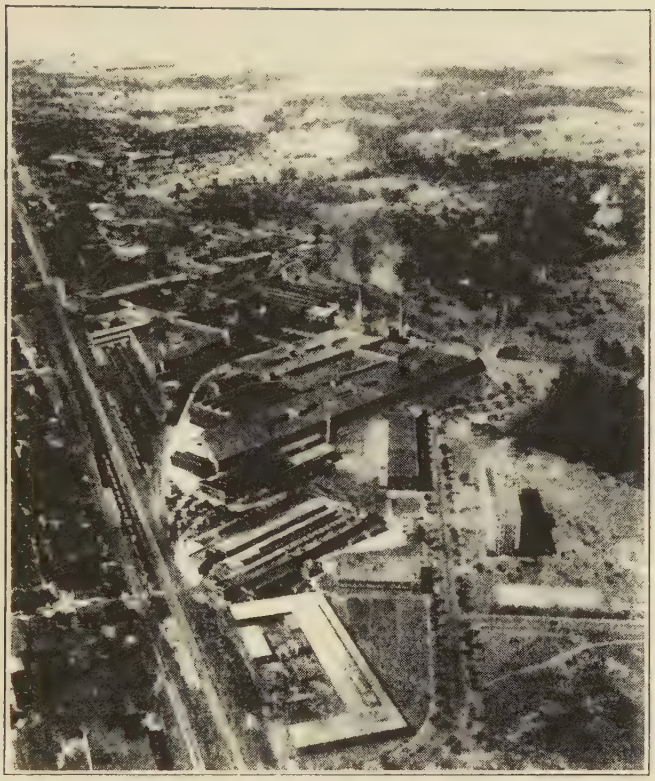
"That's a rotten thing to do," stormed Willys. "You've got to make good on those checks."

"How?"

"How much are you short on the payroll?"

"Three hundred and fifty dollars."

"I'll get it."



AIRPLANE VIEW OF WILLYS-OVERLAND PLANT
Administration Building on the right

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, TOLEDO

Willys went to the Grand Hotel and gave the clerk a check for three hundred and fifty dollars. The clerk refused to cash it. Willys then sought the proprietor and was told that the banks had shut down on cashing "out-of-town" checks, protecting themselves by demanding several days' notice before meeting payment. Willys took the proprietor into his confidence, telling him the money was badly needed to pay the employes of the Overland company. He sold the proprietor the idea of cashing checks for no one until the three hundred and fifty dollars had come into the dining room or across the bar. At midnight, Sunday, the proprietor came to him and informed him the money was ready.

On Monday morning Willys was at the bank when it opened. Plunking down a sackful of money he ordered:

"Deposit this to the credit of the Overland company."

"Who are you?" interrogated the teller.

"My name is Willys. I'm from Elmira, New York. I'm a customer of the Overland Company. They've got ten thousand dollars of my money made as an advance payment for automobiles. I'm here to protect that investment."

The teller refused to accept the deposit. Willys went to the cashier—explained, pleaded, threatened; finally, the cashier acquiesced but advised:

"You're just sending good money after bad, Mr. Willys. The Overland company has been in a bad way financially for some time. It can't pull out."

"It will pull out," pledged Willys, and walked out of the bank leaving the sack of money on the cashier's desk.

Going to the plant, he met officials of the company and talked them into giving him a vote of authority to do what he saw fit in meeting the payroll of the following Saturday. That was the first step—getting the men back to work. For five weeks Willys did little but ride trains and buttonhole everyone he knew. He kept meeting payrolls and kept the plant working. He talked with suppliers and induced them to send materials. He pleaded with friends and succeeded in getting a little money. Not much—but enough to keep the wheels from stopping altogether.

The day came when he received word from Indianapolis that the creditors were refusing to be put off any longer. The company owed $80,000 and an ultimatum had been issued:

"Pay or quit!"

That same day Willys went to E. B. Campbell, a lumberman, of Williamsport, Pa., and succeeded in getting the half promise of

a loan of $15,000. He agreed to repay the loan if the Overland company failed. Then he approached the creditors' committee and made them a proposition to pay ten cents on the dollar, in cash, and the balance in installments. These installments were to go to those insisting upon them; otherwise, their claims were to be counter-balanced with stock in the Overland company.

"Where is the cash?" they asked.

"I have no intention of paying it today," responded Willys. "The meeting is for the purpose of learning your intentions. The cash will be here tomorrow."

Late that afternoon Campbell told Willys he had decided against investing in the Overland company. "I have investigated the company and have reached the conclusion there isn't a chance for it to pull out," he said.

"But I'll personally guarantee the loan," pleaded Willys.

"I don't want you to be in debt to me. It isn't fair to you. Besides, I'm trying to protect you."

"I'm of age," grumbled Willys, and went on pleading.

Campbell finally advanced $7,500. Willys returned to the creditors' meeting the following morning and told them the exact amount of cash he had raised. They wailed and they stormed and they swore. But Willys had his way * * *

In January, 1908, Willys was made president, treasurer, general manager, sales manager and advertising manager of the Overland company * * * The company, in the ensuing eight months manufactured and sold 465 automobiles and made a net profit of $58,000 after having taken care of all its outstanding indebtedness * * * So concludes excerpts from the story of Mr. Palmer.

When the news came of the retirement of Mr. Willys from the control of the Willys-Overland Company in July, 1929, in the issue of *The Toledo Blade* of July 29, over the signature of Paul Block, publisher of that paper, appeared this:

"The acquirement of the control of the Willys-Overland Company by men who, in addition to their local reputation, are admitted leaders in the industrial and financial world, is a matter of the greatest importance to Toledo. As strong as the organization has been, it will be made stronger by the entrance of Mr. C. O. Miniger, Mr. George M. Jones, Mr. Marshall Field and their associates. There is no doubt that under this new direction this successful business will be made more successful than ever before.

"The appointment of Mr. L. A. Miller as president and general manager of the company will not only be exceedingly pleasing to all who know him but will tend to inspire great confidence in the future operations of the plant. Mr. Willys, who retires from the active management, becomes Chairman of the Board and it will be good news to his many friends that he will remain in the company in an advisory capacity. Mr. Willys has been building the business for more than twenty years and properly feels that he has earned the right to take it easy now.

"Whether this new ownership will later mean a consolidation with other concerns in the automobile industry or merely the enlargement of the business as an individual unit, it is a splendid move for Toledo and is bound to contribute tremendously to the industrial advancement and prosperity of the whole city."

Concerning the change in the control of the Willys-Overland, the *Toledo News-Bee* of July 11, 1929, said this:

"Transfer of control of Toledo's largest industry, the Willys-Overland, is slated to take place within the next few weeks. It will mark the passing from the local scene of one of the truly romantic figures of modern business, John N. Willys. It will signalize a continuance, to a large extent, of the interest and able guidance of a group of Toledo capitalists who have written their names large on the pages of present-day commerce.

"Nothing is to be feared from the fact that Chicago capital will also come to the Overland. That is merely new evidence that the soundness of investment in Toledo has become obvious to big business. The interest of C. O. Miniger and George M. Jones in the Overland is no new thing. Both have been directors for a decade.

"It is impossible for Toledoans, to be sure, to regard the transaction with unmixed feelings. The thrilling and colorful career of John N. Willys has been of absorbing interest to his fellow townsmen. They watched his early efforts with sympathy, saw him build up the Overland to a high place in the auto world with pride, and then, after the war days, shared with him the concern and the worry that at times seemed to be leading to nothing but the completest failure.

"The story of Willys' comeback as an auto magnate is one of the most breathless and inspiring annals in the history of American business. His back to the wall, his factory shut down, his creditors closing in on every side, it looked as if nothing but a miracle would save Willys—and Toledo's largest industrial concern.

"Willys then demonstrated his masterly command of strategy, his ability as a supersalesman, his genius for organizing something out of nothing. For many weeks he slept in Pullman cars, touring nearly the entire country in a one-man sales drive that was an Odyssey of big business. He plugged and inspired and labored.

"The fruits of his toil soon became apparent. The Overland came back to a bigger and more solidly-grounded prosperity than ever. Without Toledo backing him, Willys could not have done it. Without the business genius of Willys, Toledo would never have witnessed the miracle.

"Now that Mr. Willys is soon to retire from active leadership in the Willys-Overland concern, Toledo is bound to wish him well. He has won the right to leisure, if he wishes it.

"The concern of our city will henceforth be intimately directed to the new men in control. It is gratifying to see the responsibility for this giant industry resting on the shoulders of men who have been as distinguished for their civic pride and interest as for their own individual business successes. They represent great wealth. They represent also great qualities of citizenship. Toledo will stand behind them in the operation of the Willys-Overland enterprise and will look forward with the heartiest cordiality to its development and prosperity in their hands."

CLEMENT O. MINIGER

On the train passing over the Ohio border line and through many well known towns of southern Michigan were two men from Toledo. One of them seemed especially interested in the panoramic scenes that whirled by. Although one of America's captains of industry now, and on a mission that perhaps involved millions of dollars, for the time being the future was forgotten and he was living in the scenes of his earlier career. He had been a traveling salesman of the old school. While yet a comparatively young man as life is counted and with a great prospect before him, in his still younger years he had known the location of every water tank and curve not only on this road but every railroad in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, covered by the trade of the company he used to represent.

Automobiles had not been thought of then, and if it was winter time the boys of the grip would amble down to the first train out of Toledo, (walk to the station if the snow was too deep for

the street car) huddle up by the coal stove in the day coach and open up their latest line of "have you heard this one"—stories.

It was remarkable the number of towns they made in one day. "Doing" as many places as possible by rail, they would bring the livery stable man into action, or perhaps using the "drive yourself" system, would board an old rattle-trap buggy drawn by an antiquated race horse, record 2:10 in his prime, and make the crossroad stores and isolated hamlets. Lucky were they when the Saturday nights found them home again with "Sally and the Kiddies."

Well, upon the occasion here mentioned, (using fictitious names and places) this now industrial leader, traveling through his former familiar haunts would say: "The next station is Homeville. Engine broke down about a mile ahead and had to walk the rest of the way. Rained like the deuce and it was dark before we got in. But landlord Blank at the little hotel built up a big fire in the great stove and after a good supper (the evening meal was always supper) we all sat around the office and talked until midnight.

"Never'l forget old man Jones I used to sell goods to at the little town out that road. He had a boy who got the western fever. Went out there somewhere and never was heard from.

"And say," as they pulled out of another town, "blamed if that store don't look just like it did thirty years ago. Same sign 'J. Smith & Son, Drugs and Sundries!' Old hotel the same only its front is painted green now instead of red. Saw in the paper the other day that landlord King who kept it for fifty years was dead." And so continued his comments.

Who was this man of reminiscence? Want to know? Why it was Clement O. Miniger, head of The Electric Auto-Lite Company of Toledo, one of America's most prosperous industries. He was telling about the time between 1891 and 1901 he was traveling salesman for the wholesale drug firm of Walding, Kinnan & Marvin. Almost daily in his mail come letters from the old towns he used to make. One wanted to know if he was the same Miniger who used to sell his father drugs. Another asked if Miniger remembered the writer's little daughter Kate. "Married now and has a fine little daughter of her own. Looks just like Kate did when she was a baby." Some missives tell of the good fortune that has come to the writer and his people. Others have sadness in their tone. Comedy; tragedy; failure; success. The way of the world in its daily revolution.

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AIRPLANE VIEW OF DOWNTOWN TOLEDO

Showing Madison and Jefferson Avenues and Monroe Street, left to right

Needless to say that nothing gives "Clem" as they call him, more enjoyment than meeting one of his old customers and recounting incidents of the times when the young salesman walked into the drug store and with a hearty handshake received the order held for him until he came around. And he is the same Clem Miniger now he was then.

When the writer visited the plant in July, 1929, plans were under way for the construction of a new administration building. The office force was busy and "on their toes" every minute. No one looked at the clock or at a wrist watch. It honestly seemed that each employee would have to be aroused to the fact when the day was over. There was bustle and contentment everywhere. Figures and details are unnecessary.

Clement O. Miniger's native state is Pennsylvania. Over at Fostoria, Ohio, where one of his factories is in operation, there are men who were his mates in high school there. He took up coal mining in a small way at Cambridge, Ohio, and for a time when he first came to Toledo was in the paper box manufacturing business.

A man of vision he took over a little auto-light industry in Toledo and in 1911, organized what was then called the Auto Light Corporation. He has always been a close business associate of John N. Willys and for sixteen months during the World war was in charge of production of The Willys-Overland Company. He is one of Toledo's leading philanthropists and his name crops out all through this story of Toledo. It will not be long after this history comes from the press that plans for the finest office building yet constructed in Toledo, nearing forty stories and bearing his name, will be under way.

EDWARD DRUMMOND LIBBEY

The late Edward Drummond Libbey was a man easily approached. Even in the later years of his busy career, a legitimate audience was readily granted. Of the various times the writer had perhaps more than an ordinary conversation with him, three stand out most prominently.

The first was in his modest office quarters before the name of Libbey and his glass industries had become internationally famous. The second was when in talking about the careers of men, their successes and failures, he mentioned what he considered one of the crises in his own financial career. There are many Toledoans who remember the beautiful building at the Columbian

Exposition, Chicago, 1893, erected by the Libbey Glass Company at a cost of over $100,000, where the art of making and cutting glass was carried on in all its branches. However, for some reason the project at the outset did not function as desired or anticipated. More money was necessary to put the plan over and funds were not forthcoming. John B. Ketcham was at the head of the Ketcham National Bank, Toledo, and one day he invited Mr. Libbey for a ride behind a span of Ketcham's high steppers. In the course of the drive Mr. Libbey's World's Fair venture came up and he frankly stated to Mr. Ketcham his situation.

"How much money do you need?" asked the banker.

"One hundred thousand dollars," was Libbey's answer.

"I'll let you have it," replied Ketcham, "come around in the morning."

Needless to say Mr. Libbey was on hand when the bank opened, the loan was made and it is a matter of history how the Libbey people spun a glass dress for Princess Eulalia of Spain, crowds jamming the Libbey Chicago building to see the novel art. The Libbey Glass Company became world famed over night. It was the beginning of Mr. Libbey's spectacular career in the financial arena and Toledo reaped the reward.

The third conversation took place in Mr. Libbey's office when he began to vision for Toledo a great museum of art. Probably he little dreamed at the time the extent of his final investment in the enterprise, but he was looking for a permanent director for the great idea. If the writer is not in error it was while the germ of the museum was located on Madison Avenue. It was a serious question for Mr. Libbey's consideration and while one or two men he was pondering over were mentioned, Toledo knows his fortunate choice in the person of the late George Stevens, who so long directed the museum affairs and who, by the way, in Mr. Blake-More Godwin has a worthy successor.

COLONEL SHELDON C. REYNOLDS

For nearly a half century, to be exact, from 1869 to 1912, one of the most active figures in Toledo business circles was Colonel Sheldon C. Reynolds. He had an historical interest in the Maumee section, for his father served in the War of 1812. Born in Essex County, New York, Sheldon at the age of sixteen came west and entered the dry goods store of a brother at Jackson, Michigan, as a clerk, where he became one of the proprietors. After fourteen years' residence at Jackson, coming to Toledo, as

noted, in 1869, with his brother W. R. Reynolds he purchased the old Armada Flouring Mills. Disposing of his mill interests in 1875, Colonel Reynolds entered the grain trade. The first year the firm shipped 2,000 carloads of grain and in 1885 handled the enormous volume of 85 thousand carloads, the largest that year in the United States.

The Reynolds firm was the first dealers to buy wheat in carload lots for Toledo, west of the Mississippi and they were always in close touch with the markets of the entire world.

Colonel Reynolds was a striking figure on the floor in the stirring days of the old Produce Exchange. As regular as clockwork behind his fine span of bays he would arrive down Madison Avenue at his office, vying with David Robison, Jr., the banker behind his high steppers and Robert Cummings with his dependable pair, in his promptness.

Colonel Reynolds was also prominent in railroad circles, being director of the Wabash, Hocking Valley, Wheeling & Lake Erie and one or two other lines. After his retirement as president of the First National Bank he was chairman of the board of directors, which position he held at the time of his death Nov. 22, 1912.

CHAPTER LXVII

BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—PRODUCE EXCHANGE—TOLEDO CLUB—Y. M. C. A.—NEWSBOYS—BOY SCOUTS—SOCIAL CLUBS—FRATERNAL SOCIETIES—G. A. R. POSTS—AMERICAN LEGION.

The Toledo Chamber of Commerce is one of the greatest contributing forces to the growth and development of Toledo. The purpose of the organization is the advancement of the commercial, industrial and civic interests of Toledo, and to that end to assist in the establishment and promotion of closer friendly relations and coöperation among the citizens of the community.

The first movement which brought about the present organization was in 1893, when a Manufacturers Association was formed, the name of which a short time later was changed to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Business Men's Club was organized in 1906, with William C. Carr its first president. This project, made up of prominent business men, grew in popularity, as it embodied withal the necessary social features. On May 9, 1910, the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Club were merged under the name of the Commerce Club, which took over the rooms of the latter organization, located in the Nicholas Building. The first officers were: president, J. Gazzam MacKenzie; first vice president, E. H. Cady; second vice president, Geo. L. Shanks; third vice president, F. V. Culbertson; treasurer, C. R. Clapp; secretary, Louis H. Paine; assistant secretary, F. I. Lackens.

It was in 1920 that the title, Chamber of Commerce was again adopted, with the idea of working on lines corresponding to the national body, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The older organization, the Commerce Club, was active in war work; the traffic bureau was organized in 1913 to look after the needs of Toledo shippers; the public research bureau was established in 1916; the Americanization board was formed in 1919; the industrial bureau was placed in operation the same year and has concentrated its activities upon the work of bringing new industries to the city, promoting trade through publicity, and plan-

ning trade trips to various sections of the country. The traffic bureau has obtained a freight rate on coal which has saved the people of Toledo thousands of dollars, and a freight rate on grain which is restoring to the city much of its former prestige as a grain market. The public research bureau has investigated the city's financial condition and awakened the citizens to a greater interest in their municipal government and its affairs. The club had a membership in 1929 of 2,700, including the Junior Membership Department.

There are several neighborhood commercial organizations designed to look after specific sectional problems and also aiding the Chamber of Commerce in its city-wide work. One of the most active in these is the South Side Chamber of Commerce, which has a board of ten directors, each of whom looks after a certain district. This organization alone numbers about a thousand.

In addition to these are the Auburndale, West Toledo, and East Side Chamber of Commerce, each significantly caring for local problems. Although business conditions and opportunities for improvement are the first care of these local organizations, the social side of their activities is attentively looked after.

January 1, 1926, enlarged quarters, the top floor of the Richardson Building, Jefferson and St. Clair streets, were taken over by the Chamber of Commerce, and within the past year hundreds of meetings and luncheons or dinners have been held, thereby creating through closer contact, a finer business friendliness and social spirit, the resultant effect of which is the development of a greater and better Toledo. There is a change annually in the list of officials except the secretary. The officers in June, 1929, were: George D. Welles, president; John O. Munn, first vice president; A. B. Newell, second vice president; Harry C. Tillotson, third vice president; C. C. Whitmore, treasurer; A. J. Horn, secretary. Mr. Horn, an efficient, experienced worker, came from Schenectady, N. Y., and succeeded Mr. Benj. H. Bonnar, another expert, January 15, 1929. After Mr. Paine, the secretaries were John D. Biggers, George E. Hardy and Frank Saxton, before Mr. Bonnar and Mr. Horn.

To illustrate the methods and accomplishments of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, at the Manufacturers' Dinner held May 9, 1929, in the presence of eleven hundred members and guests at the Commerce gathering, the location of forty-four new industries during the year was announced, eighteen more than the year previous. At the same time high compliments were bestowed upon

existing industries because of their remarkable expansion during the same twelve months. The intense and wide interest taken in Toledo's advancement was evidenced by the fact that never before were so many outstanding non-resident industrial leaders assembled in Toledo. An account of the meeting reports that statements were made by the speakers "that amazed and delighted the audience:"

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TOLEDO
Southeast corner of Summit Street and Madison Ave. Burned January 3, 1894.

Vice President George M. Graham, of the Willys-Overland Co., who was toastmaster said, that out of the gross business of $187,000,000 of his company last year, (1928) more than $60,-930,000, or almost one-third of the total, had been put back into Toledo through wages paid and purchases of material made.

President H. E. Doehler, of the Doehler Die Casting Co., in a telegram expressing regret at his inability to attend the dinner, announced that he expected to build another plant in Toledo in the near future.

President Charles A. Dana, of the Spicer Manufacturing Co., in his response to the toast "Industries Welcomed Last Year," said that his company, which has been operating its Toledo plant only since July 1, 1928, paid 1,150 men the week before $40,000 in wages.

President W. J. Harahan, of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Hocking Valley Railroads, responding to the toast "The Van Sweringens' Faith in Toledo," said that work on the Presque Isle six-million-dollar development would be started about June 1 (1929).

Mayor William T. Jackson, responding to the toast, "A Welcome to New Industries," said the city's program called for the expenditure of about $15,000,000 in constructive improvements in addition to the annual budget of $10,000,000 to enable the city to keep up with its industrial growth.

President Frank R. Coates, of the Toledo Edison Co., and the Community Traction Co., responding to the toast "Toledo Factories Owned Outside the City," said that a computation, made by himself and those seated near him, showed that the forty leaders seated at the head table represented a total investment of more than $5,600,000,000 in American industrial, transportation and utility enterprises, which was another way, he said, of showing the pride outside companies take in their Toledo interests.

"This is, of course, a very proud day for Toledo," President George D. Welles, of The Toledo Chamber of Commerce said. "Years ago it was said that Toledo was destined for great things. We know that the day has come and that the great things are here. In evidence of that it is our great pleasure to welcome forty-four concerns that have begun operations in Toledo within the year. The record is unsurpassed in Ohio. I am sure our new friends understand our pride in Toledo, and I hope it is one of the reasons why they chose this city as their location."

In a tribute to existing industries President C. O. Miniger, who received an ovation as he was introduced, said that corporations, like individuals, are generally known by the company they keep. He named many of the great Toledo industries and declared that the value of association with such companies is beyond estimate. He referred to the banks of Toledo, saying that they were always ready to help the manufacturer. He commended the city administration, referring in a complimentary way to Mayor Jackson by name. He said that Toledo has 1,071 factories and warehouses and declared that they did not locate here by ac-

cident, but were attracted by the city's geographical location and the many advantages available here for business and growth. Mr. Miniger paid a tribute to the efficiency of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

Chairman A. B. Newell, of the Industrial Development Committee, introduced the forty-four new concerns to the audience. They are firms or companies that have actually begun manufacturing or other operations in Toledo's metropolitan area since May 1, 1928. The official representatives of these companies were seated at two tables, one at either end of the room, and as the name of the company was called the representative arose and bowed.

"I want you to realize," Chairman Newell said to the audience in his introductory remarks, "that these men represent an initial investment of $6,065,000 and are responsible for the initial employment of 2,355 people."

Because of recent announcements and prospective developments much interest was felt in what Pres. W. J. Harahan, of the Chesapeake & Ohio-Hocking Valley Railways, would say in response to "The Van Sweringens' Faith in Toledo," because it was believed that he was speaking for the Van Sweringen brothers. He spoke at length concerning the plans of the Hocking Valley for the Presque Isle development, and of the advantages likely to result from the railroad merger plans announced by O. P. Van Sweringen and his brother.

Concerning the new Presque Isle, Hocking Valley terminals, where the Maumee River joins the Maumee Bay, an immediate expenditure of nearly seven million dollars has been authorized. With four slips for freighters, a concrete dock 200 feet in width and 14,000 feet in length, coal loading machines and ore unloading machines of the latest type and greatest capacity, a grain elevator more than 600 feet in length, a warehouse 1,000 feet long and many miles of railroad track in loading, holding and supporting yards, Toledo, it is declared, will have the largest terminal on the Great Lakes when the Presque Isle project is completed.

At the group of three slips, where the Maumee rounds Presque Isle, there will be two coal-loading machines, each with a dumping capacity of fifty cars an hour. What is of even greater interest is the announcement that at these slips there will also be three Howlett stiff-leg ore machines, whose buckets of seventeen tons capacity will make it possible for each machine to unload 833 tons of iron ore an hour, or a total of 10,000 tons in four hours.

The fourth slip, a short distance south of the group of three, has sufficient space on its north side for the construction of an elevator and mill, and on the south side space for a second elevator. These slips will each be 250 feet wide and will range in length from 1,200 feet to 2,000 feet and will provide dockage for several big freighters at one time.

In addition to the large handling and loading yards adjoining the coal and ore machines there is to be a supporting yard that will have a capacity of 5,075 cars.

The frontage along which the docks will be built, the plans indicate, has a total length of about 14,000 feet, or more than two and a half miles. As the concrete docks will have an average width throughout of 200 feet, the immensity of this portion of the development is evident.

As to the expansion of industries already in operation, The Toledo Scale Company of which Hubert D. Bennett is president, will erect a new plant, at a cost of $1,000,000, on an eighty-acre site which it has acquired at the junction of the Laskey and Telegraph roads, in the heart of the big, new industrial district in West Toledo. The first unit will contain 250,000 square feet of floor space and will be erected immediately.

The New York Central Railroad Co. is completing plans for the erection of a water softening plant at Air-Line Junction, to cost $1,000,000. This large investment is accepted as a clear indication of the increasing importance of Toledo as a rail center. A $500,000 addition enlarging the round house at the Junction is approaching completion.

The West Chicago unit of the National Supply Co. will be moved to Toledo, the machinery and equipment of which will be installed in existing buildings. It is expected that a large addition to the company's Toledo plant will shortly be erected. The West Chicago plant has heretofore employed approximately 400 men.

The Toledo Ice & Coal Co. has expanded its producing and distributing capacity by the acquisition of a plant at Blissfield, Michigan.

The Atlas Electrotype & Stereotype Co. was incorporated in April and with the additional capital thus acquired, will expand its plant in the Toledo Factories Building to handle increased business.

James E. Nagle & Sons, Inc., located at 3835 Alexis Road, is building an addition that will add 50 per cent to its floor space

for the expansion of its metal finishing and electroplating business.

Sam Davis, owner of the Toledo Factories Building is having an addition erected to provide space for the Engineering Department of the City Machine & Tool Co.

The Bonny Sun Hat Co., now located at 641 Palmwood Avenue, has acquired a site of six acres on Jackman Road and will erect a new plant. Supplying some of the largest mail order houses, the company now produces over 1,200 hats daily and in the new plant will add women's under-garments.

Work on the addition to the plant of the Spicer Manufacturing Co., on Bennett Road, off Sylvania Avenue, is progressing rapidly and it is expected that when completed the plant will have at least 2,000 men in its employ. These are the results shown at a single gathering of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association composed of a large list of the leading industrial and mercantile concerns, is closely allied to the Chamber of Commerce, is well organized and a valuable enterprise. Run in the interests of Toledo and for its advancement it has a protective feature that is most commendable.

The Toledo Transportation Club, formed in 1905, is what the name indicates, has a growing membership which affiliate for social and vocational betterment.

TOLEDO PRODUCE EXCHANGE

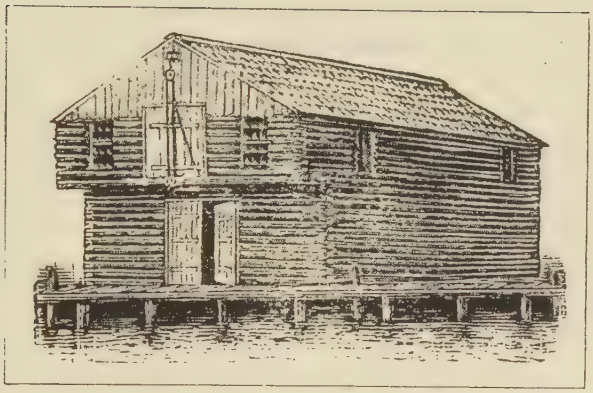
From its earliest years Toledo has been a leading grain center. The first grain dealers organization was formed in 1849. On June 7, that year, commission men, forwarders and produce dealers, met at the steam elevators of Brownlee, Pendleton & Co., located on Water Street. Matthew Brown, Jr., was chairman of the meeting and Edward B. Brown, secretary. Andrew J. Fields, John M. Boalt and H. L. Hosmer were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws and Denison B. Smith, George Pendleton and D. G. Saltonstall were instructed to rent a room for holding meetings. An organization was formed with a membership seat price of two dollars. Denison B. Smith, who became identified with the grain trade of Toledo in 1841, was elected president; Matthew Brown, Jr., vice president; Francis Hollenbeck, secretary and superintendent, and Andrew J. Fields, treasurer. The board arranged to receive telegraph market reports from Buffalo and New York each day at 12 o'clock. The last record of this organization is dated September 21, 1849.

On April 23, 1851, at another meeting of commission men, forwarders and dealers, a second board was formed, with Matthew Brown, Jr., president, Andrew J. Fields, vice president and Harrison H. Dodds secretary-treasurer. This project lasted less than a year, although it had enrolled twenty-four members.

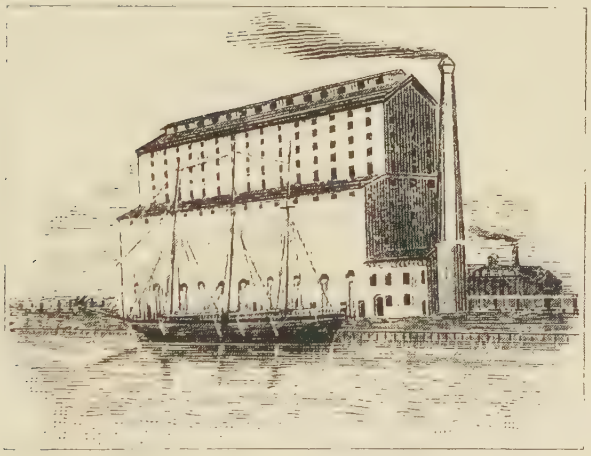
A new organization was formed early in 1861 known as the Board of Trade, with Truman H. Hoag, president, Matthew Brown, vice president and Carlos Colton secretary-treasurer. This board continued to function until 1876, when it was deemed advisable to establish a more efficient organization, and January 6th that year the present Produce Exchange came into existence. The first president was Henry D. Walbridge; vice presidents, George Milmine, and George E. Wells; secretary, C. T. Wales; treasurer, Horatio S. Young. The board of directors besides the president and vice presidents, consisted of Abner L. Backus, H. E. Bangs, Miles D. Carrington, Edwin Goldsmith, Vincent Hamilton, Sheldon C. Reynolds, William T. Walker, William H. Whitaker, E. R. Williams and Elijah Williams. In 1878, the Produce Exchange Building, northwest corner of Madison and St. Clair was erected, where the organization had its quarters until 1922, when it moved to its present location, ninth floor of the Second National Bank Building (Toledo Trust). Denison B. Smith was long the secretary, followed upon his death by Archie Gassaway, who held the position until December 31, 1928 when he was succeeded by W. A. Boardman. The other officers in 1929 were: president, K. D. Keilholtz; 1st vice president, H. Anderson; second vice president, C. E. Patterson; treasurer, L. J. Schuster. Directors, C. S. Burge, J. D. Hulburt, E. A. Nettleton, P. C. Sayles, Harry Hirsch, H. W. Applegate, H. R. DeVore, G. D. Goodman, J. A. Streicher, and F. C. Bowers.

GRAIN TRADE AND ELEVATORS

As noted, the grain trade is a conspicuous part of Toledo commerce. The first Toledo wheat exported was in the fall of 1827, when 300 bushels raised on the farm of Coleman I. Keeler were shipped in the schooner *Eagle*. The completion of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad to Adrian in 1836 made it possible to bring wheat from Southern Michigan for shipment at Toledo. Two years later, when work was commenced on the Wabash & Erie Canal, the large influx of laborers created a demand for breadstuffs. In that year, for the first time, the farmers of Lucas County and neighboring sections produced a small surplus of grain. Richard Mott built a warehouse on Water Street, between Adams and Oak



This is a drawing by the late Richard Mott of the old (Toledo) warehouse erected in 1817, corner of Summit and Monroe Streets, site of Bostwick-Braun Building. It was torn down in 1837.



This is a picture of Wabash Elevator No. 5, which stood on the west side of the river about half way between the railroad bridge and the Island House and freight yards. It had a storage capacity of 1,700,000 bushels. In 1887 twelve elevators, with an aggregate capacity of seven and a quarter million bushels of grain, lined the river, two of which were on the east side. On January 3, 1894, three elevators, each with a capacity of 100,000 bushels, were destroyed by fire, these being two King's and Quayle's.

(now Jackson) streets. It was equipped with a small elevator, operated by horse power. This was the first grain elevator in Northwestern Ohio. It proved to be a labor saving institution and marked the beginning of Toledo as a grain market. It was destroyed by fire in 1839 and Mr. Mott the next year built the "old red warehouse," as it was known for many years, at the foot of Monroe Street. Here an improvement was made in the manner of applying horse power, and Mr. Mott became the leading grain dealer in the Maumee Valley.

The Wabash & Erie Canal was opened from Lafayette, Indiana, to Toledo in 1843, bringing the surplus grain from the Wabash Valley and the upper Maumee country. The next year (1844) one-half of the wheat delivered at Atlantic ports was shipped from the four Ohio cities—Cleveland, Milan, Sandusky and Toledo—and the greater portion of this half was shipped from Toledo. The great increase in the quantity of grain received at Toledo after the completion of the canal, created a demand for better shipping facilities. In 1847 the firm of Brownlee & Brown (John Brownlee and Egbert B. Brown) built the first steam elevator at Toledo. Its capacity was much greater than that of any previous structure of its kind and it was fitted with sloping bins, which would discharge their contents by gravity, saving much labor. This elevator was located at the foot of Madison Avenue. Shortly after it was built it passed into the hands of Brown, Walbridge & King, which concern began business in 1846, and subsequently into the hands of C. A. King & Company.

A late report of the capacity of Toledo elevators shows the following:

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., Elevator B	500,000
Central Grain Company	200,000
East Side Iron Elevator	1,500,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.	300,000
Imperial Feed Company	10,000
National Milling Company	1,500,000
Northwestern Elevator & Mill Company	265,000
Sheets Elevator Company	150,000
Toledo Grain & Milling Company	250,000
Toledo Salvage Company	200,000
Toledo Seed & Oil Company	350,000
Total bushels	5,225,000

All these elevators are so situated that shipments can be easily made, both by rail and water. Several of the firms in existence when the Toledo Produce Exchange was organized in 1876 are still members, though their personnel is different.

COAL TRADE

Situated as it is at one of the most strategic points between great industries and the coal mines, not considering local consumption, Toledo is a leading coal market. The port of Toledo ships more coal by water than any other port in the United States. The shipments reach during favorable conditions nearly nine million tons a year. The principal docks are the Baltimore & Ohio, Hocking Valley and Ohio Central. Among the local wholesale coal dealers, The George M. Jones Company, whose main offices occupy a large unit of the Ohio Building, is pronounced the largest operating company in Ohio. Another prominent and evidently the oldest coal concern in Toledo is the W. A. Gosline Company. W. A. Gosline, Sr., who died March 18, 1910, was one of Toledo's leading business men. The firm of Gosline & Barbour began business in 1872. In 1901 W. A. Gosline retired and his interests were taken over by W. A. Gosline, Jr., the present head of the company, which does both a wholesale and retail business. Other prominent dealers are The Big Four Coal Company and The Ironville Dock & Coal Company. There are some fifty wholesale coal dealers in Toledo and nearly as many retail firms.

TOLEDO CLUB

It was in the years around 1877, that a few Toledoans fell into the habit of getting together at the old Boody House and other places in an informal manner for an exchange of ideas and the discussion of current topics. Prominent among them were A. W. Gleason, William L. Hoyt, Charles A. King, David R. Locke, Ralph Osborne, George E. Pomeroy, Jr., and Frank I. Young. Informal meetings were also held in a small room on Jefferson Avenue near Summit Street. After a time Mr. Locke proposed the formation of a regular club and the name "Draconian Club" was selected. Mr. Locke was elected the first president, and Ralph Osborne, the first secretary. Permanent quarters were obtained on Summit Street near Madison Avenue. On May 15, 1882, the club was incorporated.

A few years after the incorporation the name was changed to the Toledo Club and a club house was built on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Huron Street, the Home Bank Build-

ing site. In the reorganization of the club the incorporators were: William T. Carrington, Walter N. Conant, William A. Gosline, William L. Hoyt, John B. Ketcham (second) and Dean V. R. Manley. Mr. Ketcham was chosen president and Mr. Hoyt, secretary. During the next twenty-five years the club house was outgrown by the increase in membership and it was decided to erect a new building adequate to the demands of the organization. A site on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fourteenth Street was purchased and the following members were appointed a building committee: Elmer H. Close, Morris J. Riggs, Henry L. Thompson, Walter Stewart and Thomas W. Warner.

TOLEDO CLUB

The present home of the club was opened on June 19, 1915. It is one of the handsomest structures in the city and contains all the requisites of the modern club house—parlors, women's reception rooms, general and private dining rooms, billiard room, forty-two guest rooms, bath rooms, elevator service, etc. The cost of the building was $500,000. The Club includes in its membership a large list of the substantial business and professional men of the city. In 1922 the old club house, on the corner of Madison Avenue and Huron Street, was purchased by the Home Savings Bank & Trust Company, and where now stands its fine office and bank building.

WOMAN'S CLUB

What the Toledo Club is for the men, the Toledo Woman's Club is for the women. It was organized in 1892. Among those active in its establishment were: Miss Emily Bouton, Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge, Mrs. F. L. Geddes and Mrs. S. M. Jones. At first the organization was known as the Woman's Building Association. In May, 1911, the residence property at No. 2920 Cherry Street was purchased and remodeled for a club house. Among the alterations was the addition of a large auditorium, in which many of the largest social and educational gatherings of the city have since been held. The building was thrown open to the members on December 9, 1911, and the name of "Toledo Woman's Association" was adopted. The officers at that time were: Mrs. F. L. Geddes, president; Mrs. Ben W. Johnson, first vice president; Mrs. S. M. Jones, second vice president; Mrs. Charles P. Mettler, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Irving, treasurer; Miss Emily Bouton, Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge, Mrs. E. L. Camp and Mrs. Robert C. Morris directors.

In 1918 the name was changed to the "Toledo Woman's Club." At that time, as the club house on Cherry Street was some distance from the center of the city's business activities, a downtown center was opened at No. 427 Superior Street, but changed a few years since to Adams Street between Huron and Erie. These auxiliary quarters serve as a place for board and committee meetings, and as a meeting place for many of the women's organizations, for the Toledo Woman's Club is most liberal and its rooms are open to every woman's club in the city. Its scope is civic, humanitarian and social, and its keynote is "service."

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB

The first Exchange Club in America was organized at Detroit, March 27, 1911. The second club was organized at Toledo, January 3, 1913, when a number of close friends were called together for that purpose by Wesley S. Thurston, Jr., and Seaman G. Vrooman. Dr. Charles M. Harpster, later National Exchange president was one of the original members, and under his administration as local president the Toledo Exchange became a thriving organization.

The National Exchange Club was organized at the old Boody House, Toledo, July 16, 1917. The first national convention was held at the same place. The slogan of the organization is "Unity for Service." A number of the members of the first Toledo Ex-

change Club were founders of the National organization. Harold M. Harter made National Secretary at the founding, still holds that position.

Exchange is recognized throughout the United States as the largest national service club in the country and one of the four largest in the world. Toledo, in the heart of this immense organization composed of affiliated clubs in towns and cities of every state in the Union, has the distinction of being considered the capitol of The National Exchange Club Organization, it being the national headquarters.

Exchange is especially well known for its national objectives which are: advancement of aviation, discouragement of excessive law making, tax reduction, citizenship training, community welfare, child welfare, The Sunshine Special annual picnic for underprivileged children, and National Community Service Week. In its program of "Service to Aviation," Exchange has received the whole-hearted support of the United States Department of Commerce and Post Office Department, as well as the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, National Aircraft Association, and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Exchange Clubs in Northwestern Ohio in 1929 were: Archbold, Arlington, Bloomdale, Bowling Green, Bradner, Bryan, Clyde, Columbus Grove, Continental, Defiance, Delta, Edgerton, Edon, Elmore, Fayette, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Genoa, Gibsonburg, Grand Rapids, Hicksville, Holgate, Kelleys Island, Maumee, Metamora, Monroeville, Napoleon, Oak Harbor, Pemberville, Perrysburg, Put-in-Bay, Swanton, Sylvania, Tiffin, Toledo, Auburndale-Toledo, Dorr Street-Toledo, West Toledo, Wauseon, Wayne, Weston, West Unity, Whitehouse, and Woodville.

FIFTY YEAR CLUB

In June, 1922, was incorporated the Fifty Year Club with David W. McAleese the first president, to serve for life; Andrew Snell, vice president; Claude S. Rogers, recording secretary; Joseph P. Falloway, financial secretary; Oliver S. Bond, treasurer. To be eligible to membership, one must be a resident of Toledo fifty years, and when the club was chartered it already had a membership of over two thousand. It developed from the "Talk Toledo Week" inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce with the idea to spread abroad the advantages of Toledo as a commercial and industrial center. It is the first organization of its character ever formed.

LUNCHEON CLUBS

Of the many luncheon clubs of Toledo with worthy and laudable fundamentals, the Rotary Club was one of the earliest to be established, dating from 1912, and holding a high position in the national organization. The Kiwanis Club, on the same high order, followed in 1915 and was fourth in the order of the National Kiwanis to receive a charter. The Lions Club was organized in 1920, the Optimists Club in 1922.

Each club takes pride, outside of its regular order, in specializing in the aid of some worthy institution or cause. Through the initiative and efforts largely of the Toledo Rotary, a separate department of the Toledo public schools has been established to care for and educate crippled children and the Toledo Society for Crippled Children has been incorporated, the charter members of which were largely Rotarians. Following the example of their Toledo brethren, many schools of like character have been established by the Rotary Clubs of Ohio and in other states, and the way was also opened for the organization of a state society for crippled children.

The Kiwanis Club gives its attention to the aid of undernourished children, specializing with those of tubercular tendencies and maintaining for them a well located fresh air camp. The Lion's Club pays special attention to The Newsboys' Association. As the membership of these clubs comes from only one person identified with each business or institution, and as they are closely identified with the Chamber of Commerce, a harmonious union of effort exists which greatly aids in the philanthropic work in Toledo.

THE TOLEDO Y. M. C. A.

On Michigan Street facing Court House Park toward the rising sun, stands the main building and plant of the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo. With a full equipment that goes with such an institution, it stands as a huge mile-post marking an important epoch on the road which leads from the beginning to the present broad range of local Y. M. C. A. activities.

This story of the founding and development of the organization is taken from a paper prepared by Percy B. Williams, general secretary, for twenty years an indefatigable and tireless worker in its behalf.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo is part of an inter-national movement which had its inception in a meeting

held in the upper room of a wholesale dry goods establishment in London by twelve clerks who felt the need of a fellowship which would be helpful to them in comparison to the influences which were around them in their boarding houses, all of which were degrading. The movement rapidly spread and in 1854 reached this

Y. M. C. A., TOLEDO

country. It has grown to the maintenance of 2,795 organizations in twenty-eight different countries.

The first suggestion of a Y. M. C. A. in Toledo was in 1859; it was called the Young Men's Christian Union and had its meeting place in the old First Congregational Church on St. Clair Street. The first chairman was Clark Waggoner. The War of the Rebellion compelled the discontinuance of its meetings because all of its members had enlisted. In July, 1865, it was reorganized with Henry G. Sheldon as president, Thomas Van Stone,

vice president, Daniel A. Waterman, secretary, and Milo Bashare as treasurer. Its board of managers were W. Griffith, Charles Phillips, L. Peterson, E. H. VanHoesen, H. L. Phipps, G. W. Nort. For several months it met in the First Congregational Church. Its purposes were similar to those of the first organization in London and it continued an evangelistic organization, largely for the men at the Toledo docks and the more or less outcasts who gathered at or about the center of town, which was then Monroe and Summit streets. Within the first year it leased rooms in the Hartford Block. Its next location was where the First National Bank now stands. It again moved to the second floor of the J. J. Freeman property and in 1882 purchased what was known as the Speyer Block on Orange Street. This building was occupied until 1904, when the property was sold and the Y. M. C. A. moved to its present location on Michigan Street. Among the leaders in its past history who have been outstanding also in the community life, were such men as S. H. MacClaron, J. J. Freeman, John D. R. and Julius G. Lamson, R. A. Bartley, Charles H. Whitaker, Harry Tiedtke, L. V. McKesson, and others, only a few of whom are living.

The program of the Young Men's Christian Association has been one of a pioneering character, endeavoring to interpret the needs of youth in terms of each present period. Originally it was purely an evangelistic organization, holding religious meetings only, but as the life of the city became more complex it endeavored to meet the more neglected phases of youth's life. This meant the instituting of a gymnasium; later, educational classes; a swimming pool; and finally, a camp. In all of which the Y. M. C. A. was the first to inaugurate this kind of service.

Primarily, its members were any self-respecting young men who cared to apply for membership. Because of the increase of its privileges it became necessary to institute what was known as an Associate Membership, consisting of those who were not related to any church nor inclined to wish to participate in its program of Christian Evangelization, but who desired the use of its privileges. It was not exclusive because in the early days a number of our leading negro citizens were active participants. Because of the changing emphasis to material privileges and the increase of its users of these material privileges, this seemingly became impractical by reason of the racial prejudices which existed in the minds of those who were not thinking in the terms of service but of what they could receive.

Its program was promoted by volunteer workers and only when this program grew so complex that expert or professional secretaries were necessary, did it employ such service. The first employed officer of the Y. M. C. A. in Toledo was Rev. T. A. Nelson who took that position in 1873. Its affairs at present are administered by a board of 21 trustees who are elected by the membership at an annual meeting. In theory it is a democratic organization operated by its membership. It is much confused as being simply a building offering privileges; in reality, it is a movement of Christian men seeking to place about young boys and men an environment that will help them toward the highest type of Christian expression.

In theory it is open to any young men and its present membership includes not less than 21 different nationalities; includes all races except the negro and arrangements are being made now to provide privileges for this people. All religions are recognized among its members, although its voting membership are confined to the so-called Evangelical group.

The Y. M. C. A. has reached out of its present program to serve those who cannot come to its building for privileges and at this present time has clubs with a four-fold program emphasizing the fundamental values in their normal contacts and activities, such as the home, the church, and the school. In Toledo it cöoperates with 65 churches in promoting a normal program for boys and effects their whole life. It trains leadership for these groups; it assists the schools with similar groups which tend to develop high standards of conduct among the students. This is continually noticed among the high schools where there exists the Hi-Y Club. It is promoting in connection with the churches an extensive recreational program in order to make it possible for the church to enter into a wider range of the individual's life than it might otherwise. One hundred twenty basketball teams have been organized into a league and some eighty-five baseball teams.

This same service is rendered to men in industry, where athletic leagues are conducted as well as what are known as Luncheon Clubs of Industry or noon-day meetings. Opportunity is given to many industry men to hear the best thought of the community on economics, health, ethics, etc.

In the extending of the program the Y. M. C. A. has found itself compelled to consider the girl and at the present time conferences are under way with the Y. W. C. A. for joining their program in certain communities for a common emphasis.

One of the most remarkable developments of the Toledo Y. M. C. A. program, has been its camp which now ranks as the largest Y. M. C. A. camp in the country. It is located at Stony Lake, Michigan. Last year (1928) 926 attended the camp. Its program again is also developed on the four-fold basis, emphasizing health, ethical training, training for better religious and home life, and the education of the normal interests of the boys. It has been one of the most effective services to the home and church that the Y. M. C. A. maintains.

One of the striking differences between the Young Men's Christian Association and other agencies is its aggressive promotion of its activities through publicity, through campaigns, and through coöperative service. Most organizations depend upon youth coming to them from what slight knowledge they may have of them. The Y. M. C. A. maintains a promotion department for keeping before the youth of the community this opportunity.

According to the 1928 report of the Toledo Young Men's Christian Association, the present organization has a paid membership of 6,485. It has definitely related to its organized groups, outside of its membership, 13,195 others; 15,198 events were promoted, the participators in which numbered 407,571. It owns the building on Michigan Street, valued at $350,000. It has five branches; one at 226 Main Street, carrying on what is called a non-equipment program—utilizing the equipment of the vicinity, which last year served 1,700 different individuals 36,226 times. A similar branch in the South Side of the city, at 1513 Broadway, served 1,800 different individuals 49,174 times. It has a branch providing sleeping rooms for railroad men at their "lie-over" period at the corner of Oak and Fassett streets. This building has a restaurant, 64 beds, pleasant club rooms, it operates a branch restaurant at the New York Central Yards, near Moline, and in addition carries on club work for 150 boys in the community. The Y. M. C. A. owns this building, which is valued at $30,000. The camp is organized as a branch; and there is also a small branch for college men at Toledo University. The total cost of operating these various branches is approximately $199,000, of which $57,000 is subsidy, through the Community Chest and the Railroads.

The Y. M. C. A. is not self-supporting because it would be impossible for two-thirds of the membership who use these buildings to pay the total cost of maintaining such an adequate equipment for their own use in their leisure time. Therefore, fees are

charged as nearly as possible in the light of the ability of the average member to pay, and the balance is invested by the community in return for the character values returned to the community. The Toledo Association is one of the most economically managed associations in the country, requiring less subsidy in proportion to the program than any other of its class.

It has an employed staff of 18 full time secretaries. The task of the secretary being to promote the character building program of the association. In addition it has forty-four employees.

The present service of the association might be enumerated under five heads. It is the logical place where a stranger turns for counsel, direction and help and it is the only social organization open to serve men 18 hours a day. Eight thousand six hundred young men came to it for guidance to proper rooming houses alone. Thirty-seven thousand, five hundred fifty-five strangers were its guests. One hundred seventy-seven were placed in good positions. Seventy-one were directed to probable places of employment. One hundred twenty-one were given free beds; fifty provided with meals; twenty-five received other relief. This during the current year.

It operates an extensive vocational guidance service for students and dissatisfied young men. It operates an evening college which in 1928 had an enrollment of 629 students in 31 different classes. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Y. M. C. A. was the pioneer night school of the city and that Toledo University was able to start its first regular class instruction by the turning over of the Y. M. C. A. Law School to the university.

It promotes social entertainments in which the young men away from home may meet proper friends and may be brought in contact with the proper girl acquaintances. This program of social life provides entertainment, lectures, etc.

The building has 93 sleeping rooms accommodating 120 men; 700 different young men having occupied its sleeping rooms during 1928.

During the same period, 3,285 men and boys used its health recreational facilities in the building; while 5,081 were enrolled in its various club groups in and out of the building. Its extensive recreational program is evidenced by the fact that 3,701 different games were played in its various leagues.

To place this great organization on the footing its requirements demanded, in October, 1928, under the leadership of that fine character, the late Thomas A. DeVilbiss, a million and a half

dollars was raised by popular subscription among the liberal and broad minded people of Toledo, to add to the assets of $398,000 already on hand for betterments and improvements. The manner in which Toledoans rallied to the movement speaks volumes for their high standard of thought and purpose. Success was made possible by such men as C. O. Miniger who led the list with a subscription of $200,000 followed by other large donations, and by the ceaseless work, with all his other pressing business activities, of Grove Patterson, then the association's president.

With this nearly two million dollars, the plans for its thoughtful outlay now in progress are as follows: A new central building costing $1,250,000 and with 300 sleeping rooms which will take care of many more strangers and at the same time produce a much larger income, thus making the Central Building more nearly self-supporting and releasing much more of the Community Chest subsidy for other worth-while efforts. It will be able to serve forty per cent more boys and men and assure the income for: a secretary serving 1,500 under-privileged boys; a secretary serving 1,500 boys in rural communities. It will provide a building costing $190,000 for colored young men containing sleeping rooms to relieve the badly congested rooming situation among colored young men; to furnish a meeting place for utilizing leisure time of the self-respecting negro, training for leadership and developing character. It will secure a building for the South Side of the city, costing $150,000 which will more adequately serve the leisure time of the boys and girls furnishing a staff of trained secretaries where there is only one now to organize and develop new groups. It is estimated that this building will serve in this community 2,000 more boys and girls than are now being served, and with much more effect. It will also provide a building for the East Side branch costing $150,000, similar to the South Side. Twenty-five thousand dollars to purchase and equip the Boy's Camp—one of the most effective services of the Y. M. C. A., reaching every year, very thoroughly 600 or 700 boys. This should be increased to 1,000. A fund of $7,500 is secured to enable Toledo to furnish its share of a permanent endowment for its training school in Chicago which has become necessary to assure a future supply of trained leadership. For contingencies, campaign costs and floating indebtedness, $30,000, making a total of $1,832,500.

This equipment will assure service for 10,000 to 12,000 more

boys and girls, and will be possible with only a slight increase of the present subsidy from the Toledo Community Chest.

The officials of the Association for 1929, to handle this problem were: president, A. R. Kuhlman; general secretary, Percy B. Williams; treasurer, C. H. Proctor, Trustees: Grove Patterson, Alfred Koch, H. C. Truesdall, A. B. Richardson, C. V. Skinner, W. E. Wright, K. D. Keilholtz, R. C. Dunn, Pratt Tracy, A. R. Kuhlman, F. S. Lewis, H. W. Falconer, W. E. Myers, H. A. Anderson, George Vradenburg, O. C. Norton, J. B. Nordholt, C. O. Miniger, C. H. Proctor, Percy Roper, and Frank I. Consaul.

NEWSBOYS ASSOCIATIONS

One of the most valued organizations of Toledo city life is the Newsboys' Association, which was founded by John E. Gunckel in 1892. Mr. Gunckel was the son of a veteran newspaperman —William Gunckel, for many years publisher of the *Germantown Gazette*—and became widely known as the "Newsboys' Friend." Beginning in a small way, he developed a self-governing organization among the newsboys whose controlling principles were highly ethical. In the later years of his career the club was his vocation, and the success which he attained in elevating the ambitions and principles of his proteges was phenomenal. Some of the leading citizens owe much to his friendship and encouragement when members of the Association. He induced a number of Toledo's successful business men to become members of the organization and was the principal agent in raising $100,000 for the erection of the Newsboys' Building, which is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world. This building contains a fine auditorium and Mr. Gunckel, in his lifetime, was the director of numerous entertainments there, and for their benefactor the boys had the affectionate name of "Gunck." When Mr. Gunckel died more than fifteen hundred newsboys attended his funeral. The association in 1929 had 900 active members and 13,500 badge members; that is, "grownups," who were active members in their youth and who still proudly wear their badge of honor. There are among these many of Toledo's best citizens and successful business men.

One of the great benefactors of the organization is Mr. J. D. Robinson, Sr., who lately made a gift of $100,000 which was utilized in making the association building practically a new one and who added $50,000 to his gift for vocational work. Mr. C. O. Miniger made a further donation of $25,000 for equipment, con-

sequently the institution is on a solid footing. Besides the fine auditorium, there is a gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, recreation ground and rooms for various elevating activities which brings an affiliation with the Boys' Clubs Federation of New York City.

The institution under the name of "Boyville" has a regularly organized city government, with a mayor, council, court and other departments which function under specific regulations. Should there be an infraction of the rules, the offender is tried before a regular court, with a judge, jury and prosecutor; being allowed an "attorney" for his defense. There have been no serious infractions, but as an example, a boy entering the building with a wet, dirty ball, defaced the building walls somewhat by bounding the ball about carelessly. He was taken into custody under the charge of destruction of property (not maliciously). He was tried and found guilty by a jury and given a sentence by the court. The punishment usually is the suspension, for a period, of being allowed to engage in the activity or sport in which the offender takes most interest.

The list of 1929 officials were: J. D. Robinson, Sr., president; W. H. Gunckel, 1st vice president; C. R. Clapp, 2nd vice president; C. C. Oswald, treasurer; R. D. Logan, secretary; and Earl G. Cook, director. The trustees were: C. R. Clapp, Aaron B. Cohn, Earl Farmer, Louis Gould, W. H. Gunckel, C. C. Oswald, J. D. Robinson, Sr., J. W. Robinson, R. D. Logan, W. E. Wright, Sam Logan, J. D. Robinson, Jr., and Wm. M. Booker. The executive committee was: J. D. Robinson, Sr., R. D. Logan, C. C. Oswald, W. H. Gunckel, C. R. Clapp, J. D. Robinson, Jr. The advisory committee was: Alexander Backus, Isador Silverman, F. R. Coates, Albion E. Lang, and Judge O'Brien O'Donnell.

BOY SCOUTS

One boy out of seven in this country, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, belongs to, or has belonged to the Boy Scouts of America. The headquarters of the Toledo Area Council is housed in a delightfully situated "cabin" at Cabin Park, 325 Ontario Steet. This council takes in Toledo, Lucas County, outside of the city, and the counties of Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Henry, Defiance, Fulton and Williams. Other counties in the Maumee and Sandusky region which have troops, belong to other districts. The total number of boy scouts in the Toledo Aera is 3,000. Of this number, there are 1,023 leaders, scout masters,

troop committee men, commissioners, assistant commissioners and merit badge counsellors. There are ninety merit badges—professional and vocational.

The DeVilbiss Boy Scout Reservation, named for the late Thomas A. DeVilbiss who helped to make the reservation possible, contains 123 acres of forest, spread along an ideal location on Sylvania Avenue, two miles south of Sylvania. It is reached from Toledo out Monroe Street on the first road leading left after crossing the Secor road. This is Sylvania Avenue, and the reservation is about three miles west on this road. The entrance is the first lane on the right, after crossing the Ottawa River.

The reservation contains twenty or more cabins, an Indian village with tepees, has many other attractions and is used throughout the year for week end camping. In summer 1,500 boys take advantage of the camp facilities for vacations. "Miakonda" is the name of the summer camp, which signifies "sacred moon."

The scout movement was started in Toledo in 1910 through the Y. M. C. A., with two troops. It became a first class council with a full time executive in charge, in 1914. The Peter Navarre cabin reclaimed by Enos Mominee and given to the city and placed in Navarre Park, has been turned over for the use of the East Side boy scouts. The 1929 officials of the Toledo Area Council were: president, William M. Booker; vice presidents, Jefferson D. Robinson, Jr., Isaac Kinsey, Jr., William E. Wright, William J. Donkel, Carroll E. Cox; treasurer, Louis H. Sanzenbacher; commissioner, Charles L. Sawyer; district commissioners, Cornelius Thompson, North-Central, Charles H. L. Thompson, North-West, Arthur A. Swartz, South, Edward D. Ryan, East, Frank D. Segur, West area district chairman, Carroll E. Cox, Fremont, E. R. Hill, Port Clinton, C. J. Biery, Bowling Green; scout executive, Raymond S. Loftus; field executives, Eugene E. Ball, Ralph P. Engle, Edward E. Fanning, Lawrence R. Hawkins, Henry E. Katschke, and Owen B. Thiel.

The reservation is in charge of a superintendent who resides on the premises, and the situation offers wonderful opportunities to boys who, for a day or a week, desire to turn themselves into a Daniel Boone or a Kit Carson.

GIRL SCOUTS

The Girl Scout movement in Toledo was started in 1918. The organization includes thirty-two troops with a total membership

THE COUNTRY CLUB ON RIVER ROAD, WEST SIDE OF MAUMEE RIVER

of about one thousand. Only four troops are represented outside of Toledo. Their present summer camp is at Catawba on Lake Erie, which is occupied six weeks each year. The movement is one of many supported by the Community Chest, and their headquarters are located in the Valentine Building. The officials of the organization are (1929): Miss Katharine Geddes, commissioner; Miss Florence Hardee, first deputy commissioner; Miss Sibyl Wachter, second deputy commissioner; Mrs. Charles Rippon, secretary-treasurer; Miss Dorothy Davidson, local director; Miss Glendora Gosline, field captain; Mrs. George (Stevens) Rivera is honorary president of the board of councilors.

OTHER SOCIAL AND BUSINESS CLUBS

The Country Club is a social organization with a membership of less than four hundred. Its spacious grounds, club house and golf course, are delightfully situated on the left bank of the Maumee River and on the up River Road, running between Toledo and Maumee.

Out Dorr Street some three miles west of the city, are the extensive grounds of the Inverness Golf Club, with a membership of about five hundred. The club was organized about 1905, is one of the best known in the United States, and its course is one of the finest in the country. There is the fine Sylvania and other golf courses.

The Zonto Club, the first of its kind in Ohio, was organized on December 6, 1921, with thirty charter members and Miss Clara Millard, deputy probate judge, as the first president. This organization is to women what the Rotary Club is to men and the thirty charter members of the Toledo organization represent as many callings or occupations. The word "Zonto" is said to be of Indian origin and means "trustworthy." In the club constitution the objects of the organization are set forth as follows: "To demand fair dealings, high ideals and honest business methods." A weekly luncheon is served, with speakers and entertainment at each meeting.

The Toledo Writers' Club originated through the efforts of Kate Brownlee Sherwood and Miss Emily S. Bouton, two of Toledo's best remembered writers, and holds monthly meetings from September to June. The officers of 1929 were: president, Miss Bessie A. Motter; 1st vice president, Ruth Peiter; 2nd vice president, Sara Kountz Diethelm; treasurer, Mrs. Herman Ecker; recording secretary, Mrs. Claude W. Brown; corresponding sec-

THE INVERNESS GOLF CLUB HOUSE SHOWING THE EIGHTEENTH HOLE AND GREEN; ON THE LEFT THE CADDY HOUSE

retary, Janet I. Roche; and auditor Mrs. Florence Scott Bernard. Membership from Toledo: Mrs. Florence Scott Bernard, Mrs. Raina Boycheff, Mrs. Claude W. Brown, Miss Olive Colton, Mrs. Frank J. Daney, Mrs. Gotthard Diethelm, Mrs. Herman Ecker, Miss Julia Foley, Mrs. Josephine Scribner Gates, Mrs. H. B. Hineline, Mrs. Ben W. Johnson, Mrs. Ella Mollenkopf, Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Miss Bessie A. Motter, Mrs. Arnold H. Peiter, Miss Clara Ravenscroft, Miss Janet I. Roche, Mrs. W. H. Roemer, Mrs. Harold B. Rose, Mrs. Margaret Heather Sallume, Mrs. Herbert H. Stalker, Mrs. Lida Whitfield Wright. Outside membership: Mrs. Belle Case Harrington, Bowling Green; Mrs. Lura Warner Callin, Bowling Green; Miss Helen Waugh, Bowling Green; Miss Frances Neibling, Fremont; Miss Sara V. Preusser, Defiance. Honorary Members: Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield Irving; Mrs. Nellie Cook Koella; and Mrs. Grace Jennings Landon, Washington, D. C. Among the deceased members were: Mrs. Rose L. Segur, Mrs. H. P. Gurney, Miss Gertrude Clark, Mrs. Mary J. Cravens, Mrs. Luella Wilson Smith, Elizabeth Ayers, Mrs. Sophie Waldron, Mrs. Katherine C. Murphy, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Mrs. Julia Rice Seney, Mrs. Jeannie Wight Paul, Mrs. Marie B. Schilling, Miss Agnes Mary Machen, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, Miss Fannie Harnit, Mrs. Sara R. Foley, Miss Emily S. Bouton, Mrs. Mary L. Fitz-John, Mrs. Esther C. Jennings, and Mrs. Lenore Sherwood.

There is both a men's and women's advertising club. The purpose is to raise the standard and character of advertising, thereby establishing greater confidence between the seller and the buyer.

Among the strong business organizations, the Central Labor Union, is made up of the various labor unions of the city recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Under the leadership of men of conservative ideas their operations in Toledo have been for the betterment of capital as well as labor.

The K. O. G. Club is an organization of traveling men which operates in the interests of their vocation, including social improvement and attention to the betterment of civic affairs.

Among the other organizations of a social or civic nature is the City Club which corresponds in activities and organization with clubs generally under the same name in other cities. It specializes in matters of general public interest. The Salesians is a club of young women of the Roman Catholic Church and suggested by Monsignor John T. O'Connell. It has been very success-

ful and prosperous. In the winter of 1921-22 this club bought the Unitarian church building at the corner of Prescott and Ashland avenues. Other clubs are: The Art-Clan; the Anglers; the Bachelors; the City Federation of Women's Clubs, a strong and influential organization; Civic Voters' League; Maumee River Yacht Club meets weekly at the club house in Walbridge Park; Musicians Club; Old Sod Club; Power Boat Club, Bay View Park; Toledo Athletic Club; Toledo Canoe Club; Toledo Driving Club; Toledo Yacht Club, at the club house on Wausonoquette Boulevard, Bay View Park; United Commercial Travelers, Council No. 10, meets the first Saturday of each month in Valentine Hall. The city has a large list of literary clubs, of both men and women, and many small social or athletic organizations.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

It will be readily understood that in a work embracing such a wide territory as covered by this history, it is impossible to give a story of the many and various worthy fraternal organizations. A sketch of Northern Lights Masonic Lodge of Maumee, chartered in 1818, and the first regularly instituted in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys, will be found in the chapter treating of "Lucas County Outside of Toledo" and in the story of Maumee. Even before that time Masonic meetings were held at Fort Meigs, in 1813, and this could not have been done without some sort of an organization. In 1842 Morris Brown, a teacher and farmer of Milton township, Wood County, called together the Masons of the Wood County section of the Maumee Valley, who gathered at the old Mission farm at the mouth of Tontogany Creek. The purpose of the meeting was carried out and June 7, 1843, a Masonic lodge was organized under dispensation granted April 29.

The charter members were: Emilius Wood, Martin Warner, David Maginis, Sr., Sylvanus Hatch, Morrison McMillen, Jairus Curtis, Morris Brown and Leonard Pierce. It was the first Masonic Lodge in Wood County. The institution took place at Emilius Wood's log house situated near the right bank of Tontogany Creek and about one mile north of the present village of Tontogany. Meetings were held in the upper story of Wood's house until 1849, when the lodge quarters were moved to "Mt. Aararat," as a point in the southern edge of now Bowling Green and on the old Napoleon road was called. Here meetings were held in the second story of the old Lee Moore home or in the vicinity of the pioneer Klopfenstein residence. In 1854 a room was

rented in the George H. Thomas hotel building, corner of Main and Wooster streets, after which quarters were taken in the J. V. Owens Building on the east side of Main Street north of Wooster. In 1870 the Rogers Block, third story was occupied and finally the present Masonic Temple. This is briefly the story of Wood County Lodge No. 112, F. & A. M.

TOLEDO MASONIC ORDERS

Toledo Lodge, No. 144, was organized on New Years' Day, 1847, with the following charter members: Levi S. Lownsbury, Daniel McBain, Thomas D. Thomas, Jacob Landman, Thomas Dunlap, Abel W. Fairbanks, Henry Goettell, Thomas S. Haskins, Robert N. Lawton, Jerome Myers, David Plough, Myron H. Tilden and Robert H. Timpany. This is the second oldest lodge in Lucas County.

On January 31, 1853, the second lodge was organized in Toledo. It was designated as Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, with the following charter members: Dr. Robert H. Timpany, Ezra Bliss, Thomas Dunlap, Hezekiah L. Hosmer, John Kaufman, William H. Hall, Willard W. Howe and James Love.

Sylvania Lodge, No. 287, was instituted on October 23, 1856, with eleven charter members, viz: Benjamin Joy, Lucian B. Lathrop, William McCann, Jenks Morey, Andrew Printup, Elias Richardson, Benjamin Sumner, Foster R. Warren, Haskell D. Warren, William B. Warren and William Watson.

In 1929, there were twelve Blue Lodges in the city, to wit: Toledo and Rubicon lodges above mentioned; Sanford L. Collins Lodge, No. 396; Collingwood Lodge, No. 457; Yondota Lodge No. 572; Calumet Lodge, No. 612; Barton Smith Lodge, No. 613; Lotus Lodge, No. 625; Fort Industry Lodge, No. 630; Damascus Lodge, No. 643; Robinson Locke Lodge, No. 659; Boaz Lodge, No. 669; Port Lawrence Lodge.

Fort Meigs Chapter, No. 29 is the oldest Royal Arch organization in the lower Maumee Valley. It was in 1846 that Alexander Anderson, John Bates, Thomas Clark, Paul Hawes, H. L. Hosmer, Daniel Knowles, Levi S. Lownsbury, Ephraim Wood and Andrew Young petitioned the Grand Chapter of Ohio for a charter for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Perrysburg. The petition was granted and the chapter was instituted before the close of the year, with Hezekiah L. Hosmer as the first high priest. Meetings were held at Perrysburg for about four years, when a majority of the members voted to remove the chapter to Toledo.

The chapter now holds regular meetings in the Masonic Temple, corner of Adams and Michigan streets.

Toledo Chapter, No. 161, was organized on October 4, 1894, being the second Royal Arch organization in Lucas County. A little later Port Lawrence Chapter, No. 176, was organized in East Toledo. Calumet Chapter, No. 191, holds its meetings at 1226 Broadway; Collingwood Chapter, No. 196, meets in the Masonic Temple in West Toledo; and Fort Industry Chapter No. 208 meets in the Masonic hall at Bancroft Street and Detroit Avenue; and Fort Miami Chapter, No. 194, meets in the Masonic Hall, Maumee, Ohio, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. There are also three councils of Royal and Select Masters in Toledo. Toledo Council, No. 33, was instituted in 1868; Vistula Council, No. 108; Grafton M. Acklin Council, No. 127.

Toledo has four commanderies of Knights Templars: Toledo Commandery No. 7, organized June 1, 1847; St. Omer Commandery, No. 59; Eu-Tah Commandery, No. 66; Lafayette Lytle Commandery, No. 77.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry was introduced in Toledo in 1880 by the organization of the Miami Lodge of Perfection. Fourteenth Degree Northern Light Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Sixteenth Degree, was chartered on September 20, 1881, and the Fort Industry Chapter, Rose Croix, Eighteenth Degree, received its charter on the same date. The Toledo Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, was chartered on September 21, 1905. The above bodies meet in the Masonic Temple, corner Adams and Michigan streets.

The Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is represented by Zenobia Temple, corner of Fifteenth Street and Madison Avenue.

Masonic Temples.—The Toledo Masonic Temple Association was incorporated in February, 1868, by David R. Austin, William W. Bolles, Leander Burdick, John B. Carson, D. P. Chamberlin, Sanford L. Collins, E. R. Finch, Dr. W. W. Jones, R. C. Lemmon, A. H. Newcomb, John G. Norton, Louis H. Pike, John Sinclair, Dennison Steele, John Stevens and C. H. Swain. This association erected a building on the southwest corner of Adams and Superior streets, in which the various Masonic bodies of Toledo held their meetings for about a quarter of a century. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1901, and the Smith & Baker Building was erected on the site.

A site was acquired on the southeast corner of Adams and

Michigan streets for a new building. The cornerstone of that structure bears the inscription: "A. D. 1903—A. L. 5903." The Temple was dedicated in 1905. With the growth of the city and the expansion of the Masonic interests even this fine building has become inedaquate for the demands and a magnificent new temple is in course of development.

The Eastern Star branch of Masonry, established for the wives and daughters of Master Masons, has eight chapters in Toledo all in a flourishing condition and in excellent working order.

Knights of Pythias.—There are nine Knights of Pythias lodges in Toledo. Pythian Castle, at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Ontario Street, is owned by the order and most of the lodges hold their meetings in this building. Toledo Lodge No. 20, was instituted on December 20, 1869, and was the first in the city. The other lodges are as follows: Charles Sumner, No. 137; Anthony Wayne, No. 141; Lucas, No. 148; Concord, No. 149; Harrison, No. 185; Steedman, No. 208; Yondota, No. 335; West Toledo, No. 771; Ramadan Temple, No. 69; Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, meets in the Castle, and there are eight temples of the Pythian Sisters.

The Uniform Rank K. of P. was established in 1878. Its manual of drill is that of the United States Army and in 1898 a number of officers in the volunteer service in the War with Spain were taken from the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Wapakonica Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., the first in Toledo was instituted May 19, 1845. The charter members were as follows: John Brownlee, T. C. Everts, C. G. Keeler, C. A. King, Frederick Kruger, C. H. Ludlow, Horace Saxton, Denison B. Smith and L. Watkins. The institution of the lodge was followed by the installation of L. Watkins, noble grand; C. A. King, vice grand; C. G. Keeler, secretary; T. C. Everts, treasurer; Horace Saxton, conductor; Frederick Kruger, outside guard. Toledo Lodge, No. 402, was instituted soon after at the close of the Civil war.

Robert Blum Lodge, No. 413, was instituted on June 3, 1869, with sixteen charter members. Maumee Valley Lodge, No. 515, was instituted on June 14, 1872. The lodge started with fourteen charter members.

Since the organization of Maumee Valley Lodge, the five other lodges established in Toledo are: Corn City, No. 734; Northern

Star, No. 824; Lucas, No. 876; Central Grove, No. 891; Viking Lodge, No. 982.

There are five encampments in Toledo: Toledo, No. 118; Ruel, No. 250; Read, No. 305; Central Grove, No. 315; Rollo, No. 328.

The Patriarchs Militant is a uniform degree, corresponding to the Knights Templars in Masonry. Local organizations are called cantons, of which Toledo has three—Canton Central Grove, Canton Imperial, and Canton Lucas.

The Daughters of Rebekah lodges of Toledo are: Aurora, Corn City, Lucas and Pink Carnation.

The Elks have a very strong representation throughout Northwestern Ohio. Toledo Lodge, No. 53, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted October 24, 1886, in the old Grand Army Hall. The organization met in different halls until the spring of 1902, when a lot on Michigan Street opposite the courthouse was purchased and in June, 1905, the building was formally dedicated. The club house and the lot on which it stands represent an investment of $225,000. The membership of the lodge is about 2,000. One of the members of this lodge, William W. Mountain, was honored by being elected grand exalted ruler in 1921. The Toledo Cherry Pickers, a uniformed organization of Elks, won distinction for some years by their exhibitions of drilling. This organization was revived in the spring of 1922 and accompanied the Toledo delegation to the Grand Lodge meeting in Atlantic City, where it entered the national competition.

Other Orders.—Among the other prominent and worthy orders, organized in a measure for fraternal insurance, are the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of the Maccabees, Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World and some others. Most of these have their corresponding women's organizations.

This is the national headquarters of the National Union Assurance Society, the National Union being originally organized for fraternal and insurance protective purposes, and later changing or adding a regular "old line" form of assurance plan.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians is represented by two divisions and a women's auxiliary. There is a strong council of the Knights of Columbus; a branch (St. Martin's) of the Catholic Knights of America; ten branches of the Catholic Knights of Ohio; eight branches of the Catholic Ladies of Columbia, and other societies.

Grand Army and Women's Relief Corps.—The ranks of the

Grand Army of the Republic are rapidly thinning in numbers. Many of the early Grand Army posts have been discontinued by reason of increasing age or death of the members. Northwestern Ohio had its full quota representative of the patriotism in the Maumee and Sandusky country in the cause of the Union. Considering Lucas County and Toledo, on May 9, 1866, Dr. B. F. Stephenson, commander of the Department of Illinois, commissioned Capt. Henry E. Howe to organize posts in the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio. Forsyth Post, No. 15, was instituted on November 19, 1866, and was the first post in Lucas County. It was named for Lieut. George D. Forsyth, who served as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry in the three months' service and was afterward second lieutenant in Company B, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry. The fourteen charter members of the post were: J. A. Chase, Frank Collins, William Corlett, C. A. Hall, J. K. Hamilton, Otto Klemm, J. S. Kountz, Henry G. Neubert, William E. Parmelee, Herman Rosenbaum, C. C. Starr, Albert E. Scott, J. W. White and R. D. Whittlesey. J. A. Chase was the first commander.

Ford Post, No. 14, was organized under a charter dated January 21, 1867, with the following charter members: Augustus Brown, Charles L. Hurlburt, F. J. Kostack, Samuel McDonald, Arnold McMahon, Michael Mulrooney, Joseph A. Perry, George Scheets, William Secton, Joab Squire and Frank P. Wilson. This post was named for Capt. Hyatt G. Ford, of Company B, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 16, 1862.

Charles B. Mitchell Post, No. 84, was organized at Maumee on June 9, 1881, with seventeen charter members and J. E. Wilcox as the first commander. It was named for Lieut. Charles B. Mitchell, Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, who was mortally wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864, and died on the 28th of the same month in the hospital in Atlanta.

Brint and McBride Post, No. 225, located at Richfield Center, was organized on May 16, 1883, with twenty-six charter members. It was named for John Brint and William H. W. McBride, two volunteers from Richfield Township,

Ray Heller Post, at Whitehouse, was organized on December 27, 1882, by Comrades Brown and Grover of Forsyth Post. Although it was instituted before the post at Richfield Center, it was given the number 284. O. P. Heller was the first commander.

Quiggle Post, No. 289, was instituted at Swanton on January 3, 1883, with seventeen charter members and William Geyer as

the first commander. It was named for Oscar F. Quiggle, who enlisted in 1861 at the age of seventeen years as a musician in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and was killed in a skirmish near Milledgeville, Georgia, November 22, 1864.

Ruckle Post, No. 335, at Monclova, was organized on July 28, 1883. It was named for six brothers—Daniel, David, George, John, Henry C. and Philip—who served in regiments from Ohio, Michigan and Iowa, and four of whom were killed in action. John W. Kerr was the first commander.

Page Post, No. 471, was instituted at Sylvania on July 5, 1884, with William Bryan as the first commander. It was named for Private Harlan Page, of Company K, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, who was seriously wounded at Baldwin's Camp, West Virginia, in February, 1862. He was sent home but lived only about a week after reaching Sylvania.

Albert Moore Post, No. 582, was organized in West Toledo on March 29, 1886, with twenty-one charter members and J. M. Stanbery as the first commander. It was named for Albert Moore, who entered the army as first lieutenant of Company A, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

In Toledo there are now the Ford, Forsyth, Toledo and Volunteer Posts.

Of the Woman's Relief organization, Forsyth Corps, No. 1, the first in the Department of Ohio, was organized on March 14, 1879, as an auxiliary to Forsyth Post. Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood was the first president and Mrs. Cora Day Young was the first secretary. This organization was originally known as the "Ladies' Aid Society." It was not chartered as a branch of the National Women's Relief Corps until in August, 1883.

Volunteer Relief Corps, No. 89, was organized as an auxiliary of Volunteer Post; Toledo Corps as an auxliary of Toledo Post; Ford Circle, No. 28, Ladies of the Grand Army is an adjunct of Ford Post.

Then there is Toledo Camp No. 133, Sons of Veterans; Egbert Camp, No. 10, United Spanish War Veterans; General Bates Camp, No. 64, Toledo, east side.

The American Legion is an organization of World war veterans who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States. The first steps toward organization were taken at a caucus at Paris, France, March 15 to 17, 1919. A similar conference was held at Washington, D. C. A temporary constitution was

adopted, temporary officers elected and general policies formulated at a caucus at St. Louis, Missouri, May 8 to 10, 1919. A national charter was granted by Act of Congress on September 16, 1919. Permanent organization was effected and a constitution and by-laws adopted at the first National Convention at Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 10 to 12, 1919.

The Legion is organized by departments and posts. Membership is in the national organization by affiliation with a post. There are fifty-eight departments, one in every State in the Union and others in territorial possessions of the United States and in certain foreign countries. There are over 10,000 posts scattered in every part of the United States and throughout the world.

The preamble to the constitution of the organization is as follows:

"For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

HOW IT IS CONDUCTED.—Activities of the national organization are carried on through the national convention, national officers, national committees and commissions, and the staff of national headquarters. Department and post activities are carried on through their officers and committees.

The National Convention is the supreme governing body of the whole organization. Authority is vested between conventions in the National Executive Committee and the National Commander. Other officers and divisions of the national organization operate under their direction.

There is no rank in the Legion and no distinction between home service and foreign service. The Legion is an organization of veterans run by veterans. Each one has a voice.

WHAT THE LEGION DOES.—It maintains a National Americanization Commission. It promotes understanding of the principles of democratic government, developing interest in governmental problems and bringing more citizens to think seriously of the du-

ties of citizenship. It encourages education in every way possible, presenting scholarship medals in thousands of schools, coöperating in National Education Week and promoting night schools for adult education. It takes the lead in disseminating knowledge of and promoting respect for the national flag and in bringing about a more fitting display of the flag throughout the country on national holidays. It does important work for the boys of America, sponsoring Boy Scout activities and promoting junior athletics on a large scale. It combats revolutionary radicalism and all movements which have for their aim the downfall of democracy in America. It works for the assimilation of aliens now here through schools of citizenship and other agencies, and stands for the restriction of immigration so that this assimilation may be made perfect. It strives for the maintenance of the national defenses at a strength sufficient to guarantee the security of the country from war until such a time as war is definitely eliminated as a fact in the world. It gives sound, practical service in ten thousand communities, working to make these communities better places in which to live. The posts of the country engage in scores of laudable and beneficial activities.

The legion is neither militaristic nor pacifistic. It is not political and is non-sectarian.

The American Legion Posts with their names and numbers in the counties of Northwestern Ohio are as follows:

Defiance Co.—Herbert E. Anderson Post No. 117, Defiance; Edward C. Smart Post, No. 223, Hicksville.

Fulton Co.—John Dale Post, No. 143, Fayette; Robinson-Gibbs Post, No. 265, Wauseon; B. L. W. Post, No. 311, Archbold; A. E. E. E. W. Post, No. 373, Delta; Pettisville Post, No. 445, Pettisville; Murbach Siefert Post, No. 479, Swanton.

Hancock Co.—John Hancock Post, No. 3, Findlay; Mulford-Butler Post, No. 511, McComb; Tawa Post, No. 528, Benton Ridge.

Henry Co.—Warren L. McIntire Post, No. 262, Hamler; Burt G. Taylor Post, No. 300, Napoleon; Deshler Post, No. 316, Deshler; Roberts-McMillen Post, No. 332, McClure; Wm. F. Helmke Post, No. 340, Holgate; Frank F. Bevelhymer Post, No. 400, Malinta; Ward L. Adams Post, No. 454, Ridgeville; Gilbert Laughman Post, No. 492, Liberty Center.

Lucas Co.—Charter Cone Post, No. 320, Maumee; Christman-Dickinson Post, No. 384, Whitehouse; Clark Gourley Post, No. 463, Waterville; Joseph W. Diehn Post, No. 468, Sylvania; Monclova Post, No. 556, Monclova.

Posts in Toledo.—Tony Wroblewski Post, No. 18; Harry E. Kern Post, No. 93; Frank W. Frueauff Post, No. 99; Dean Horton Navy Post, No. 108; Vernon McCune Post, No. 132; Walter Weller Post, No. 135; Hyatt-Allen Post, No. 299; Joseph Baker Post, No. 319; Everett-Meinen Post, No. 321; Arthur Daly Post, No. 334; Toledo Post, No. 335; Waltz-Hodgins Post, No. 348; South Side Post, No. 531; Argonne Post, No. 545; Edward N. Davis Post, No. 546.

Ottawa Co.—Port Clinton Post, No. 113, Port Clinton; John A. Fader Post, No. 114, Oak Harbor; Community Post, No. 279, Elmore; Genoa Post, No. 324, Genoa; Scheible-Downing Post No. 542, Put-in-Bay; Louis Feuma Post, No. 555, Lakeside.

Paulding Co.—Cottrell-Boylan Post, No. 253, Antwerp; Reuben J. Smith Post, No. 297, Payne; George H. Morris Post, No. 306, Paulding.

Putnam Co.—Kermer-Slusser Post, No. 63, Ottawa; Sylvester-Diemer, No. 172, Miller City; Chas. J. Wagner, No. 287, Leipsic; Bowers-Slusser, No. 516, Columbus Grove; Harter-Williams, No. 536, Gilboa; Urban N. Winnow, No. 541, Continental.

Sandusky Co.—Welker Post, No. 17, Gibsonburg; Edgar Thurston, No. 121, Fremont; Orrin G. Franks, No. 122, Clyde; Clarence L. Nieman, No. 455, Woodville.

Seneca Co.—Earl Foust, No. 73, Fostoria; Tiffin Post, No. 169, Tiffin; Victory Post, No. 260, Attica; Marion H. Peck, No. 295, Greensprings; Wade Benfer, No. 404, Republic; Canfield, No. 434, Bloomfield; Blair Miller, No. 490, Bascom.

Williams Co.—J. D. Smith Memorial, No. 10, Edgerton; Yackee Strong Memorial, No. 60, Stryker; Montpelier Post, No. 109, Montepelier; Chas. E. Arnold, No. 284, Bryan; Agnew-Shinnabarger, No. 307, Pioneer.

Wood Co.—Perrysburg Post, No. 28, Perrysburg; Carl Crowfoot, No. 36, Risingsun; Wood Co., No. 45, Bowling Green; Freedom Post, No. 183, Pemberville; Alva N. Sidle, No. 232, Grand Rapids; Troy-Webster, No. 240, Luckey; Terry D. Norcross, No. 305, Custar; Albert Bowe, No. 338, Bradner; Montgomery, No. 361, Wayne; Weston Post, No. 409, Weston; Lybarger Grim, No. 441, Tontogany; Rossford Post, No. 533, Rossford; No. Baltimore, No. 539, N. Baltimore.

Wyandot Co.—Wyandot, No. 225, Upper Sandusky; Sycamore, No. 250, Sycamore; Earl Green, No. 344, Carey; Nevada, No. 462, Nevada.

A visit to the headquarters of the Lucas County Council, Toledo, Henry B. Herman, secretary (1929) will give an idea of the great work being accomplished by the Legion. Here from 200 to 300 cases are handled monthly, by the secretary and one assistant.

CHAPTER LXVIII

CITY GOVERNMENT

NEW CITY CHARTER — TOLEDO MAYORS — FIRE DEPARTMENT — POLICE DEPARTMENT — WATER WORKS — PARKS AND BOULEVARDS—ZOO—STREETS AND SEWERS—CITY AND COUNTY PLANNING—ART MUSEUM—LIBRARY—HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Under the heading of "Toledo a Reality," Chapter LXIII, the story of early Toledo, from its birth, incorporation and development, has been carried through to 1908, when the affairs of the city were administered under the system provided for by the enactment of the "Paine revision of the (Ohio) Municipal Code." At the November 4th, 1913, election, a commission consisting of thirteen members was chosen to draft a new charter for the city government. The commissioners selected were: John M. Killits, William B. Guitteau, Brand Whitlock, S. O. Richardson, Jr., Dr. W. A. Dickey, Frank H. Foster, Thomas L. Gifford, J. Kent Hamilton, George D. Hartman, Daniel H. James, Isaac Kinsey, Dr. James C. Price and John Ulmer. The commission organized by electing J. Kent Hamilton, president; Thomas L. Gifford, vice president; with Everett J. Snyder employed as secretary. On the appointment of Mr. Whitlock as minister to Belgium after attending a few meetings, Judge L. W. Morris was selected to take his place. However, under a ruling that no provision was made to fill any vacancies on the board, the work was completed by the twelve members. After laborious consideration for nearly ten months, the new charter was reported August 13, 1914, and when submitted to the electorate at the election on November 3, 1914, was adopted by a vote of 21,028 to 16,466. That portion of the charter relating to the nomination and election of officers went into effect on January 1, 1915, and all the provisions of the charter became effective on January 1, 1916. In the meantime, the council then in existence was authorized to "pass any ordinance, to be operative after January 1, 1916, designed to carry out the provisions of this charter."

The charter, considered a very able document, was designed to

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF COURTHOUSE PARK

Building beside the street car is Memorial Hall, erected in commemoration of the soldiers of the Civil war and site of proposed new public library. The tall buildings, from right to left are the Nicholas, Spitzer and Second National Bank (Toledo Trust). The old courthouse stood at the corner of the park, near the center of the picture, near where are shown two elm trees of equal growth.

give the people "absolute Home Rule, so far as the constitution of the state of Ohio will permit."

The general provisions are such as usually delegated to a city government, and as to the election of officers the charter provided for what is known as "the short ballot" in municipal elections, the voters expressing their choice for only three officers—mayor, vice mayor and councilman of the ward. All other officers were to be appointed by the mayor, with the consent of the council. Candidates were to be nominated by a nonpartisan primary on the Tuesday after the first Monday in September in the odd-numbered years. In this primary the charter gave the voters the privilege of expressing themselves for first and second choice, the object being to insure majority rule. Section 17 provided: "At primary elections, any candidate for nomination for any office, receiving a majority in number of first-choice votes for such nomination, shall be placed upon the ballot at the next regular municipal election, without consideration of his second-choice votes. In case of candidates who do not receive a majority of first-choice votes for such nomination, the second-choice votes received by each candidate respectively shall be added to his first-choice votes, and the candidates receiving the largest number of first and second-choice votes combined, shall be declared nominated," etc. The same method applied to elections.

This method of choosing the mayor and other officials as provided for proved unsatisfactory and the charter was so amended that the "first and second choice" feature was eliminated. As to eligibility for the head offices, any elector who has resided in the city for three years shall be eligible for the office of mayor or vice mayor. These officers are elected for a term of two years, to begin on the 1st of January following the election. The mayor is the chief executive officer. The charter fixes his salary at $6,000 per annum.

Wards and Council. Section 27 of the charter provided that "before June 1, 1915, the present council shall divide the city into sixteen wards, not less than three of which shall be on the east side of the Maumee River. After each recurring Federal census, and within three months after the proclamation by the secretary of state of the population of the cities of Ohio, the council shall re-divide the city into wards upon the basis of not less than ten thousand nor more than fifteen thousand persons in each ward," etc. Each ward is entitled to one member of the council, elected for a term of two years. All ordinances are required to be sub-

mitted to the mayor, who is clothed with the power of veto. If he fails to approve or veto an ordinance within ten days it becomes effective as though he had signed it.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Besides the mayor and vice mayor, the administrative officer of the various divisions as provided by the charter are: Director of Law; Director of Finance, Director of Public Service; Director of Public Welfare; Director of Public Safety. With the exception of the law department the work of each is distributed to various divisions. The department of finance consists of the commissioner of accounts, commissioner of treasury, commissioner of purchases and supplies. Department of public service—commissioner of engineering, commissioner of streets, commissioner of water works, commissioner of markets. Department of public welfare—commissioner of health, commissioner of cemeteries, commissioner of charities and corrections, commissioner of parks and boulevards, commissioner of recreation, playgrounds and amusements. Department of public safety—chief of police and department, chief of fire and department, commissioner of inspection. The boards and commissions are: board of street railway control, publicity and efficiency commission, city plan commission, civil service commission, sinking fund commission, zoological board of managers and university board.

Initiative and Referendum—Any proposed ordinance may be submitted to the council upon a petition signed by qualified electors equal in number to twenty per cent of the first-choice votes cast for mayor at the preceding election. Such petition shall be filed with the clerk, who shall certify it to the council, with the proposed ordinance, at the next meeting. If the council fails to act upon the ordinance within thirty days it may be submitted to a vote of the people; or if the council should pass the ordinance with amendments changing its general tenor, the said ordinance in its original form shall be submitted to the voters of the city. If it receives a majority of the votes it become effective in the same manner as though passed by the council.

Certain measures are required to be submitted to a referendum vote of the electors, such as resolutions for a public improvement to cost $500,000, or more, or for the granting of a general public utility franchise. Every ordinance passed by the council shall be subject to a referendum at any time within thirty days, provided a petition signed by electors equal in number of fifteen

per cent of the first-choice votes cast for mayor at the preceding election be filed with the clerk, requesting such referendum vote on the ordinance. Amendments to the charter may be proposed by initiative petition, the same as ordinances, and all amendments proposed by the council shall be submitted to the voters before they become effective.

Recall—Section 87 of the charter roads: "Any elective officer provided for in this charter shall be subject to recall by petition to be filed with the clerk of the council. In case of an officer elected from the city at large, the petition requesting a recall election shall be signed by electors equal in number to twenty-five per cent of the first-choice votes cast for mayor at the preceding election. If the recall petition is circulated against an officer elected from a ward, it shall be signed by electors equal in number to twenty-five per cent of those who voted in the ward at the last regular city election. But no recall petition shall be circulated against said officer until he shall have held his office for at least six months."

When a recall petition complying with all the provisions of the charter is filled with the clerk, his first duty is to notify the officer against whom it is filed. If the officer resigns, the vacancy shall be filled according to the method prescribed by the charter and there the matter ends. If he refuse to resign, an election shall be ordered, at which the officer's name shall be placed on the ballot, with not more than two others, and if he receives a majority of the votes he shall not again be subjected to recall petition during the term for which he was at first elected.

Miscellaneous.—The charter provided for a commission of publicity and efficiency, which shall publish weekly the "Toledo City Journal," containing the city's legal advertisements; notices and reports of the civil service commission; proceedings of the council, etc. The mayor is authorized to appoint a civil service commission of three members, which commission shall adopt and enforce a code of rules for the classification of all positions except elective offices and positions filled by appointment by the mayor and heads of departments. Municipal ownership is provided for without qualification, and eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. The 235 sections of the charter cover every phase of municipal government.

Beginning with the incorporation of Toledo in 1837, the list of mayors with the year of election or when they took office is as fol-

lows: John Berdan, 1837; Hezekiah D. Mason, 1839; Myron H. Tilden, 1840 (resigned soon after his fourth election in 1843, to accept the office of president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and James Myers was elected to the vacancy); George B. Way, 1844; Richard Mott, 1845; Emery D. Potter, 1847; Daniel O. Morton, 1849; Caleb F. Abbott, 1850; Charles M. Dorr, 1851; Daniel McBain, Egbert B. Brown, Ira L. Clark and Mayor Brigham, 1852 (the several changes in this term were caused by resignations); Charles M. Dorr, 1853; Alexander B. Brownlee, 1857; Alexander H. Newcomb, 1860; John J. Manor, 1861; Charles M. Dorr, 1863; Charles A. King, 1867; William Kraus, 1869; William W. Jones, 1871; Guido Marx, 1875; William W. Jones, 1877; Jacob Romeis, 1879; Samuel F. Forbes, 1885; J. Kent Hamilton, 1887; Vincent J. Emmick, 1891; Guy G. Major, 1893; Samuel M. Jones, 1897; Robert H. Finch, 1904 (for the unexpired term caused by the death of Mayor Jones); Brand Whitlock, 1905; Carl Keller, 1913; Charles Milroy, 1915; Cornell Schreiber, 1917; Bernard F. Brough, 1921; Fred J. Mery, 1925; William T. Jackson, 1927.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

One of Toledo's best city controlled organizations is its Division of Fire. Despite the great increase in values and the city expansion, out of the past eleven years, only 1918, 1920, 1921 and 1924 showed a smaller fire loss than was sustained in 1928.

During 1928 the Division responded to 2,235 alarms. Of these, 1,890 were fires inside the city limits, 37 were outside the city limits, 226 were false alarms, and 82 are classified as unnecessary. In this work the fire apparatus traveled 14,138 miles, worked 2,337 hours, raised 26,035 feet of ladder, laid 574,450 feet of hose, used 569 chemical tanks, and consumed 7,834 gallons of gasoline. Officers' automobiles and trucks, not included in the above figures, traveled 42,846 miles and used 5,848 gallons of gasoline.

The per capita cost of the fire department operation during 1928 was $3.44. Under Fire Chief Fred J. Myers, at the end of 1928 there were 437 men on the fire payroll of which 314 were laddermen, hosemen and drivers.

Toledo has nineteen fire stations the oldest of which, standing, is No. 2 on Cherry Street near Superior. Fire-fighting equipment includes seven triple combination pumpers, six steam fire engines, 14 hose and chemical wagons, eight hook and ladder trucks, two aerial hook and ladder trucks, and water tower, nine

automobiles, and has reserve apparatus amounting to four hose and chemical wagons, and one hook and ladder truck. The fire alarm boxes number 612.

The total fire loss for 1928 was $745,393.27 of which loss the amount above insurance coverage was $67,433.79. The value of buildings and contents where the 1928 fires occurred was $12,-284,714.50.

The first motor apparatus placed in service was on November 14, 1914, and the last horse to make his official run to a fire was sent to the green pastures in 1915.

Turning to the olden days, while Toledo before that time had a volunteer force of firemen, as noted in Chapter 63, the first official move toward providing fire protection in town was May 29, 1837, when a committee was appointed by the council to "ascertain the expense of procuring two fire engines for the use of the 'city.'" The result was the purchase in Philadelphia not long after of two hand-power "engines." The cost was $1,909.05. On September 25, 1837, a bill was allowed Hoisington & Manning for $68 for building engine house No. 1, located on Cherry Street not far from the present No. 2 house, and soon after the same contractors were paid $13 for building engine house No. 2, evidently located not far from present No. 3 on Jefferson Avenue. The water supply was partly provided for by dug cisterns one of these old landmarks being lately unearthed under the old Boody house, while excavating for the new Ohio Bank Building.

On November 27, 1827, the council passed a resolution stating that whenever forty or more citizens should form themselves into a fire company, such company should be placed in possession of an engine, hose, hose cart, hooks and ladders, etc. The resolution also provided that the companies should be designated by numbers, the first company formed to be No. 1, the second, No. 2, and so on.

On December 11, 1837, an ordinance was passed which provided that: "Every owner or occupant of a building shall keep good fire buckets, made of leather, as follows: For a building with one or two fireplaces or stoves, one bucket; for building with more than two fireplaces or stoves, one bucket for every two such; the buckets to hold three gallons each." The ordinance also provided for the appointment of fire wardens—one for each of the three wards—and on December 29th James M. Whitney, Worden N. Richardson and Daniel Segur were appointed.

At a meeting of the council on November 30, 1840, Edward

Bissell was elected chief fire engineer; Richard Mott, first assistant; Walter Titus, second assistant; Junius Flagg, Peter H. Shaw and William Hoskins, fire wardens for the three wards, respectively. At the same session a resolution to organize two hook and ladder companies was adopted, and the engineer was directed "to procure two fire hooks and two ladders of sufficient length and strength for the purpose for which they are intended."

It is evident that these volunteer fire companies served without pay and for lack of appreciation, their enthusiasm began to wane. On February 8, 1841, the council instructed the committee of fire department "to ascertain whether any fire companies do in fact exist at this time, and report upon the expediency of disbanding the same." The committee reported that the companies were inactive and a reorganization of the department was recommended. On the 22nd of the same month, C. W. Hill, W. N. Richardson and C. G. Shaw were authorized to organize a company, "to be known as Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1, to be the successor of Engine Company No. 1, which is hereby disbanded." Two days later the company was organized with the following members: Edson Allen, Aldrice A. Belknap, C. H. Bentley, Leverett Bissell, S. S. Blanchard, Charles Border, Manly Bostwick, S. H. Bradford, George P. Clark, Henry Clark, H. G. Cozzens, Joel W. Crane, Samuel Eddy, W. H. Elder, A. W. Fairbanks, Junius Flagg, J. J. Fullerton, Elijah S. Hanks, C. W. Hill, Joseph Jones, Valentine H. Ketcham, R. N. Lawton, J. N. Mount, B. P. Peckham, W. H. Raymond, John Ream, George Redding, George H. Rich, W. N. Richardson, Erastus Roys, Daniel Segur, Cornelius G. Shaw, Thomas Southard and Walter Titus, Jr. J. J. Fullerton was elected foreman; Cornelius G. Shaw, first assistant; Leverett Bissell, second assistant; Erastus Roys, secretary; William R. Raymond, treasurer. Engine House No. 1 was remodeled and improved and the company was placed in possession. For some time this was the only fire company in the city. A No. 2 company was organized in the spring of 1842 and on May 3, 1842, the council passed a resolution directing the chief of the department (David Crane) to "organize a hook and ladder company and superintend the erection of a house for the same, located on Summit Street, between Adams and Cherry streets, for which he shall receive compensation at the rate of $1.50 per day." The structure was completed during the summer by Crane's first assistant named Brigham, whose first name was "Mayor." The city now had two engine companies and a hook and ladder company, as well

equipped as those in most cities of Toledo's population. During the next five years considerable progress was made by the department. A third company had been organized and on September 24, 1847, the council passed an ordinance providing for the purchase "of a portion of lot No. 161, Port Lawrence division, and the erection thereon of an engine house, the cost of which shall not exceed $2,500." This house was occupied by the No. 3 Engine and Hose Company.

On March 20, 1848, provision was made for uniforming the department members and under the same ordinance all spectators at fires were to be subject to the orders of the mayor and aldermen, fire wardens or other officers, and were liable to arrest and a fine of $5.00 for refusing to obey such orders. Members of fire companies were required to meet at their respective houses on the first of each month for the purpose of exercise and for cleaning the apparatus. A reward of $10.00 was provided for the company which should first arrive at a fire with its apparatus ready for use, and $5.00 for each company arriving in ten minutes thereafter. The several companies were required to meet in joint convention in March of each year and nominate a chief engineer and two assistants, to be submitted to the council for confirmation. Sextons of churches provided with bells were required to ring the same for a period of twenty minutes, immediately upon an alarm of fire; failure to do so was punishable by a fine of $2.00.

By the ordinance of June 14, 1851, the council directed that the foremen of Engine Companies No. 1 and No. 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, should each procure a key to the Episcopal Church and keep the same in the houses of said companies. In case of fire, any member of either company was authorized to open the church and ring the bell "until relieved by the sexton of the church, or until the bell of the Catholic Church shall begin to ring." To stimulate watchfulness, it was provided that the company whose member should be the first at the church and the first to ring the bell should receive a premium of $2.00, which the company might give to the member by vote.

In 1852, what was known as the "Germania Fire Company" was organized. It was the fourth in the city and took its name from the fact that it was mostly made up of Germans. As the city developed, the fire department kept pace with its expansion.

The annual report of Robert Cummings, chief fire engineer, in March, 1863, says: "There have been during the past year 22 fires, involving a loss of $285,000, which was covered by insur-

ance to the amount of $131,000, making a total loss over insurance of $154,000. Of this loss, $225,000 occurred at the burning of the Michigan Southern Elevators. The above returns of loss are as accurate as could be obtained. There are now connected with the fire department, two steam engines, three hand engines and one hook and ladder company, with their hose carriages and carts—all in good order with the exception of the hose carts, which are now being made * * * At the close of my term of office, I wish again to mention the importance of having cisterns built at various points through the city for fire purposes. It is also important to have a coal cart to run to fires, to carry coal to the two steamers. The city should own the cart and make arrangements with a drayman to haul it to fires."

It was about 1866 that the department was put upon a regular salary basis.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

As provided by the City Charter of 1915, the Police Division also functions under the direction of the Department of Public Safety. The charter provides that the chief of police shall have exclusive authority in the matter of stationing and transfer of patrolmen and includes the right to suspend any officer or employ of the department for incompetence, neglect of duty, immorality, intoxication, failure to obey orders and other infractions of the established rules. His ruling, however, may be sustained or reversed by the director of the department. The suspended alleged offender also has the right of appeal to the civil service commission, whose decision is final. In 1929, the organization consisted of a chief, inspector of police, inspector of detectives, inspector of traffic, four captains, seven lieutenants, seventeen sergeants, thirty-six detectives, 418 patrolmen, six matrons and six turnkeys.

When Toledo was incorporated in 1837, the town or city marshal was the only police officer, although constables elected under the laws of the state exercised police powers to a certain extent. At certain times, especially in the canal building days the marshal was allowed one or two deputies to "hold down the exuberance of the Irish." Toledo's first marshal was Calvin Comstock.

No police force was provided for until 1852, when on May 13 of that year, when Toledo had neared her fifteenth birthday, the council passed an ordinance providing for a volunteer organization. Under this ordinance, as soon as ten citizens or more, not exceeding fifty, offered to volunteer their services to preserve the

peace and assist in the enforcemnt of the laws and ordinances, they should organize themselves into a company and elect a captain and a lieutenant for one year. Constant service was not demanded, but when called upon to act as police officers the members were invested with all the police powers then conferred upon the city marshal. The ordinance required the officers and members of the company "to hold themselves in readiness, by day and by night, to protect the city and the inhabitants thereof against injuries by thieves, robbers, burglars and other persons violating the public peace, and for the suppression of riots and other disorderly conduct."

In July following the passage of the ordinance, a policing company was formed, consisting of the following members: Robert H. Bell, Peter F. Berdan, John R. Bond, Egbert B. Brown, Joseph W. Brown, I. N. Hathaway, W. W. Howe, Joel W. Kelsey, Henry Ketcham, William Kraus, Jacob Landman, I. R. Nelson, C. B. Phillips and Andrew Shurtz.

There is no record of any great service rendered by this organization and like the volunteer fire company it soon lost its identity.

It was in 1866, when Toledo became a city of the first class that the metropolitan police system was adopted.

The office of city marshal was abolished and the governor appointed as police commissioners "Mayor" Brigham, Charles A. King, William Kraus, Joseph K. Secor and Dennison Steele. Upon these commissioners devolved the work of organizing a city police force. They appointed Henry Breed, superintendent, or chief; Michael O'Connor, captain, William P. Scott, sergeant, and the following patrolmen: Elijah S. Hanks, Cornelius Heline, Patrick Horan, Henry Nellis, John D. Nicely, William R. Osborn, Joseph A. Parker, Jacob Pfanner, Jacob Rudolph, Conrad Schilling, Henry Streicher, Jacob Winnie and George Wise. The superintendent was paid a salary of $1,500; the captain, $900, the sergeant, $800; patrolmen, $720, each, and George W. Kirk was appointed turnkey at a salary of $600. The cost of Toledo's metropolitan police force for the first year was therefore $13,160.

In 1868 the police department passed under the control of a local board, of which Mayor Charles A. King was ex-officio president. The other members were: Bailey H. Hitchcock, George Meissner, Patrick Murray, Edward Malone, Horace S. Olds, William H. Smith and Horace S. Walbridge. H. K. Stephens was appointed secretary to the board and the force was reorganized. The

office of superintendent was abolished and William P. Scott was appointed captain; Patrick Horan and Henry Streicher, sergeants.

By an act of the Ohio General Assembly early in the year 1881, the metropolitan police system for cities of the first class was reestablished. Gov. Charles Foster appointed as police commissioners for Toledo, Abner L. Backus, John Cummings, Guido Marx and George Milmine. The metropolitan system was succeeded by a system consisting of one police commissioner elected from each ward, who, with the mayor, constituted the police board. This system, with some changes, continued in operation until the adoption of the charter of 1915.

Toledo's police protection is one officer to one and four-tenths per thousand of her population, which is less than any other city except two in the United States, and these cities have in a way other protection; they are Oakland, California and Denver, Colorado.

WATERWORKS

Municipal ownership of public utilities is generally looked upon with disfavor. Experience has shown the doubtful practicability thereof. However, the matter of water supply is an exception, and as the case with most cities, Toledo's water plant is city owned and its municipal management has been a success. One great reason favoring city management is the matter of health, the question of pure water and control over the situation by the state board of health. Toledo's water is examined every hour and from all parts of the city and the analysis is reported to the state health board. The evolution of Toledo's water supply is an interesting story.

In the earliest days, as with most germinating cities similarly situated, the inhabitants obtained their water supply from dug wells which received much of the surface drainage filtered through decaying vegetation. Little wonder that those were the days of fever epidemics and the "shakes"—ague. In times of drouth the conditions were worse.

The first attempt at improvement was by sinking artesian wells to obtain purer water, but the success of the plan was doubtful. One of the earliest wells was sunk at Manhattan. In the spring of 1850, Lyman Wheeler had a well drilled near his store at the corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets, the Wheeler opera house site. A good supply of pure water which met the needs of

a large section of the town was struck at a depth of less than sixty feet. The diameter of the bore was eight and three-fourths inches; the water rose to within six feet of the surface and seemingly the supply was inexhaustible. Drilling in other sections followed. A well was drilled on Jefferson Street between Summit and St. Clair; another at the car works of A. J. Field in the old fifth ward; one by I. N. Hathaway at the corner of Superior and Orange; Judge Myers bored a well in the basement of his block, corner of Monroe and Summit; there was a famous flowing well at the foot of Madison Street and one at Front and Oak, east side.

On June 9, 1853, the city council made provision for four public wells—one at the corner of Summit and Adams streets, one at St. Clair and Washington, a third at Cherry and Summit and the fourth at the corner of Lagrange and Summit. This also indicates the centers of population or business at this time. However, as the city expanded other means were demanded and on August 16, 1855, the electors voted favorably upon a proposition to issue $25,000 in municipal bonds for a water supply system. Of this sum $5,000 was used for a test well to demonstrate that the artesian well system would solve the problem. After several years' experimenting this idea was abandoned.

It was on March 10, 1868, that a definite move was made to establish Toledo's water supply on a modern plan. On this date, Charles A. King, mayor, Calvin Crane, city engineer, William C. Huffman and J. H. Whitaker were appointed to inspect the Holly system of water works in use at Lockport and Auburn, New York.

A plan was submitted and voted upon providing for a system with 94,500 feet of mains and a Holly pumping engine, the total cost of the plant being estimated at $379,178. The bond issue was to be $500,000, but as it was not made clear where the water mains were to be located, the proposition was lost at the April, 1868, election by a vote of 2,695 to 567. Following this a proposition to install a fire protection system by pumping water from the canal, costing $100,000 was also defeated in March, 1869, by a vote of 2,673 to 1,000.

October 3, 1870, the city council appointed Henry Phillips, J. G. Nolan, William St. John, Daniel Segur and Luther Whitney to investigate and report on the different system, including artesian wells. The committee employed A. R. Ketcham as an engineer to make estimates of the cost of various systems and on February 2, 1872, reported in favor of the Holly system, to include

twenty-five miles of mains, the necessary pumping machinery, etc., the estimated cost of which was $500,000. Again the proposition of issuing bonds was submitted to the voters and at an election on April 1, 1872, it was indorsed by a vote of 3,480 to 1,082.

On June 11, 1872, pursuant to an ordinance passed on the 20th of May, John P. Freeman, Edward Malone and Carl Schon were appointed a board of waterworks trustees. They employed Moses Lane, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as chief engineer of construction. On December 9, 1872, Mr. Lane presented his estimate of $555,-987 for a stand-pipe system. This was not satisfactory to the council, which was in favor of the Holly system, and after delay and litigation a compromise was effected by the appointment of a special commission to visit a number of cities and report on the system it considered most applicable to Toledo. That commission was composed of H. A. Boyd, J. D. Cook, J. T. Maher and J. S. Norton. After inspecting the waterworks in a number of cities, the commission reported on March 31, 1873, in favor of the stand-pipe system. Immediately upon the submission of the report to the council, that body passed an ordinance providing for a stand-pipe system; J. D. Cook was employed as chief engineer and on December 29, 1873, water was turned into the mains. The initial cost of the plant was $444,908.

As established in 1873, the waterworks were located on the west bank of the Maumee River, on lots 16 and 17, River Tract No. 9, between Broadway and the river. The supply was taken from the river, to which there was considerable objection, but an analysis of the water in 1875, by Professor Douglas, of the University of Michigan, showed the water to be far better than generally reported.

The question of installing a city filtration plant was discussed for several years before the matter took definite form. In 1902 the waterworks commissioners—W. T. Davies, Heny Keller and William Kuhlman—appointed a "water purification commission" to make a complete investigation of the subject and recommend a plan adapted to Toledo's needs. That commission was composed of G. H. Benzenburg, of Cincinnati, William G. Clark, of Toledo, and Allen Hazen, of Milwaukee. At the same time Dr. W. C. Chapman, W. S. Brainard and Noah H. Swayne were appointed as an advisory board, to act in conjunction with the commission. After viewing the subject from every important angle, the commission reported in favor of obtaining a site somewhere above the city and using the Maumee River water as the source of supply. The

mechanical system of filtration—that is by the use of chemicals—was favored instead of the slower process of filtering through sand, etc.

The Board of Public Works secured the services of Charles L. Parmelee, an experienced engineer of New York, to advise local engineers in the development of the plan recommended by the commission, which plan was approved by the Ohio State Board of Health. Land was purchased of John Kumler and Judge John H. Doyle for the plant and work was commenced in December, 1905. The main contracts were let in May, 1907, to the Norwood Engineering Company, of Florence, Massachusetts, and at the same time William G. Clark succeeded Charles L. Parmelee as consulting engineer. Part of the work was sublet to Toledo firms, the A. Bentley & Sons Company building the pumping station and doing some other work. James Rooney installed the intake and the main conduit connecting the plant with the city mains was built by Watters & Tansey, McKinney Brothers and M. Rabbitt & Company. On February 24, 1910, the people of Toledo were supplied for the first time with what was pronounced pure filtered water.

After the completion of the filtration plant numerous improvements were made in the waterworks system by the installation of new pumping machinery, the extension of the mains into new districts, etc. On May 22, 1922, the city council passed an ordinance authorizing a bond issue of $275,000 for the construction of a ten-million gallon coagulating basin and two and one-fourth miles of twenty-four inch feeder to the West Toledo district. Other improvements followed including the further development of the filtration plant approximating $6,000,000, and today with 700 miles of distribution mains water is furnished to Ottawa Hills, Trilby, Rossford in Wood County, Walbridge for railroad purposes, Cedar Point, Maumee and many other outlying districts. The average daily consumption is 45,000,000 gallons with 80,000,000 gallons the peak of the service. The number of city fire hydrants is 5,500.

In 1915 a high pressure system was installed for fire protection to the business district including the territory from Walnut to Washington Street and from the river to Michigan Street. With this pumping station located at Water and Cherry streets Toledo has the best high pressure service of any city on the lakes, with 325 employees in this service, a bonded indebtedness of only $1,800,000 for water, a plant that is self-sustaining and the lowest

water rate in Ohio, costing less than three cents per cubic yard. A word as to the future.

Every city including those on the great lakes is confronted with the question of a pure water supply and sewer outlets. Investigation is now under way for the construction of a filtration plant at some practical point in the lake, built on the unit plan so as to be enlarged in capacity with the growth of the city, and to start with a capacity of 150,000,000 gallons.

And it was an epoch in Toledo's history when the old standpipe out Broadway was laid low in 1916.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS

Toledo has approximately 2,000 acres in parks and boulevards. What may be termed parks number 21, as follows:

	Acres
Ottawa, at Bancroft and Parkside Boulevard	311
Jermaine, between Beatty and Ottawa parks on Monroe	90
Beatty, off Auburn Avenue	64
Willys Park, Central Avenue and Ten Mile Creek	103
City Park, City Park Avenue and Nebraska	7
Collins, Consaul Street and Collins Avenue	90
Highland, South Avenue and Champion	54
Riverside, Summit and Galena	53
Sterling Field between Swan Creek and Center Street	17
Wilson, Mulberry Street and Streicher	12
Ashley Play Ground, between Walbridge and southeast of Sumner Street (mostly under water)	12
Navarre, East Broadway, Navarre and Woodville	53
Waite Play Ground	7
Bay View, East end of Summit Street	120
Prentice	1
Close Memorial Home Acres, Bellevue and Castlewood	6
Walbridge Park and Zoo (with 35 acres added)	103
Ravine Park, between Consaul and E. Broadway	162

University Park, Nebraska, Hill and Faraday	160
Long Island, opposite Walbridge Park	10
Delaware Island, opposite Walbridge Park	14
Total Park Acreage	1,449

This total of parks proper of 1,449 acres, together with the boulevards and small plots not listed, brings the total acreage to 2,000.

It was not until 1865 that public parks were seriously considered in Toledo, at which time Judge Noah H. Swanye, Sr., proposed to sell to the city 43 acres lying on Monroe Street between Woodruff and Collingwood avenues. His proposition was to take in payment $50,000 in twenty-year six per cent bonds. The offer was favorably considered, when opposition developed in sections "distant from the location" and their selfishness blocked the purchase. The price was exceedingly low and had the project gone through, it is difficult to say what effect it would have had on the development of that section of the city.

The first unit of City Park was purchased from Peter Lenk in 1871 and added to in 1872 by the purchase of two lots from H. S. Walbridge.

What was early known as the House of Refuge property, 47 acres of lot No. 9, Comstock's sub-division of River Tracts 12 and 13, valued at $80,000, was turned over to the city and opened up as a park in 1888. The house of refuge located there burned in 1886. It was in winter, the day or night was cold and severe, and the rescued inmates were housed in the institution's knitting works near at hand. Several died from exposure and pneumonia and six victims were buried near the present floral conservatory, their resting place being yet well cared for. Milton L. Moore, commissioner of parks, has after long investigation failed to learn the names of the burials. The knitting works was rebuilt as a keeper's residence and still stands on the park grounds near the river.

This beautiful situation out Broadway took the name of Walbridge Park in honor of Horace S. Walbridge; and later with 21 acres added made 68 acres, to which 35 acres has been added to the Zoo grounds, thus totaling 103 acres.

Toledo Zoological Park.—The Toledo Zoo is the third largest in this country; as a municipal zoo the second, and had an interesting beginning. In the fall of 1900 a farmer captured a young animal which he presented to Hildebrand Brothers. Possibly for publicity purposes, the animal was reported as a "cub bear." The

brothers turned over the quadruped, which was in fact a woodchuck, to Mr. Moore then superintendent of parks, who provided a cage for it at Walbridge Park. Visitors flocked to see the alleged "bear" and the interest manifested led to other animals being housed there, developing the idea of the Zoo. Two badgers were the gift from A. O. Hearn of Liberty Center and a golden eagle was presented by J. W. Ness. Then John Kuhlman added three real black bears purchased from the Detroit Zoo.

The name of the first elephant was "Josie" purchased from Ringling Brothers while the show was exhibiting in Toledo, with money raised by popular subscription. "Josie" was guaranteed as "gentle and trustworthy and affectionate." But when Mr. Moore and his assistant Mr. Gettins attempted to conduct her to her new quarters she trumpeted her objections to leaving her mates so strenuously that the aid of the showmen was necessary to settle the pachyderm in her new home.

The reigning monarchs of the Zoo for years were the lions, King and Queen, purchased when cubs from an English army officer for $400. They were the noblest specimens of their kind. After being admired by literally millions of children and grownups, King succumbed to the ravages of time in June, 1929, at the age of 22 years. On account of his remarkable longevity and beauty, he now poses as in life in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Queen preceded King to the happy land of the Sotick some two years and the monarch of the Zoo is now the young beauty, "Jack" who arrived from the African jungles in 1926.

One of the earlier calamities to the children, and adults as well, was the loss of Josie whose place was taken by York, another elephant, now better known as Babe, purchased by popular subscription for $2,000 in 1912. When he came to the Zoo, Babe weighed about 6,800 and now tips the beam at about five and a half tons, probably the largest elephant in captivity. He was 36 years old in 1929. Toots, a baby elephant of some 14 years in 1929, came to the Zoo in 1922, the gift of Sam Davis, one of the finest friends of the Zoological Garden. Both specimens are Indian elephants.

Two of the rarest specimens are the two horned Massai giraffes, the ownership of which was also made possible by Sam Davis in June, 1928. They were captured near the Mern Mountains and stand nearly 11 and 12 feet high, the female the taller.

Two specimens which show great affection for each other are Cupid the hippopotamus and Sada, the rhinoceros. Cupid was

about four years old in 1929, weighed 35 pounds when born at the Memphis, Tennessee Zoo, was purchased by pennies donated by Toledo school children and $2,000 furnished by the society. In two years Cupid gained 2,000 pounds. Sada the rhino, is one of two of the African two-horned kind in America. Purchased also by Sam Davis, it was secured when just nearing its first birthday, cost $8,000 and arrived direct from Africa. It is valued at $15,000 or more.

It was in 1926 that the Toledo Zoo took on new vigor when such men as Percy C. Jones, Sam Davis, Dr. Reuben Hilty and others began to devote their time and thought to its betterment.

With the new building plan in operation worth a half million dollars, the carnivora house the central building donated by twenty-two men, and with a Zoological collection of priceless value, including 120 reptile specimens, Toledo's fame has been spread from coast to coast by this valued enterprise of which the society officials for 1929 were as follows: President, Percy C. Jones; vice presidents, C. O. Miniger, Rathbun Fuller, Gordon M. Mather, C. L. Proctor; secretary, Frank L. Skelden; treasurer, Frank D. Butler; veterinarian, Dr. Reuben Hilty. The members of the board of managers are: W. T. Jackson, Percy C. Jones, J. B. Merrill, W. H. Schroeder, George A. Dennis, George Ritter, Dr. Reuben Hilty, F. L. Skelden, Albert P. Fall, and Sam Davis.

From 128 species and 487 specimens in 1927, valued at $68,-084 there has been a growth in 1929, to some 150 species, and approximately 600 specimens valued at $125,000.

Willys Park.—Continuing as to Toledo parks, and playgrounds, Willys Park along Ten Mile Creek and near where is now located the great Willys-Overland Automobile Works, was originally known as Central Grove Park. After the location of the Willys factories in that section the name was changed as now designated in honor of one of America's great manufacturers. West of the park is Woodlawn cemetery, bordering eastward is Ten Mile Creek, on the north is Hillcrest Avenue and on the south is Central Avenue, where it joins Beatty Park.

Wilson Park, acquired by the city in 1918 was named in honor of Woodrow Wilson then president of the United States.

Most of the parks are equipped with playgrounds, many have base ball diamonds, several are provided with swimming pools and other forms of service and recreation such as tennis courts and even golf courses.

The Boulevard System of Toledo, as now planned, if com-

pleted would total a stretch of some forty miles. The project was started in 1898 with the purpose of connecting many of the larger parks. The right of way now opened totals some twenty miles, but experts have reported to the city planning commission that a revision of the plans is necessary to make the boulevard idea what it should be. As to neighborhood parks, it is the policy to enlist the coöperation of county authorities in Lucas, as well as in Wood and Ottawa counties and Monroe, Michigan.

STREETS AND SEWERS

The area of the City of Toledo is 36,774 square miles, its land area being 32,974 square miles. The total miles of dedicated streets is 551.62; alleys, 191.36 miles; total mileage of paved streets, 399.19. Of the paved streets, 110.67 miles is asphalt and 157.81 miles brick. These figures according to 1928 report.

The development of the present sewer system of the City of Toledo began in the year 1869 when sewer No. 1 was constructed. That sewer which is still in use runs from the river at the foot of Monroe Street out Monroe, Huron and Jefferson to 20th Street, a distance of approximately 0.9 miles. The last sewer completed by the city is sewer No. 1588 bringing the city's total length of sanitary and combined sewers up to 430 miles of which about 23 miles are interceptors or main trunk collecting sewers. In addition to the above sewers which are strictly city sewers the county Sewer Districts in Lucas County contain a considerable mileage of sanitary sewers which are provided with outlets into the city's system.

The interceptor sewer system comprises four main branches named after the localities which they serve. These system are known as Ten Mile Creek interceptor which lies in the valley of Ten Mile Creek, the Swan Creek interceptor which generally parallels Swan Creek and the West and East Side interceptors which lie respectively on the west and east sides of the Maumee River.

The Swan Creek interceptor is tributary to the West Side interceptor which in turn discharges to the Bay View Park pumping station which is located on an island near the mouth of the river near Bay View Park. The flow through the Ten Mile Creek interceptor also reaches that pumping station.

The East Side interceptor is tributary to the new East Side Pumping station at Lee and Gleason streets. The flow reaching that station will be pumped under the river through a new tunnel 72 inches in diameter and 3,000 feet in length. The tunnel ter-

minates on the island on which the Bay View Park pumping station is located.

The new East Side pumping station is equipped to pump 96 million gallons per day by means of four 24 million gallons per day units. The Bay View Park station has four 40 million gallon units and one 30 million gallon unit giving the station a capacity of 190 million gallons.

The City has just received bids for the construction of a new sewage treatment plant which will be constructed on the island at Bay View Park. The plant will be of a modern type and will be ready for operation in 1931. The treatment to be provided at the plant will include grit removal, chlorination, the removal of suspended solids in mechanically cleaned settling tanks and separate digestion of the removed solids. In connection with the digestion of solids, heat treatment and gas collection will be practised. The plant effluent will be discharged into the river at its mouth and the digested solids or sludge will be dried on artificial filters and used for fill or fertilizer.

PLANNING COMMISSIONS

There is no section of America with greater natural scenic beauties, of a character and individuality all their own, than are found within the Maumee and Sandusky valleys. The great value and necessity of retaining, maintaining and perpetuating these delightful gifts of Nature in the interests of the people is of vital concern. The same is true as to the scores of historical situations, of priceless memories. National, state and local legislative enactments of late years looking to this end have been passed and in accordance therewith boards formed and commissions named.

Concerning Toledo, there is the City Planning Commission, as provided by the new city charter. This commission appointed by the mayor, has gone about its work in a businesslike manner, caused surveys to be made by experts, and has formulated a City Plan System wisely looking to the future when Toledo will be double or perhaps treble its present population. One vital feature is the "Civic Center," where public buildings are grouped in harmonious co-ordination as shown by the illustration displayed to the public. Surveys have also been made of streets, parks, boulevards, and recreational centers, as well as railroad transportation, ports and other lines.

The jurisdiction of this City Commission extends to three miles beyond the city limits, and additions and subdivisions must

be projected upon plans subject to their approval and in conformity to the adopted system.

Under the city wide major street plan adopted by the council as an amendment to the zoning ordinance and providing for the widening of certain streets, all new buildings on these major streets must be located and set back in conformity with the street widening plan. The commission also looks after and protects the interests of the private land and home owner against the construction of buildings or the location of such institutions as are damaging and detrimental to individual interests or communities.

The members of the County Planning Commission are the appointees of the county commissioners and serve them in an advisory capacity. In the county major highway plan, all improvements in the county must conform to the adopted system, and an extensive line of major highways and parkways have been outlined. The city plan promotes an orderly and scientific urban development; a regional plan correlates the development of urban and suburban centers, prepares the groundwork for future city growth and ties city and country together for the most advantageous and beautiful country life. One advantage is that in projecting new subdivisions, the highway expense is shared by the projectors and lessens the county tax burdens for roads.

The third division, and to the whole Maumee River territory the most important in its functioning, is the Metropolitan Park Board, which is provided for by a state law, the three members of which with the advisory members, are appointed by the probate judge. The Metropolitan Board is a corporate body. It can purchase, lease, condemn or sell lands for park or reservation purposes, and under certain conditions its jurisdiction may extend to other counties or sections outside of Lucas.

As an example, under a proper form of procedure, points like the old Mission Farm in Wood County on the Maumee River, and other valuable beauty spots of historical significance can be purchased and the expense distributed so as to fall on Wood County only in part.

The three boards, the Toledo City Planning Commission, the Lucas County Planning Commission and The Metropolitan Park Board, by coöperative understanding and co-ordination, can develop untold good on the lines for which they were created. And by also working with the various local organizations and historical societies formed for the preservation of the scenic and historical situations, future historians will write wonderingly of their accomplishments.

As noted heretofore, the city of Toledo has purchased from the state the lands and right of way of the old Miami & Erie Canal, from its Toledo terminus to Maumee City. It is the plan to eliminate or readjust the steam and interurban electric tracks along this route in order to construct the first section of a boulevard which will eventually reach the head of the Maumee River.

A bill was prepared for the purchase by Toledo of the canal lands from Maumee to Grand Rapids, Wood County, but the price, including the water rights, was found prohibitive. It is now the plan to lease this section of the waterway from the state and connect the Toledo section with the boulevard above already partly constructed through Henry County, and to Defiance.

In the project to beautify the Maumee River border and open up parks and recreation grounds, it is planned from above Maumee City and to the brow of Presque Isle Hill (Turkey Foot Rock) to run the boulevard on the old canal right of way back of the low Fallen Timbers battle ground. However, there are points on the present river road above Waterville where the route of the boulevard will run on the high elevation with the canal just below and between the road and the river. The river scenery here is greatly enhanced by the graceful curving water thread of the canal and the beauties of the changing views are unsurpassed. Consequently it is planned to retain the canal intact here with its water flow, beautified by lagoons and landscaping and to preserve some of the old sepulchral canal locks.

Inland in Lucas County there are also delightful natural situations on Swan Creek and Ten Mile Creek, where parks will be established and recreation centers located.

What is true of the developments described can well apply to the entire Sandusky River section and many points on the Portage River in Wood and Ottawa counties; including of course the highway on the east side of the Maumee River from Fort Meigs to Grand Rapids on to Napoleon and to the river's head. Another organization of a wider scope, the purpose of which is to preserve the historical situations and scenic loveliness of the Maumee section for the benefit of the people is the Maumee Scenic and Historic Association, with a large membership, which will work in harmony with these other organizations where their interests are mutual.

CIVIC CENTER PLAN

Toledo's fine new Safety Building of stone, costing a million and a quarter dollars, is one of the units of the city's new Civic

THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

Center plan and was occupied in 1926. It contains at present the offices of most of the city departments, including mayor's offices, police headquarters, police courtrooms, and other city connections. The group includes in the future development of the idea, a large auditorium, city hall, federal building, civic arts building and some others. It is an idea of great importance to Toledo's future.

TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

The Toledo Museum of Art was organized in 1901, by a group of prominent Toledo business men headed by Edward Drummond Libbey. For a time it functioned by holding temporary exhibitions in rented quarters in a downtown building. It then secured a remodelled residence at the corner of Madison Avenue and 13th Street. In 1903, George W. Stevens became the first Director of the institution, at that time an organization without collections, funds, a building or any permanent means of support.

In his first annual report, President Edward Drummond Libbey had proclaimed a policy of education for the Toledo Museum. With Mr. Stevens' assumption of the Directorship, this policy was put into effect. Mr. Libbey and Mr. Stevens believed that a museum's work was not only the preservation of those objects which have come down to us from antiquity, and of fine paintings and sculpture, but to serve the best interests of the community in a cultural and educational way. They believed that a museum could be and should be just as important an educational institution as a university, a college or even the public schools. To this end a carefully planned program was put into effect immediately. The plan included improved temporary exhibitions, lecture courses, an art reference library, a bureau of art information, the formation of a women's art club,—the Athena Society,—a Camera Club, sketch classes, an Art Students' Guild, Saturday morning classes in drawing and modelling for children, gallery talks for clubs, adults and public school classes, together with classes in art history. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens talked on art throughout the city, in clubs, churches, schools, and at the noon hour in factories, stores and shops. To induce people to come to art, they first carried art to the people. Thus, within the first few days of their directorship, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens inaugurated the educational policy which, with but very slight changes, prevails today in The Toledo Museum of Art.

The response to this educational policy was so great that the Museum quarters in the old residence were soon outgrown. Pres-

BRONZE STATUE OF JOHN BURROUGHS BY C. S. PIETRO

The Toledo Museum of Art. Gift of William E. Bock

ident Libbey offered to give a substantial sum for the erection of a Museum building provided the people of Toledo would subscribe an equal amount. This offer was so readily met that President and Mrs. Libbey gave in addition, the site for the new building, so that the entire fund which had been raised might be used for actual construction.

In January 1912, the fine new building on Monroe Street and Scottwood Avenue was opened with a magnificent Inaugural Exhibition. The collections already formed, which included paintings, prints, ceramics, Oriental and Egyptian Art, were installed in the galleries, and some space reserved for temporary exhibitions. Within four years the development of the Museum had reached the limits of its space, the collections had grown to such an extent that the building was no longer adequate and plans were made for an addition to more than double its size. Building operations commenced in the spring of 1924 and the opening of the completed Museum took place in January, 1926.

This addition, the gift of President Libbey, made Toledo's Museum equal in size to that in Cleveland and larger than those in Cincinnati, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and many other cities as large as or larger than Toledo. When opened, it was completely filled with the permanent collections of The Toledo Museum of Art, portions of them having to be placed in storage later, to make room for temporary exhibitions.

The Museum building is of white marble with a frontage of two hundred feet, the style being Greek Ionic of the Periclean period. The main floor contains a sculpture court, Gothic Hall, seventeen large exhibition galleries, an Art Reference Library, the business offices, and a beautiful auditorium seating eight hundred and fifty people. On the ground floor are the class rooms of the Museum School of Design, a lecture hall seating two hundred and fifty, a Swiss Room, and spacious corridors for exhibition purposes. In 1927, a magnificent pipe organ was installed in the auditorium, the gift of Alice Libbey Walbridge and Sarah Miller Libbey in honor of their brother, the Founder of the Museum, Edward Drummond Libbey.

The collections of the Toledo Museum are being developed along carefully worked out lines. It is planned to show the evolution of art, the universal language and expression of all people from the rudest scratchings of the cave man which have artistic form to the most modern schools of significant art. An attempt to educate the community in art necessarily requires that only the

best art objects that have been or are being produced should be shown, and consequently a museum which makes art education its chief business will exercise the greatest care in securing for its collections only the finest and most representative works of each period.

The Toledo Museum of Art's collections include a representative group of Egyptian antiquities presented by Mr. Libbey and augmented by other donors; Assyrian cuneiform tablets, including the famous Nebuchadnezzar cylinder; Greek vases, ancient medieval and modern glass comprising what is regarded as one of the finest collections of glass in the world, the gift of Edward Drummond Libbey; a group of American paintings showing the development of that art in this country from its beginning to the present time, installed in the Maurice A. Scott Gallery by Florence Scott Libbey; the splendid collections of old masters and modern Dutch and French painting presented by Edward Drummond Libbey; the collection formed by President Arthur J. Secor and presented to the Museum in 1922, which includes fine works by French Barbizon, Dutch and American artists; the George W. Stevens Gallery of early printed books and manuscripts, perhaps the best exposition of the art of writing and printing in this country; an Oriental collection given by Mr. and Mrs. Libbey, together with fine groups of etchings, drawings, engravings and block prints, pottery, porcelain and faience, and other examples of European and American painting.

The Museum's educational activities include lectures on Art, Art Appreciation and Art History for adults and children, concerts for adults, classes in Music Appreciation for adults and children, and classes in design, applied design, drawing, lettering, and other allied subjects for adults and children.

All of the educational activities of the Museum are free, and admission to the Museum is free at all times. The Museum is open daily from nine A. M. until five P. M. and on Sunday and Holidays from one until five P. M. The attendance at the Toledo Museum in 1928 was 179,915.

Arthur J. Secor is President of The Toledo Museum of Art, and Blake-More Godwin, its able Director.

TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the year 1838, just one year after the village of Toledo was incorporated, there was organized "The Toledo Young Men's Association," under a charter granted by the Legislature, the declared object of which was to establish "a lyceum and public li-

brary in Toledo." The constitution had on it the signatures of sixty-six men, most of whom became prominent in the future growth of the city. In 1845 there were 500 volumes in its library and ten periodicals were kept on file.

In 1864, during the acrimonious contest between Lincoln and McClellan, politics were injected into the organization, and the McClellan followers elected a ticket of candidates made up wholly of democrats. The majority of the members withdrew and organized the Toledo Library Association, and then proceeded to start a new library. Charles A. King was elected president, and

ELIZA M. KENT BRANCH OF THE TOLEDO PUBLIC LIBRARY
One of Toledo's many branch libraries

two rooms were rented in the second story of the building on the northwest corner of Summit and Madison streets, which was torn down in the onward march of improvements in 1916. After a few years the old association proposed to turn its books over to the new, which proposition was accepted. All the books, amounting to 4,878 volumes, and some property, were given to the Toledo Public Library, chartered by the Legislature in 1873, by which the city was authorized to make an annual levy for its support. It was opened to the public on November 3rd of that year. Toledo is credited with being the first city in Ohio to provide a free library for its citizens, and one of the very first in the western

states. The old quarters were retained until the present main library building was erected and occupied in 1890. Much credit is due to Mrs. Frances D. Germain, who was connected with the library for twenty-eight years, and for almost ten of which she was the librarian.

The growth of the Library has been steady and continuous. Its scope has been broadened to include the Toledo School District, and its governing board are now appointed by the Board of Education. From the small beginning it has expanded until about 275,000 volumes are on its shelves, and the circulation today is approaching a milion and three-quarters annually. In 1916 five branch buildings were built from funds contributed by the Carnegie Foundation—Locke, Jermain, Mott, Kent and South. In 1925 the Birmingham Branch was opened and a fine new West Toledo Branch was built in 1929. A branch is maintained at Toledo Heights (Air Line Junction) and in the following schools: Nathan Hale, Lagrange, McKinley, Navarre, Oakdale and Webster. New branches are in contemplation. Plans are now maturing for the erection of a new main library, which is greatly needed. By the will of the late Edward Drummond Libbey $100,000 was given to the Library, the income of which was to be spent for books of permanent value. Small endowments were left by Eliza M. Kent and Anna C. Mott.

A Library School is conducted each year to train applicants for the junior positions on the staff. Definite standards have also been established for applicants for the various positions. In every way there is concerted effort to give Toledoans valuable and increasingly better service. Carl Vitz has been Librarian since 1922 and he also serves as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board. Miss Jessie Welles is Assistant Librarian.

The Toledo Public Library has been fortunate in having had many distinguished citizens upon its board of trustees. William H. Scott, John H. Doyle and Charles A. King were active in the early days of its formation. Among the later trustees, some of whom served many years, were Robinson Locke, Noah H. Swayne, Harvey Scribner, Brand Whitlock, Emery D. Potter Jr., and Grove Patterson. The present Board is constituted as follows: Sigmund Sanger, president, Nevin O. Winter, vice president, William F. Donovan, George W. Pearson, Joseph A. Yager, Mrs. E. F. Brucker and Mrs. Ben W. Johnson. The efficient heads of main library in 1929 were as follows: Carl Vitz, librarian, Jessie Welles, assistant librarian and head of circulating department;

Elizabeth Gassaway, head of reference department; Ethel C. Wright, supervisor of work with children; Marguerite Ainsworth, head of order department; Winifred Riggs, head of catalog department; Marie A. Newberry, director of library training class; Charles Mohart, head of technology department; Effie Graham, head of catalog department.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO

The Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, of Toledo, was organized and incorporated in 1918 to collect and preserve the historical records of the Maumee Valley and surrounding region, so rich in pioneer history. The late John H. Doyle was largely instrumental in its organization and served as its first president and Nevin O. Winter was its first secretary. It has already done much to arouse interest in local history through lectures and newspaper publicity, and its members are active in every movement to stimulate such interest and to erect monuments or memorials of historic events.

Formed along the lines of the older historical societies of our large eastern cities, it is the purpose to gather historical materials and to establish a large historical library, and especially of Ohio and the old Northwestern Territory as well of the Indian tribes once resident here. Several hundred volumes and many rare maps are already owned by it and they are at present housed in the main branch of the Toledo Public Library. It is the hope and expectation at some time in the not-distant future to build and maintain a building of its own for the housing of its library and a museum of historical objects, with rooms for the activities of the society. Walter J. Sherman is president, Glenn D. Bradley, secretary and Nevin O. Winter, librarian. The other directors are Morrison W. Young, Thomas H. Walbridge, Walter A. Eversman, S. P. Jermain, Richard D. Logan, William C. Carr, R. H. Baker, William A. Gosline, William W. Knight, Julian H. Tyler, Edmund T. Collins and George H. Beckwith.

CHAPTER LXIX

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STREET RAILWAYS—LIGHTING AND HEATING—POWER SERVICE—TELEPHONES

Like all cities, Toledo's street railway development and service, has passed through a long transition. Radicalism at times creeps into city government which for protection of their interests causes equally radical measures to be adopted by public utility corporations. With the adoption of fair business methods on both sides in their negotiations such as are carried on by large private interests, millions of dollars could be saved both to city governments and corporations in the adjustment of public utilities.

Some radical steps taken in the history of Toledo's street railway development will be passed over as not pertinent to a history of Toledo. The first step to establish a street railway in Toledo was on November 20, 1860, when the Toledo Street Railroad was incorporated. The board of directors was composed of William Baker, James C. Hall, Silas Merchant (of Cleveland), John T. Newton, C. B. Phillips, William H. Raymond and Morrison R. Waite. On February 11, 1861, the city council granted the company a franchise to construct and operate a street railway from the boundary line between Toledo and Manhattan, along Summit Street to the bridge over the canal, thence by Ottawa Street and Broadway to the bridge of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Cars began running on May 27, 1862, between Bush and Cherry streets, making trips every half hour. In September, 1865, the company was re-organized, several stockholders who lived in Cleveland then disposing of their interest to citizens of Toledo. Charles B. Ruff was elected president and Josiah D. Cook secretary and treasurer. Early in 1882 the franchise was extended to permit the company to construct a line from the intersection of Summit and Cherry streets across the bridge to Starr Avenue. The first car crossed the river on September 5, 1882.

In April, 1869, the Adams Street Railway Company was organized by R. H. Bell, T. M. Book, E. H. Fitch, W. H. Machen and Henry Phillips, who made up the first board of directors.

Some thirty days later a contract was let to build a line from Summit, over Adams Street and Ashland Avenue to Bancroft. Owing to financial trouble the road was not placed in operation until 1872. In 1873 the line was extended through to and along Collingwood Avenue.

Another company organized in 1869 was the Toledo Union Street Rairoad Company, which built a line from Summit Street over Monroe, Ontario, Washington and Dorr streets to Detroit Avenue. Theophilus P. Brown was chosen as president. In 1875 the company was re-organized as the Monroe & Dorr Street Railway Company. Mr. Brown was continued as president, and new capital was injected.

On May 31, 1872, William Baker, E. H. Van Hoesen, E. D. Moore, A. E. Macomber, H. S. Walbridge and Wagner Swayne incorporated the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to construct a line from Summit Street along Lagrange Street to the Manhattan road. The line was placed in operation in October, 1873. Permission was obtained early in 1879 for an extension from Lagrange Street over Bancroft, Cherry and St. Clair to Madison, and cars began running over the new line in November. In 1881 the road was extended along St. Clair Street south of Swan Creek. Two years later the Cherry Street line was extended to West Toledo. In 1884 the system passed into the hands of Cleveland parties and was operated by them until merged into the general system.

The Monroe Street Railroad Company was organized in 1873. It built the line from Summit Street out Monroe to Auburndale, terminating at Auburn Avenue.

The Toledo Central Passenger Railroad was organized in 1875 as the Erie Street & North Toledo Railroad Company. The first line of this company occupied Summit Street from North Toledo (Manhattan) to the old city line, thence by way of Erie to Cherry and Summit streets. In 1878 it was extended along Superior Street between Cherry and Monroe, thence by way of Monroe, Erie, Lafayette and Division streets and Nebraska Avenue to City Park Avenue. Later extensions were to Hawley Street and to Brown Avenue, with a branch down Erie to Field Avenue and thence to Air Line Junction by way of Western.

Consequently, in the early '80s there was in operation, six independent horse railways. Consolidation was obviously practical, and was started through the incorporation, in 1884, of The Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company, and the Monroe and Dorr

Street, the Toledo, the Monroe and the Adams were brought under the control and ownership of the new company. Five years later the Consolidated purchased the Central and the Metropolitan but did not effect a complete consolidation of operations with the other four until 1895.

First Electric Operation.—When electricity began to be utilized as a motive power, two new companies were formed in 1889. The first was The Toledo Electric Railway, called the "Glassboro Line" a short connection or spur leading to the Libbey Glass Plant. The later Michigan Street route was a part of it. Then came The Toledo Electric Street Railway Company organized by what was known as the "Robison interests" authorized for street transportation and to furnish electric light and power. While it took in unoccupied territory it also included the business and populated districts already served by the Consolidated lines and competition became sharp. The service included the Bancroft Belt, Indiana-Stickney, and South Street, originally the Huron-South.

In 1890 a street railway was built on the East Side from Main Street along Front to Ironville, by The Ironville Street Railway Company. Then came Oak Street and East Broadway. In 1892 all of the Consolidated Lines were electrified and the last horse to draw a street car was turned out to pasture.

The situation was certainly chaotic and when a new company took over the entire system in 1901, it was operating under ninety ordinances or council resolutions, and regulations adopted by the county commissioners.

No attempt will be made to unravel the situation only to say that in 1894 the Consolidated Company became The Toledo Consolidated Electric Company. In 1895 The Toledo Traction Company was organized, effecting a merger of all the lines except those of The Toledo Electric Street Railway Company—The Robison Lines. In 1896 the Traction Company brought about the final merger of all interests by the purchase of the Robison Lines. However, the territory of the Robison Company was held intact by the two systems being operated separately, without reciprocity.

The lines were grouped as follows: The Indiana, Stickney, Bancroft Belt and Huron-South lines formed one group known as the Robison Lines. These lines transferred to each other. The other lines known as Long Belt, Short Belt, Oak Street, Ironville, East Broadway, Cherry, Dorr, Nebraska and Lagrange, Western Avenue and Summit-Broadway formed the other group and transferred to each other. The men were distinguished by the numbers

on their badges. All numbers above 700 were those who had worked for the Robison interests, all others belonged to the Traction Company.

By 1901, the various lines were so compounded that the record franchise contracts thereof were in the following named companies and individuals: The Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company; The Metropolitan Street Railway Company; The Central Street Railway Company; Christopher W. McLean, Trustee; David Robison, Jr., Trustee; William A. Collins, Trustee; The Toledo Electric Street Railway Company and The Toledo Traction Company, all owned, however, by the last named. Five cents cash fare was the general requirement, but the Traction lines were allowed to collect fifty cents for eleven tickets, while the Robisons were required to sell six tickets for twenty-five cents, with a three cent fare from 6 to 8 a. m., and from four to six p. m. No transfers were allowed between cars of the two systems. This difference in fare rates was maintained until December 31, 1911.

Final Consolidation.—June 29, 1901, The Toledo Railways & Light Company, a corporation organized for the purpose, and known as the "Big Con," consolidated all the street railway lines, and in 1907 acquired The Toledo Gas, Electric and Heating Company, the latter a merger of several old gas and electric companies. The new company, with its acquirement of the artificial gas, electric and heating utilities, possessed a capitalization of over $13,000,000 with a bonded indebtedness nearly as large.

Expansions followed not necessary to detail here, including the acquisition of The Toledo, Waterville & Southern Railway, later abandoned, and The Maumee Valley Railway & Light Company, (The Maumee-Perrysburg Belt) later purchased by Marion Miller at a receiver's sale and in 1923 changed into a bus system.

Several matters such as the street car strike of 1919, are not necessary to this story which now comes down to the situation in 1929.

THE COMMUNITY TRACTION COMPANY

The Street Railway Transportation System of the City of Toledo in 1929 is owned and operated by The Community Traction Company under a franchise granted by the electors of the city, November 2, 1920 for a period of twenty-five years, which was a renewal of an expired franchise previously granted to and operated by The Toledo Railways and Light Company.

This franchise is to be found in Ordinance No. 1927 of the City

of Toledo, and is generally known as The Milner Ordinance or franchise in honor of Mr. W. L. Milner who was chairman of a committee of citizens in all of the negotiations and conferences had with the representatives of The Street Railway Company in the preparation of the terms and provisions of the ordinance, in all of which the late Mr. Milner took a very active and prominent part, and whose views of the subject are generally reflected in the ordinance.

For many years before the adoption of the Milner Ordinance, the citizens of Toledo were involved in a more or less continuous and bitter controversy with The Street Railway Company over the renewal of the old franchise, the principal part of which expired in March, 1914.

Municipal ownership was urged so strongly during the period of agitation, as the best solution of The Street Railway problem, that in July, 1914, at a special election, it was approved by a majority vote of the electors of the city who voted on the proposition, but fortunately it never became effective as no way was provided for acquiring the property from the company.

The most notable effort made during this period to solve The Street Railway problem was made in 1915, when a five cent fare franchise proposal, known as the Dotson Franchise, as the proposal had been prepared by and under the direction of F. M. Dotson, then a councilman at large, was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in November, 1915, but failed of adoption.

The outstanding feature of the Milner Ordinance is known as the Service at Cost Plan, that is to say, that the plan prescribed by the ordinance provides for the operation of the system at a cost to the car rider of a fare just sufficient to cover the actual cost of operation, plus certain designated charges against the incomes of the company derived from the fare charged, and including all other incomes of the company.

By the Service at Cost, no net profits are derived by the company from its incomes. To effectuate this plan the capital value of the company was fixed at $8,000,000, represented by the first mortgage bonds of the company bearing six per cent interest, plus working capital of $100,000, Depreciation Fund of $500,000, Stabilizing Fund $400,000 and $1,000,000 to provide for a re-arrangement of The Street Railway System. The latter fund of $1,000,000 was to be furnished upon demand of the city, if made within two and one-half years after the effective date of the ordinance. All of the above funds were furnished by the company,

except the last fund of $1,000,000; the city failing to make the demand for the use of the fund within the time designated by the ordinance. All capital value is represented by bonds and preferred stock, the bonds drawing six per cent interest and the preferred stock eight per cent cumulative dividends.

The plan prescribed certain funds, created by the ordinance to which all of the revenues and incomes of the company were assigned, as follows:

1. "The payment of all necessary expenses of management and operation, including salaries, compensation and services of employees, liabilities for personal injuries and damages to property accruing subsequent to the date of taking effect of the ordinance, insurance, taxes, interest on floating debt and public charges of every kind and character against the company, its property or stock, or against any income or interest of the stockholders by reason of their ownership thereof, if the company is legally liable for the payment thereof, and all other lawful expenses incurred by the company under the provisions of the ordinance not specifically payable from any other fund."

2. "To create and maintain a Maintenance and Repair Fund as provided by the ordinance, from which fund shall be paid all expenses necessary to repair, maintain, and preserve its property, and every part thereof and all improvements hereafter made pursuant hereto, in good condition through repair and working order."

3. "To create and maintain a Depreciation Fund as provided in the ordinance, from which funds shall be paid all expenses incurred in the renewal or replacement of the Company's property or in the making of minor betterments or improvements."

4. "To create and maintain a Sinking Fund as provided by the ordinance."

5. "The remainder of the gross income of the company, after meeting the foregoing requirements shall be paid monthly into the Stabilizing Fund, as provided by the ordinance."

The ordinance also creates a Board of Control consisting of three members appointed by the mayor of the city, and a Street Railway Commissioner appointed by the mayor upon the recommendation of the Board of Control, whose duties are prescribed by the ordinance in representing the interests of the city in the active operations of the transportation system. This Board of Control and Street Railway Commissioner participate in determining the

amount to be set apart to, used and expended in the several funds established by the ordinance.

The ordinance provides for municipal ownership, to be acquired by the city during the franchise period, through the operation of the sinking fund, which permits the city, out of the Sinking Fund, to retire the bonds and preferred stock of the company, and when bonds and preferred stock are thus redeemed and retired, there is surrendered and transferred to the city an equivalent amount of the capital stock of the company. This plan seeks to make effective the complete municipal ownership of the property during the franchise period, by providing, that at the expiration of the first ten years of the franchise period, if no renewal of the franchise is then granted by the city to the company, there shall be each year, during the rest of the franchise period deducted from the earnings and incomes of the company, and paid to the company a sum equal to one-fifteenth of its capital value. This fifteen year period is known as the amortizing period under the ordinance.

The Stabilizing Fund is a barometer for determining the amount of fare to be charged the car rider from time to time, and from these funds the interest upon the bonded indebtedness and dividends on preferred stock are paid, which by the way, represents the only income the company derives upon its investment from the operation of The Street Railway System. The Stabilizing Fund was fixed at $400,000 when the ordinance became effective, and it was to be thereafter maintained from the revenues of the company, and the fare to be charged increased or diminished, from time to time as the Stabilizing Fund fluctuates from $300,000 to $500,000; that is to say, that when the Stabilizing Fund decreases to $300,000, then according to the provisions of the ordinance, the company increases the fare sufficient to restore and maintain the Stabilizing Fund above $300,000 and if the incomes of the company increase the Stabilizing Fund to $500,000, the fare must be decreased to an amount that will reduce the incomes sufficient to keep the Stabilizing Fund below $500,000. The ordinance provides a Schedule of Fares according to which the increase and decrease of fare shall, from time to time, be fixed.

Upon the taking effect of the Milner Ordinance the company put into operation the rate of six cents cash fare, five tickets for thirty cents, one cent for transfer which remained in force for six months and thereafter the fare was changed from time to time according to the fluctuations of the Stabilizing Fund. The exper-

ience has been that the Stabilizing Fund gradually decreased and the fare was increased from time to time until the present rate of three tickets for twenty-five cents and ten cents cash fare was reached, which at no time has been sufficient to maintain the Stabilizing Fund as intended by the ordinance. The fund has entirely disappeared and a large deficit exists at the present time, and by reason of this existing deficit, The Community Traction Company is greatly in arrears in payment of the dividends upon its preferred stock. It is found from experience, that the increase of fare above a certain point, failed to increase the revenues of the company, but on the contrary reduced the revenues of the company, hence the present existing fare is the maximum fare that has been fixed under the ordinance.

Since the Milner Ordinance went into effect several factors have contributed to the reductions of car riding and the consequent reduction of car revenue. One of the outstanding factors of this nature was the use of the private automobile and the independently owned bus competition. July 5, 1928, bus competition was eliminated by a traffic arrangement entered into between the city and The Street Railway Company whereby the exclusive right of transportation was given to The Street Railway Company. By reason of this, car riding has increased, and a material increase of the incomes of the company has resulted. Under the present traffic arrangements the company has added bus lines, some of which are direct lines from the business section of the city to outlying sections and others are feeder lines for existing street railway routes.

In accordance with the present arrangement, the company has extended the Railway System and service by use of busses at a considerable expenditure of money. This expenditure is added to the capital value that will be retired from the incomes during a designated period or during the amortizing period prescribed in the Milner Ordinance.

It is of interest to note that prior to the existing arrangements with the company, a tentative renewal franchise, with an exclusive provision for a period of ten years, was prepared by F. M. Dotson, then director of law of the city, which provided for the expenditure by the company of over $1,000,000 for re-arrangement and improvement of The Railway System and service under the direction of the city, and provided an additional sum for working capital, none of which was to be added to the capital account nor ever refunded to the company. It was provided that the

deficit existing in the Stabilizing Fund, of over $600,000 at that time, should be canceled and forfeited by the company. Under the present arrangement the deficit is suspended for a period of ten years.

The ultimate result from the operation of The Street Railway System, under the Milner Ordinance, depends upon its operation during the last fifteen years of the franchise period, when the property, for the purpose of acquiring municipal ownership, will be amortized in the manner described.

It may be stated that at this junction the transportation service of Toledo is in better working order than has been experienced for years. Some twenty miles of competing service of the old Robison System on Huron Street, Indiana Avenue, Bancroft Belt and Michigan streets have been abandoned and the company has in good working service 103 miles of trackage. The company operates fifty-five miles of bus service with 124 busses, the fare being the same as upon street cars. Service includes Ottawa Hills and Point Place.

The report for the year ending July 1, 1929, showed 52,596,000 passengers carried, of which 41,347,000 rode on street cars and 11,249,000 on busses. The cars of course operate on the heavier lines of traffic and the busses more in the outer residential districts. With the board of control made up of such men as W. W. Knight, Chairman, D. H. Goodwillie and H. C. Truesdall, and with E. L. Graumlich who has been commissioner since 1924, it is believed that the vital problem of city transportation will be worked out in the interests of the people and the protection of the company.

ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT SERVICE

Toledo's electric lighting and power service is furnished by The Toledo Edison Company. It was about 1882 that various enterprises for electric lighting were inaugurated in the city with little success, including a small plant located at the corner of Monroe and Erie streets built by C. C. Warren.

In 1887, The Western Electric Light & Power Company was organized as a component part of the consolidated artificial gas companies and which was the first move to furnish Toledo with electric light on a large scale. Then in 1889, the Toledo Electric Railway Company entered the electric lighting field as did the Robison Company, The Toledo Electric Street Railway Company.

The next step was in 1896, when The Toledo Consolidated Electric Company obtained the franchise of The Western and

bought the light and power privileges of The Toledo Electric Railway Company. Then practically all the electric light and power interests were divided between two companies, the Consolidated and the Robison. In 1898 these interests were consolidated in the Robison branch of The Toledo Traction Company which had absorbed the Robison interests in 1896, without, however, destroying the entity of the Robison corporation. There remained yet as a competitor in the electrical field The Toledo Heating and Lighting Company. This company, having combined with the artificial gas companies, in 1905 became The Toledo Gas, Electric and Heating Company. The last named company's electric service was to residences in the western part of the city. This company was acquired by the Robison interests, which again became a competitor in the electric field. By arrangement with the independent telephone company, enabling it to use the down-town conduits of the latter, the new Robinson Company entered the business district. In 1907, competition ceased through the acquisition of the Robinson company by The Toledo Railways and Light Company, now The Toledo Edison Company.

In 1916 The Acme Power Company was incorporated by Henry L. Doherty and associates. A high tension power plant was erected on the east river bank at the foot of Licking Street, and high tension lines were carried on high steel towers across the river to the plant on Water Street between Adams and Madison and thence distributed. The extensions of the high tension system since 1916 have been rapid and compatible to the growth of the city. In 1922 twelve miles of belt line were constructed, carrying two 250,000 C. M. circuits on seventy foot steel towers along the north side of the city, occupying the Terminal Railroad right of way, and crossing the river at the Terminal Bridge. At the close of 1929 the Edison Company, which had acquired the Acme Company, had over 175 miles of high tension lines, over 1,000 miles of distribution and forty miles of hot water mains. The conduit carrying power to The Willys-Overland plant was the largest of its kind in the world.

As noted elsewhere the name of the Toledo Railways & Light Company was changed in 1921 to The Toledo Edison Company, which March 1, 1928, disposed of its gas interests to The Ohio Fuel Gas Company which is a subsidiary of the Columbia Gas & Electrical Corporation.

With the large Acme station which has installed a new 35,000 K. W. turbine and the Water Street station, the Toledo Edison in

1929 had a 132,130 K. W. capacity. The number of customers at this period was approximately 95,000 and of the large factory customers, the Willys-Overland is the most important. The number of city street lights of all characters is about 8,000.

GAS COMPANIES

In the rapid changes and mergers of great corporations, a statement of affairs written today may be out of date tomorrow. At this time in 1929, natural gas for Toledo, and several Northwestern Ohio municipalities, is furnished by The Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company of which C. W. Wallace is general manager, succeeding J. W. McMahon, who succeeded M. B. Daly. The origin of this company was at Fostoria, where in July, 1886, Hon. Charles Foster, John Wilkinson, William M. Day, W. C. Brown and M. M. Miller formed the company and first supplied their home town from wells sunk in Wood and Hancock counties. The gas field of this section developing to large proportions, the company on September 6, 1886, obtained a franchise to furnish natural gas to Toledo. On the same date an organization known as The Toledo Natural Gas Company also obtained a franchise and both concerns laid mains and established Toledo service. The officials of the Toledo company were L. H. Smith, president, John Cummings, vice president, and W. F. Crane, secretary and treasurer. In 1889, the Toledo company was absorbed by the Northwestern Company which has been in successful operation ever since then, but some change was apprehended when this was written. Natural gas is decreasing, and to save the situation, and prolong the service, mixed natural and artificial gas, which is much better than the artificial product will eventually be in use. The Northwestern at one time attempted to procure a supply of gas from Canada, later a line was run into the Fairfield (Ohio) County field, but in 1902 the West Virginia field was tapped and new main lines have since been laid.

A disastrous attempt at municipal ownership of public utilities was experienced by Toledo, when on January 22, 1889, the Ohio legislature authorized the city to bond itself in the sum of $750,000 to equip and operate a natural gas plant, provided the people approved. By a vote of 7,002 for and 4,199 against the proposition, it was approved at the April, 1889, election. The story is better told in few words. What was known as the Standard Oil interests joined the opposition to the project, the morning newspaper in Toledo was purchased and run in the interests of the oppo-

sition. The dispute involved other important questions whereby Toledo lost heavily by her antagonism to the oil and gas interests, not considering the money sunk in the municipal gas experiment. By 1900 the city's investment in the plant totaled $1,217,046 of which $850,000 was represented by municipal bonds, $300,000 by the negotiation of certificates of indebtedness, and $67,046 spent from receipts. Operations of the municipal plant opened late in 1891 and closed in 1900. During this period of something over nine years $663,614.14 was the receipts from the sale of gas with additions which totaled $673,826.79. Between 1892 and 1894, $100,000 out of the revenues was paid into the city sinking fund. The balance of receipts were consumed by maintenance and extensions for service.

In the end the city realized $83,000 by the sale of the pipe lines outside the city for scrap, much of which when dug for was found missing; and some $125,000 for the lines within the city limits, sold to the Atlas Chemical Company, after they had been leased for twenty years to the Toledo Gas Light & Coke Company at a yearly rental of $6,500. There is yet a hangover of the experiment included in Toledo's present indebtedness, which experience has cost the city including interest, well over two million dollars.

Artificial Gas.—Toledo streets were first lighted by artificial gas late in the year 1854. The Toledo Gas, Light & Coke Company was incorporated September 25, 1853, by Valentine H. Ketcham, Denison B. Smith, James Deveau, Thomas H. Hough and Matthew Johnson. The capital stock was $100,000. The organization was completed April 4, 1854, by the election of Matthew Johnson, president; Denison B. Smith, secretary; John H. Whitaker, treasurer. These officers with Morrison R. Waite and William Baker made up the first board of directors. The mains were laid and gas works constructed under contract by Lemuel H. Davis. What was known as The Citizens Gas Light Company was organized in 1873, but was soon absorbed by the older company. In 1901 The Toledo Gas, Light & Coke Company as noted leased the municipal natural gas lines. In 1905 the artificial gas business came into the hands of The Toledo Gas, Electric & Heating Company and in 1907 passed by purchase to The Toledo Railways & Light Company, the name of which was changed in November, 1921, to The Toledo Edison Company. In 1922 The Toledo Edison Company laid some twenty-two miles of new gas mains and that year served some 7,300 customers.

March 1, 1928, the gas business of the Toledo Edison Com-

pany was taken over by The Ohio Fuel Gas Company operating out of Columbus, which, with the Northwestern operates under one holding company, The Northwestern and The Ohio Fuel Company, in 1929 were serving well some 82,000 customers with gas in what is termed the metropolitan district, which includes besides Toledo, Ottawa Hills, Point Place, Maumee, Rossford and Perrysburg. At Wheeling and Front streets, East Side is one of the largest gas holders in the state. It was built in 1928 and holds 600,000 cubic feet of gas.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

The telephone service for Toledo and Northwestern Ohio is furnished by The Ohio Bell Telephone Company. Interest in telephone service for Toledo was aroused when the first telephone in the city was placed in operation January 20, 1878, between the Western Union telegraph office then at the corner of Adams and Summit streets and the railroad ticket office in the Boody House, long known afterwards as the Gates Ticket Office. The next service was put in operation by F. W. Preston, connecting his two stores—one at the corner of Summit and Walnut, and the other on Monroe Street. The length of this line was about three-quarters of a mile.

Later in this same year, 1878, both the Bell and Edison companies installed exchanges in Toledo. The Edison interests were represented by James M. McNamar, and the Bell company by S. C. Schenck and John M. Wheeler. Within a few months the two interests were consolidated under the name of The Midland Telephone Company, and later the Toledo exchange became the property of the Central Union Telephone Company, which eventually became The Ohio Bell Telephone Company, of which Andrew J. Mellen who has been in the service in 1929 for 25 years, is division commercial manager. The first long distance service for Toledo was established with Detroit, sixty miles away, August 25, 1882. Newspapers of that date pronounced the event a "great achievement."

Then came the era of establishing independent telephone lines and several companies sprang up in this part of the state. Upon its organization, The Ohio State Telephone Company, better known as the Home, established their first telephone in Toledo July 26, 1902. Exchanges were installed in several nearby towns and for years Toledo had double service. However, in 1921 steps

were taken for a merger, and the Home Company was taken over by the Ohio Bell, under its new corporate name.

In 1926 the Ohio Bell Company occupied their fine new telephone building on Huron Street between Jefferson Avenue and Monroe. In 1929 four stories were added to the eight story structure which represents a total investment of a million and a half dollars. Many local telephone plants in Northwestern Ohio have been taken over from time to time and the Ohio Bell network spreads to all corners of the continent.

CHAPTER LXX

TOLEDO RAILROAD FACILITIES

IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT—IMPORTANCE TO THE CITY—FIRST RAILROAD—ERA OF RAILROAD BUILDING—HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS LINES—ELECTRIC AND BUS TRANSPORTATION—TOLEDO AIRPORT.

Toledo is one of the greatest railroad centers in America. The city is an important operating division point and a natural terminus for twenty-four steam and electric railroads which enter its commercial and industrial gates. It is on the direct east and west route of the New York Central Lines—the main artery for both passenger and freight of this system. "In addition to the vast stream of railroad traffic flowing in bewildering maze through and around Toledo," a volume of freight amounting to some 7,000,000 tons annually, originates in the city itself, the prompt handling of which is of vital concern to its welfare.

Immense constructional improvements now in progress and revisions and changes in operating methods under way, show the confidence of railroad builders and operators, in Toledo's growth and its importance commercially and industrially. It is already the third transportation center in the United States.

As the Transportation Department of the Chamber of Commerce notes, aside from providing unusual advantages in transportation service, Toledo's railroads contribute very materially to the economic welfare of the city by reason of their large payroll, number of men employed and taxes paid to city and county. At the present time the total amount of salaries and wages paid to railroad employees working and living in Toledo and its immediate territory is approximately $19,000,000 annually. Between twelve and thirteen thousand men are maintained in exceptionally steady employment, and the revenue in taxes to city and county amount to over $600,000 annually.

The total value of property belonging to the steam railroads in Lucas County alone is near $30,000,000 which is one-half of the valuation of all public utilities in the county.

In addition, railroad supplies in considerable quantities are

purchased in Toledo. It is probably a conservative estimate, that 75,000 individuals, including members of families, or about 21 per cent of the entire population, depend for a livelihood upon the steam railroads that enter Toledo.

The Toledo Terminal Railroad is a complete double track belt line, twenty-eight and one-half miles long, entirely encircling the City of Toledo and connecting with every steam road and every electric interurban line entering the city, except the Lake Shore Electric Railway, Lima & Toledo Railroad, and the Toledo, Fostoria & Findlay Railway. This railroad furnishes a convenient and expeditious route for the interchange of cars between all Toledo railroads.

By reason of its close working relationship with all connecting lines it is enabled to render excellent service in car supply and car movement to and from its numerous industries and public team tracks, and through its location, skirting the edge of the city, presents practically unlimited opportunities for industrial development.

Due to absorption of switching charges by connecting carrier lines on carload shipments destined to or originating at points outside the Toledo Switching District the switching service of the Terminal is performed without additional expense to the shipper or consignee.

The steam railroads entering Toledo are: Ann Arbor; Baltimore & Ohio (C. H. & D.); Bay Terminal; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Detroit & Toledo Shore Line; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton; Hocking Valley; Michigan Central; New York Central; New York Central R. R.—O. C. Lines; New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. (Clover Leaf) Nickel Plate System; Pennsylvania; Pere Marquette; Toledo, Angola & Western; Wabash; Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Electric Railroads: Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line; Ohio Public Service Company; Toledo & Indiana; Toledo & Western; Toledo Bowling Green & Southern Traction Co. The electric lines which have no railroad connection with steam railroads but handle L. C. L. Freight are: Lima, Toledo Railroad; Toledo, Fostoria, Findlay Railroad; Lake Shore Electric Railroad.

EARLY RAILROAD HISTORY

The first railroad in the United States, built in 1825, was three miles in length and ran from the granite quarries of Quincy, Massachusetts to tide water. It was constructed for the purpose of transporting stone for the Bunker Hill Monument, from the

To assist its business the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company put out scrip, redeemable in fares or to serve as currency. The experiment was not very satisfactory to the community.

quarries to barges, which carried the material to Boston. The road with strap-iron on wooden rails, was operated by horse-power. Operation of other short lines followed and on July 4, 1828, the first earth was moved which established the Baltimore & Ohio system. It was eight years after the "Bunker Hill Road" was constructed that the first railroad west of the Alleghanies was put in operation. This was the Erie & Kalamazoo line, built from Toledo to Adrian, Michigan, and told about in earlier pages. Many stories have appeared concerning this venture, among which is one related by "Mayor" Brigham, who was at the time what might be termed "track walker, engineer of maintenance of way, section boss, section hand and repair agent, of the road." This is his experience:

"In December, 1841, one Saturday, the train left Toledo on time for Adrian. I was then at Palmyra, Michigan intending to take the train for Adrian and return to Toledo that evening. Owing to a severe storm of rain, freezing as it fell, the track became covered with ice. The train reached Palmyra about 4 P. M. I entered the middle compartment of the car, and met in the car J. Baron Davis and wife, of Toledo, sitting in the forward seat. Being acquainted with them I thought I would take a seat with them, but seeing the cushion on the seat out of place, I took the rear seat, facing the one I had rejected.

"We had not gone more than half a mile from Palmyra when a 'snake-head,' as they were called—that is, the end of an iron bar that had worked loose from the wooden rail—came crashing through the floor of the car, passing diagonally through the seat I had left vacant, the end of the bar striking me in my neck under the chin and pushing me backward with such force as to break the panel work partition which divides the compartments of the car. Just at this moment the other end of the bar was torn loose from the track and carried along with the car. Recovering my consciousness a little, I found myself with head and shoulders protruding through the broken partition, while I held the assaulting 'snake-head' firmly grasped in both my hands. Being a stormy day I had an extra amount of clothing about my neck which the bar did not penetrate, so that my injuries were not serious. The train was stopped and Frederick Bissell, the conductor, was much frightened. Before leaving the spot the guilty 'snake-head' was once more spiked down and we moved on, reaching Adrian at 6 P. M., having made the run of thirty-three miles in ten hours.

"The train left Adrian for Toledo at 7 P. M. and worked its

THE PIONEER RAILROAD OF THE WEST

First locomotive and coach specially for passengers in Toledo. The sketch is by the late Hon. Richard Mott who was one of the first directors of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad. The coach was acquired in the late spring of 1837. It had four compartments. In the center, at the bottom, baggage was stored. Over the baggage was a compartment holding eight people, and those on the ends held the same number each. Before the coach came, the fare to Adrian (end of the road) was $1.50. That remained as the fare for passengers in the so-called "lumber" cars, but those who cared to ride in the "pleasure" or "Gothic" coach paid $2.25.

The Island House, erected in 1854, on the spit of land south of Swan Creek and between it and the river (the "Middle Grounds" site of the present New York Central freight house). For over thirty years it was not only the passenger terminal of railroads entering the city but was for most of the time one of the city's leading hotels. In 1886 it was abandoned as a passenger station for the Union Depot, and twenty years later, after use for freight offices, the building was razed. The photograph was taken in 1906.

way along over the ice-covered track until we got out of wood and water, when we picked up sticks in the woods and replenished the fire, and with pails dipped up water from the ditches and fed the boiler, and made another run towards Toledo. Passing Sylvania, we got the train to a point about four miles from Toledo, when being again out of steam, wood and water, we came to the conclusion that it would be easier to foot it the rest of the way, than to try to get the train along any farther. So we left the locomotive and cars standing upon the track and walked into the city, reaching there about 2:30 A. M. I was rather lame and sore from contact with the 'snake-head', but gratified that we were enjoying the 'modern improvement.' "

New York Central Lines.—So far as Toledo and this valley is concerned, railroad building on a larger scale commenced in 1849, which was the beginning in this territory of the New York Central System. In 1835 a railroad known as the Buffalo & Mississippi was projected, to run between Buffalo, New York and some point on the Mississippi River. The company was kept alive until 1849, when the control passed into the hands of the Michigan Southern Company, the "Northern Indiana Railroad," was then built from the Michigan state line to Chicago and on May 22, 1852, the first train ran from Toledo to Chicago. The Michigan Southern had also acquired possession of the Erie & Kalamazoo in 1849. This was the beginning of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system. In 1869 this system absorbed the Cleveland & Toledo, which was incorporated in 1850 and completed in 1852; the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie railroads, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern lines are now the New York Central.

The Wabash.—The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company was organized July 11, 1847. However, it was not until June 22, 1852, that a meeting was held at Logansport, Indiana and definite steps taken for the construction of the project. Toledo was represented in that meeting by James M. Ashley, Sanford L. Collins, Charles M. Dorr, Simeon Fitch, H. L. Hosmer, Matthew Johnson, C. G. Keeler, J. W. Kelsey, V. H. Ketcham, Frank J. King, L. B. Lathrop, George W. Scott, Jessup W. Scott, Samuel B. Scott, Lyman T. Thayer and Morrison R. Waite. It was decided to build two roads east from Fort Wayne, one to Sandusky and the other to Toledo. The Sandusky division was never built, but the first train ran from Toledo to Fort Wayne in July, 1855.

Prior to this time two companies had been formed—the Toledo & Wabash, to build from Toledo to the Indiana state line, and the Wabash & Western, to build the road across the State of Indiana. Financial difficulties arose and the property was sold by order of the court. It was purchased by Azariah Boody (for whom the Boody House in Toledo was named) and the two companies were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western. From the western boundary of Indiana a company known as the Great Western Railroad Company completed the line to St. Louis.

The work of building the Ohio section was speeded up by shipping a locomotive and rails from Toledo to Defiance by the Miami & Erie Canal. When the road was completed it became a strong factor in causing the decline of the canal. For many years it has been operated under the name of the Wabash Railway and it has been one of the largest contributing agencies to Toledo's growth and prosperity. In 1901 a branch was built between Toledo and Montpelier, where it connects with the Detroit and Chicago divisions.

Cleveland and Toledo Railway.—The story of the present New York Central Lines east of Toledo is this: Two railroad companies were organized in 1850 to build lines westward from Cleveland. The Junction Railroad was projected to run via Elyria, Sandusky, Port Clinton, Perrysburg and Maumee City and connect with the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana road in Swanton township, Lucas County. In September the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company was formed and immediately began work on a road connecting Toledo and Cleveland via Fremont, Norwalk and Oberlin. The first train over this road arrived at Toledo on December 20, 1852. The Junction Railroad was constructed as rapidly as means could be obtained until 1853, when it was consolidated with its rival—the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland—under the name of the Cleveland & Toledo Railway. As stated, this road passed into the hands of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern in 1869, and is a part of the New York Central System.

Baltimore & Ohio.—The Dayton & Michigan Railroad running from Toledo to Dayton was built under a charter granted by the Ohio legislature, March 5, 1851. At Dayton the line connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton for Cincinnati. By a majority vote, Toledo subscribed for a block of the stock with other municipalities, but as many of the subscribers were slow in meeting their subscriptions, it was not until August 18, 1859,

that the first passenger train arrived at Toledo, over the line. A freight train had on July 28 previous, brought to Toledo among other consignments, ten car loads of staves for P. H. Birckhead & Company. The first passenger train event was in the form of an excursion and celebration; there are a number of people yet living who were passengers. Besides the officials of the road, there came from Cincinnati, Stanley Mathews, later a U. S. Supreme Court justice, the celebrated Clement L. Vallandigham, and the president and superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road. A banquet was held at the old Oliver House and Toledo celebrated in grand style.

In early railroad days, the locomotive fuel was wood, and the right-of-way along the railroads would be lined with thousands of cords of wood. Stops would be made between stations to "wood up" and the engine "tender" would be piled high with "cordwood." The passenger coaches were heated with wood-burning stoves, and on occasions in cold weather to keep from freezing, passengers would warm themselves by assisting the crew in wooding up. It was quite a task for a producer to keep track of his own cordwood and there were cases of prosecution where culprits reported the delivery of wood that was cut and delivered by other parties.

The 141 miles of the Dayton & Michigan line was taken over through a perpetual lease by the C. H. & D. and in 1917 the entire C. H. & D. holdings were taken over by the Baltimore & Ohio interests.

Hocking Valley.—The Toledo, Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, now controlled by the Van Sweringen interests, as related in the Chamber of Commerce story, has under construction at Presque Isle, immense dockage facilities and terminals. The first project for direct railway connection between Toledo and Columbus was made in June, 1867, when a meeting was held at the state capital to discuss the subject. A second meeting was held at Toledo on July 18, 1867, Charles A. King acting as chairman and David R. Locke, secretary. As the principal object of the meeting was to select a committee to prepare articles of incorporation, provided for at the first meeting, the following were chosen: Perry Crabbs, J. C. Hall, Charles Kent, Charles A. King, E. V. McMaken, J. R. Osborn, A. D. Pelton, M. A. Scott and H. S. Walbridge, of Toledo; W. B. Brooks, Theo. Comstock, D. W. H. Day, William Dennison, Samuel Galloway, W. E. Ide and William A. Platt, of Columbus.

C. C. Waite, afterward vice president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and a son of the late Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, made the first survey. That survey was rejected and some time was spent in the selection of a route. Finally it was decided to build the road via Fostoria, Carey, Upper Sandusky, Marion and Delaware. The selection of this route was left to the City of Toledo, in consideration of its citizens having voted $200,000 to aid in the construction of the road. The first train passed over the road on December 5, 1876, and regular traffic commenced on January 10, 1877.

Toledo & Ohio Central Division New York Central Lines.— The first move which resulted in the building of the Ohio Central Railroad was in June, 1869, when a company called the Atlantic & Lake Erie was organized to construct and operate a railroad between Pomeroy, Ohio, and Toledo, a distance of 235 miles, via Athens, New Lexington, Central City, Mount Gilead, Bucyrus and Fostoria. During the next ten years a little construction work was done and in December, 1879, the property was sold to satisfy creditors. The purchasers reorganized under the name of the Ohio Central Railroad Company. Soon after this a consolidation was effected with the Sunday Creek Valley Railroad Company and a branch from Corning to Shawnee was projected.

On January 1, 1881, there were 148 miles in operation on this eastern division between Toledo and Bush Station and 65 miles between Corning and Columbus.

On September 29, 1883, the road passed into the hands of a receiver and on April 15, 1885, it was sold by order of court, purchased by a company acting for the bondholders, and reorganized as the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company. It was not long after this that Charles T. Lewis of the law firm of Doyle & Lewis, Toledo, became actively identified with the road.

The western or Columbus division was projected in 1881, as the Toledo & Indianapolis Railroad, with Findlay one of the principal points on the route. The projector was the late T. P. Brown of Toledo, and his financing of the construction to Findlay, was one of the greatest accomplishments in railroad building. The road was completed to Findlay in May, 1883. In 1885 it was reorganized as The Toledo, Columbus & Southern and the route changed from Indianapolis to Columbus. November 1, 1892, the Columbus division was purchased, giving another connection between Toledo and Columbus, after which the road was known as the western or Columbus division of the Toledo & Ohio Central

Lines, until taken over by the New York Central with the eastern division.

The Pennsylvania.—In 1865, at the close of the Civil war, Toledo had only one railroad connection with the east—the Lake Shore. It was then that the Toledo & Woodville Railroad Company was organized. Upon authority granted by the state legislature a proposition to bond Toledo for $450,000 to build the railroad between Toledo and Woodville, a distance of twenty-two and one-half miles, was carried by a vote of 3,368 for the project to 56 against it. To carry on the construction, Judge John Fitch of the Common Pleas Court, as required by the act, appointed Josiah D. Cook, Charles F. Curtis, Charles A. King, William Kraus and Horace S. Walbridge. These trustees employed J. H. Sargent to survey the route, and on April 10, 1870, the contract for construction was let to J. E. Conant. On account of financial difficulties, Conant surrendered the contract the same year and the trustees made a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and other parties to build the road and a bridge over the Maumee River at Toledo. The contract price was $425,000. The contracting parties then entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to iron the road, build depots, shops, etc. The grading of the road was commenced, but proceeded so slowly that in June, 1872, the trustees canceled the contract and made a new one with the Pennsylvania Company, which company guaranteed to complete the road within a given time. Under this contract the road was opened to traffic on May 1, 1873, between Woodville and the northern boundary of the state. In the contract of June 11, 1872, the Pennsylvania Company was given a lease for 999 years, but later purchased the road outright from the city for $225,000. Thus the Toledo & Woodville Railroad was merged into the great system known as the "Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh," by building about twenty miles of its own track just south of Detroit and through an operating agreement with the Ann Arbor and the Pere Marquette, the Pennsylvania established an independent line into Detroit.

The Pere Marquette.—The Michigan legislature, in 1857, granted a charter to a company to build a railroad from Flint to Ludington, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, a distance of 170 miles. Numerous delays occurred and the road was not completed until 1873. As the western terminus was near the mouth of the Marquette River, the road took the name of the "Pere Marquette."

Meantime the Flint & Holly Railroad (about thirty miles long) had been built and a short time before the completion of the Pere Marquette it had been extended southward to Monroe. These two roads were consolidated under the name of the Flint & Pere Marquette, though it was not long until the word "Flint" was dropped. From Monroe to Toledo the Pere Marquette used the tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern for about twenty years, when the arrangement was discontinued. The Pere Marquette did not want to give up its Toledo connections and at once opened negotiations for the purchase of the Toledo & South Haven Railroad, which had been incorporated on September 11, 1886. The deal was consummated on May 23, 1894, and the road thus became a part of the Pere Marquette system. An arrangement was then made with the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, by which the Pere Marquette regained its valuable Toledo terminal privileges.

Ann Arbor Railroad.—It was after a long career in public life that the Hon. James M. Ashley in 1869, with his sons, including James M., Jr., took up the project of building a railroad from Toledo northwest through Michigan. Governor Ashley interested eastern capitalists in the enterprise and secured valuable terminal facilities from the Pennsylvania Company at Toledo. The line known as the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad was constructed, and in connection they built and operated a fleet of train-carrying ferry boats between the terminal at Lake Michigan across the lake to Gladstone up the Upper Peninsula.

The original charter provided for the construction of a railroad from the Ohio-Michigan line to some point on the shore of Lake Michigan. At the state line it was to connect with the Toledo & State Line Railroad, the northern extension of the Toledo & Woodville Railroad, when completed. Work on the Ann Arbor project began in 1874 but on account of financial difficulties the road was sold and during the next ten years several changes took place.

In 1878 the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northeastern Railroad Company was organized to build a road from Ann Arbor to Pontiac. Two years later this project was consolidated with the original company, under the name of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk Railway Company. In 1884 the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad Company took over the property and the road commonly called the "Ann Arbor," was completed to Frankfort, Michigan, on the shore of Lake Michigan, thus carrying out the original plan. It is now a part of the Wabash system.

Wheeling & Lake Erie.—About 1870, a movement was set on foot to give Toledo a shorter route to the seaboard, by way of Wheeling, and provide an outlet for the coal of West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. In consequence, a charter was granted to a company in April, 1871, to build a line of railroad between Toledo and Wheeling, West Virginia. Work was not commenced until the Spring of 1874 and after many delays the road was completed between Massillon and Huron (eighty-six miles) on January 9, 1882. In March following the bridge over the Maumee was ready for use and on August 15, 1882, the road began running regular trains between Toledo and Valley Junction, a distance of 157 miles. On July 1, 1886, the property passed into the hands of a new company known as the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which had been incorporated for the purpose. That section of the Toledo Belt Railroad between the Wheeling & Lake Erie right-of-way in Ironville and the old Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton tracks was built by this company.

Michigan Central.—About 1866, two railroads were projected, having for their object a more direct connection between Toledo and Detroit. The Michigan end of the project was known as the Detroit & State Line Railroad, and the Ohio end was called the Junction Railroad Company of Ohio. On February 21, 1872, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railway Company.

The road, fifty-eight miles in length, had been completed before the consolidation, but was in poor condition. After the consolidation the road became a part of the Canada Southern system and was greatly improved. It was operated by the Canada Southern until January 1, 1883, when that road passed under the control of the Michigan Central, which company thus gained a way into Toledo. The road is now a part of the New York Central System.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis—Clover Leaf.—This line now a part of the Nickle Plate system or Van Sweringen interests, has had a romantic career financially. The road is the outgrowth of the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis; the Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge, both incorporated in 1872; and the Delphos & Kokomo Railroad Company, incorporated in 1877. On June 19, 1886, the consolidation took place and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company was born. As at first constructed the road was a narrow gauge. On May 19, 1893, the property was placed in the hands of a receiver and it is only necessary to say that the road was raised to standard gauge, and the name was changed

to the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company. The line extends from Toledo to St. Louis, with 450.58 miles of main line. After the reorganization the new company selected as an emblem a trefoil or three-lobed leaf, from which the road took the name of the "Clover Leaf." With the Grand Trunk it divides equally the stock of The Detroit and Toledo Shore Line, and thus enjoys terminal facilities at Detroit. In 1922 with its physical equipment in good condition and its financial condition on a solid basis, it was under Van Sweringen control.

Toledo Terminal.—The Toledo Terminal or Belt Line is of great value to the shipping interests of Toledo. Its construction started with the connection referred to, built between the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the old C. H. & D. Then there was organized the Toledo Railway & Terminal Company, which by September, 1903, completed a railroad around the city, connecting with every railroad entering Toledo. The length of this road is 28.59 miles.

At the time of the Belt completion, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton was using the passenger terminal of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, known as the Union Depot, and the Pere Marquette was using the Ann Arbor terminal on Cherry Street. For the improvement of the Belt Railroad and the terminal facilities, these two companies joined in a proposition to guarantee an issue of $3,500,000 bonds of the Toledo Railway & Terminal Company, bearing 4½ per cent interest. Each agreed to guarantee 20 per cent of the issue and the Michigan Central, Pennsylvania, Clover Leaf and other roads centering at Toledo guaranteed the remaining 60 per cent. Under this arrangement the company was reorganized as the Toledo Terminal Railway Company, which has since operated the Belt Railroad. Through the reorganization the Pere Marquette acquired its own tracks and a ninety-nine year lease on the yards of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton (B. & O.) acquired permanent terminal privileges.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.—This line known as "Ford's road," was projected when the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company was incorporated under the railroad laws of Michigan, in 1898. The main line starts at Detroit, crosses the northern boundary of Ohio about thirty miles west of Toledo, and runs southward through Wauseon, Napoleon, Lima, Springfield, Washington C. H., and Hillsboro to Ironton, Ohio, on the Ohio River. A branch leaves the main line at Dundee, Michigan, and runs to Toledo. After many financial ups and downs, the road

was purchased in 1920 by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, who spent large sums on improvements and equipment. The route has been shortened and among other things, a new bridge constructed across the Maumee River below Napoleon. In the summer of 1929, Mr. Ford surprisingly sold the road which came under the control of the Pennsylvania system.

On July 11, 1902, the Toledo, Angola & Western Railroad Company was incorporated for the purpose of building a railroad that would aid in the development of the glass sand deposits in Sylvania township, Lucas County. The road, nine miles in length, was completed the following year. It connects with the New York Central at Vulcan.

Bay Terminal.—The Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad Company was incorporated under the general railroad laws of Michigan on March 29, 1898. It was at first known as the Pleasant Bay Railroad. On April 14, 1899, the name was changed to the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line and the road was opened for freight traffic on September 8, 1903. The stock of this road is owned in equal shares by the Grand Trunk and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway several years ago, entered into an arrangement with the Toledo & Ohio Central Company, whereby the Big Four has an entrance to Toledo and which places shippers and travelers in direct connection with all sections reached by its lines.

With the readjustments and regroupings of many of the railroad interests reaching Toledo by the Van Sweringens, great benefits will result to the city, and the future never looked brighter than in 1929.

The Interurban Electric Lines already mentioned have a large passenger carriage to Toledo, and their freight service is systematized to a high degree. When the Maumee Valley Railways & Light Company adopted the bus plan of service, making the circuit both ways from Toledo through Rossford, Perrysburg, and Maumee, they made a step forward in the passenger transportation service, and other lines may adopt the double system of electric and bus service.

In the rapid changes in large affairs, the merger of great railroads, and the changes of electric traffic, there are many readjustments in progress as this story is written which may materially effect the situation when this work is off the press.

TOLEDO AIR PORT

The organization of the Transcontinental Airport of Toledo, Inc., sponsored by the Toledo Chamber of Commerce was an important addition to the many modern facilities of the city in various lines. The site of approximately 459 acres is situated in section 16 Lake township, Wood County, seven miles south of Cherry and Summit streets and three miles beyond the city line. The field is thoroughly drained and there are no nearby obstructions. It is surrounded by emergency landing fields, is within eighteen minutes' drive of the center of the business district of Toledo and twenty-two minutes from the post office. It is one of the main stops on the direct transcontinental line, and besides, provides Toledo with airport facilities adequate and proper for any and all aviation activities. The situation in relation to surface transportation is ideal. It not only has met the demand of the National Air Transport service but that of the Department of Commerce and the Post Office Department.

The mail service has been well organized and the distribution is rapid to all sections of the United States. As an example, mail deposited in Toledo at 9:50 P. M. for New York City arrives at its destination at 6:43 the following morning; mail deposited at the same time for Washington, reaches its destination at 7 o'clock the following morning; for Portland, Maine, the arrival is 4:05 P. M. the following day. Mail on the west bound route closing at 4:20 P. M., reaches Dallas, Texas, next morning at 8 o'clock; Houston at 10:50; Los Angeles at 5:25 P. M. next day; San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. the following day; Minneapolis, 7:20 A. M. the day following; Milwaukee, 10:45 P. M. same day mailed. In other words letters mailed up to 9 P. M. will make first morning delivery in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and other Atlantic Seaboard cities in that vicinity. Letters mailed before 4:30 P. M. will be delivered in Dallas, Tex., and Denver, Colo., early the next morning and before noon as far away as Houston, Galveston and Salt Lake. They will reach San Francisco and Los Angeles at 4:30 that same afternoon, or 24 hours after leaving Toledo, and will be delivered that evening if sent special delivery. The same speedy delivery will, of course, accrue to incoming mail and express.

Any mailable matter except perishable matter liable to damage by freezing, may be sent by air mail. Packages must not exceed 50 pounds in weight or 84 inches in length and girth combined.

Shipments by air express include almost any kind; single pieces of not over 200 pounds limited in bulk; shipments up to $5,000 in value, including money and jewelry and goods of many characters.

Work has been started at the Transcontinental Airport on a hangar for the exclusive use of the Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., thus assuring for Toledo a prominent part in the nation-wide system of flying schools and airplane taxi service to be established and operated by the company.

A twenty-year lease for a part of the Transcontinental field by the Curtiss company, was approved early in April (1929) and it is expected that the hangar will be ready for service early in the summer. Gabriel C. Harman, formerly manager of the Transcontinental Airport, is manager of the Toledo unit of the Curtiss company and has opened offices in the Richardson Building.

CHAPTER LXXI

TOLEDO'S BANKING INSTITUTIONS

FIRST BANKS—"WILD CAT" MONEY—EARLY BANKING LAWS—PRESENT BANKS AND THEIR HISTORY—FINE FINANCIAL RECORDS.

The banks of a community or a city, the present day highly developed system of banking, furnish the financial energy, the monetary dynamic force, which turn the wheels of industries, keep open the roads of commerce, stabilize mercantile institutions, and more, aid in home building for the rapidly increasng populace. The banking interests are a vital force in national, state and civic development, and an aid to individual progress and success.

There was a time in earliest Toledo, however, when this was not true of banking institutions. It was in the days of "wild cat" money and land speculation when "paper cities" were exploited and banks were started for speculative purposes. It is not proper here to discuss the early banking laws. But several states permitted banks to issue paper money without being backed by sufficient security. This was especially true of Michigan, and her intimate relations with Toledo gives the situation local color. Originally the Michigan law required banks to carry a certain specie reserve for the redemption of their currency, but a later act permitted the stockholders to deposit bonds secured by real estate instead of specie. Under this law wild and inaccessable lands, given an outrageously inflated valuation, became the security for Michigan bank currency—wild cat money. As an example of the situation the following story of the City Bank of Brest is reprinted:

"Brest was a magnificent city (on paper), situated at the mouth of a little creek, about seven miles from Monroe. An excellent lithographed and beautifully colored map of the city represented it with broad avenues, lined with palatial residences and handsome grounds. The extended river front of the city had a continuous line of docks, above which towered lofty warehouses, filled with the merchandise of the world. The largest steamers

were represented as sailing up past the city, whose docks were crowded with vessels of all descriptions, while the streets were thronged with busy life." The ruins of Nineveh or Baalbec are not more desolate now than are the ruins of Brest, and it is little less than a wilderness today than it was seventy-odd years ago. But Brest had a bank with a capital of $100,000. It was a fair sample of a wild-cat bank and an illustration of how those affairs were managed. The law compelled the bank commissioners to make an investigation into the affairs of the banks. Spies dogged the footsteps of the commissioners and it was generally found out when they were to visit a bank for inspection, whereupon the business of that particular bank was put in favorable shape for examination. On August 2, 1837, the commissioners examined the Bank of Brest. They found the principal resources to consist of loans on bonds, $16,000; back stock, $10,000; specie, $12,900, which was eminently satisfactory. It appears that $10,500 of the specie belonged to Lewis Godard (of Toledo) and had been loaned to the bank the day before the examination and drawn out the day after.

"A day or two later the commissioners examined the Bank of Clinton and found specie on hand to the amount of $11,029.35. The day following this examination the same $10,500 of specie was returned to Lewis Godard, having performed the same function it had in connection with the Bank of Brest. Something in the appearance of this specie aroused the suspicions of one of the commissioners and, unannounced, they returned to Brest for another investigation. This time they found the actual specie on hand amounted to $138.90, while the circulation of the bank was $84,241."

In connection with the boundary question between Michigan and Ohio it is interesting to note that the first bank in the territory now Toledo was "The Bank of Manhattan," organized under a special charter granted by the "Michigan State Legislature," March 25, 1836. The Supreme Court of Ohio decided that this bank never had any legal existence because, first, the charter was obtained from a body calling itself "The Legislature of the State of Michigan," whereas there was no state of Michigan until January, 1837; and second, Manhattan never was under the jurisdiction of Michigan. But the bank did business for some years and in 1840 its balance sheet showed total assets, $122,052.71; liabilities—capital stock paid in, $50,000; circulation, $57,381; interest $951.41; deposits, $13,034.

By the 1st of January, 1838, "Michigan money" had come to

be a matter of serious concern, and of no little discussion in the Toledo section, says Waggoner. The banks had substantially all suspended payment, without the possession by the public of any proper information as to when or whether they would resume. For a time, this question seriously disturbed business circles. The dealers of Toledo had divided as to the course to be pursued in this matter. December 16, 1837, a meeting of citizens of Tremainesville and vicinity was held for the "consideration of the depreciation of Michigan money," with Horace Thacher in the chair, and Cyrus Fisher as secretary. After providing for an adjourned meeting with delegates from Sylvania, Bedford and Erie, adjournment to December 22, at the house of P. I. Phillips, Tremainesville, took place. At the adjourned meeting after discussion, it was resolved to stand by the Michigan Banks and receive such of their notes as circulated at home. The "Toledo merchants and dealers" who were discounting such bills at 12½ per cent, were strongly censured for so doing, since such policy was likely to "injure the farmers and mechanics," turn "trade into other channels," and "drive the only currency they had out of the country." They would "ask no discount on such money," nor would they "deal, if within their power to avoid it, with any man who demanded it"—an instance of "boycotting," practiced many years before Mr. Boycott, the Irish landlord, was subjected to the same means for coercion. The committee reporting the resolutions consisted of Dr. Cyrus Fisher, John W. Collins, J. Porter Whitney, Thomas Wing, Coleman I. Keeler, M. W. West and M. L. Whitney. To what extent local jealousy may have operated to array the Tremainesville business men so actively against the policy adopted by their young and rising competitor cannot now be definitely stated.

The people of Maumee City, also, shared in this currency trouble. A meeting of merchants and other citizens was held in August, 1837, to take measures to prevent injury from the circulation of uncurrent bank notes. Hiram Steele was the chairman, and B. D. Coffin the secretary. F. E. Kirtland, Dr. Oscar White, Timothy Griffith, Owen Williams and James Howe, as a committee, reported resolutions deprecating the embarrassment under which trade was conducted, and specifying the bank notes which they would receive and the rates to be allowed for the same. They proposed, that "for the purpose of restoring the currency to something like a par standard, they would charge and exact the following rates of discount on Michigan bank notes: The

banks in Detroit and the River Raisin Bank, not bankable in Ohio, five per cent.; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank notes, eight per cent.; Washtenaw and Monroe no sale; Clinton and Macomb County banks, 25 per cent.; and other Michigan notes, 10 per cent." It was provided, that White & Kirtland, Morehouse & Brownlee, and S. A. & J. H. Sargent be a committee to report weekly through the *Maumee City Express*, "the standard value of Michigan bank notes." It is safe to say, that these firms constituted the first recognized authority on the Maumee River for fixing the value of bank currency.

The first banking house within the original limits of Toledo, was that of Prentiss & Dow, corner of Monroe and Summit streets, opened in 1843. Subsequently H. P. Esty succeeded Dow, the firm then being H. P. Esty & Co. Robert W. Titus was connected with the house. This was a Broker's and Exchange Bank.

Until 1845, there had been no chartered bank in Toledo. At that time two institutions—the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Toledo—were established. The certificate for the Commercial Bank of Toledo, was filed in the county recorder's office, October 8, 1845, under the act incorporating the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies, passed February 24, 1845. The capital stock was fixed at $100,000.

The certificate for the Bank of Toledo, also a branch of the State bank, was filed October 8, 1845. Its capital stock was $100,000.

In October, 1845, Chas. R. Miller & Co., exchange brokers, opened an office in Toledo, which was in operation some years. Mr. Miller subsequently with James Myers as partner, started and for some time edited the *Commercial Republican* (afterwards known as the *Toledo Commercial*).

In December, 1846, Kraus & Co., money brokers, opened an office at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets. From there they removed to the corner of Summit and Jefferson, and into a building built by them. Subsequently Mr. Kraus, with Wm. H. Smith, succeeded Wm. G. Powers & Co., as owners of the City Bank, of which Geo. C. Hertzler for some time was cashier. The firm of Kraus & Smith continued in business until the fall of 1873.

The banks and bankers of Toledo in September, 1854, consisted of the Commercial Bank of Toledo, Bliss & Hubbard, A. Parker, and the City Bank (Geo. C. Hertzler, cashier). At a meeting of representatives of these institutions, September 29th, it was resolved to receive on deposit at par only the following bank

notes, viz.: Detroit, Chicago, Wheeling (payable at Wheeling), notes at par in Pittsburgh, notes of New York State, New England and New Jersey, and $10 and upwards of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. Other foreign currency previously received, would be taken at 1 per cent. discount. In December, 1855, Berry & Day (L. G. Berry and M. W. Day), from Adrian, opened what was known as the Mechanics' Bank in Toledo, which continued in business for several years.

With better national and state banking laws, revised and improved as the country progressed and developed, banks obtained their proper status in the financial world, and the truth of the assertion in the opening paragraph of this chapter need not be repeated.

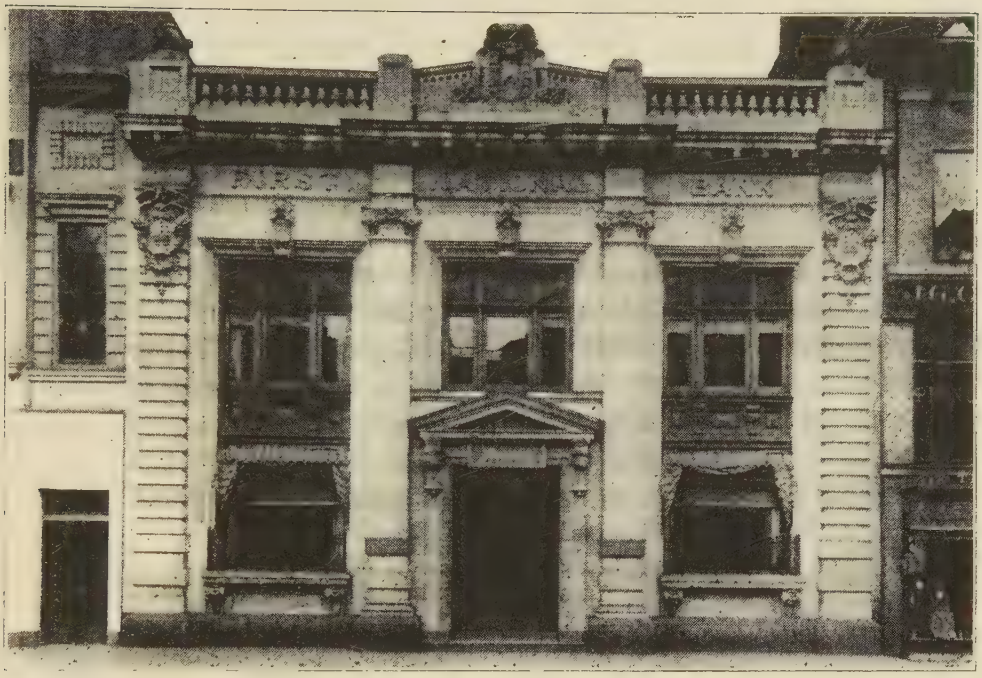
First National Bank.—The First National Bank located at 312-314 Summit Street was organized on September 1, 1863, and is therefore the "oldest bank in Toledo." In 1851, John Poag and Valentine H. Ketcham opened a banking business in Toledo under the firm name of Poag & Ketcham; in 1852 the firm name became V. H. Ketcham & Company, and in 1860, Ketcham, Berdan & Company. The latter institution was practically merged into the First National when that bank opened for business with the following directors: V. H. Ketcham, John Berdan, S. S. Hubbard, Joseph K. Secor, Lyman Wheeler, Theodore B. Casey and Horace Holcomb. The president was V. H. Ketcham; vice president, J. K. Secor; cashier, John Berdan. Mr. Ketcham continued as president until his death in 1887. Mars Nearing succeeded Mr. Ketcham as president and served until his death in October, 1893. He in turn was succeeded as president by Sheldon C. Reynolds who was elected to the position in January, 1896, and who upon his resignation in July, 1897, served as chairman of the board of directors until his death November 22, 1912. S. C. Schenck succeeded S. C. Reynolds as president in January, 1898, and when he resigned, Frederick J. Reynolds was made head of the bank in January, 1910, and served as president until 1923. Harold S. Reynolds, now president of the First National succeeded Frederick J. Reynolds who is now chairman of the board of directors. The other officers in 1929 are: vice presidents, Rathbun Fuller, George R. Ford, John N. Willys; vice president and trust officer, Forrest Jeffries; assistant trust officer, W. Roscoe Tonkin; cashier, J. G. Burnap; assistant cashiers, Elmer E. Englehardt, Louis Mallendick, William E. Watson; comptroler, Paul Boardman; auditor, W. F. Horton; manager safe deposit department, C. P. Sprague.

The first banking rooms were on the site of the present Waldorf Hotel, Summit Street. In 1869, a new building was put up on the present location, which was replaced by the present solid structure in 1905, and which was the first strictly bank building in Toledo. The late J. M. Spencer entered the service of the institution in November, 1868, was elected cashier March 5, 1878, and was an official of the bank until his death. The capital of the bank is $500,000 with a surplus of $1,500,000, and undivided profits in October, 1929, of $700,000.

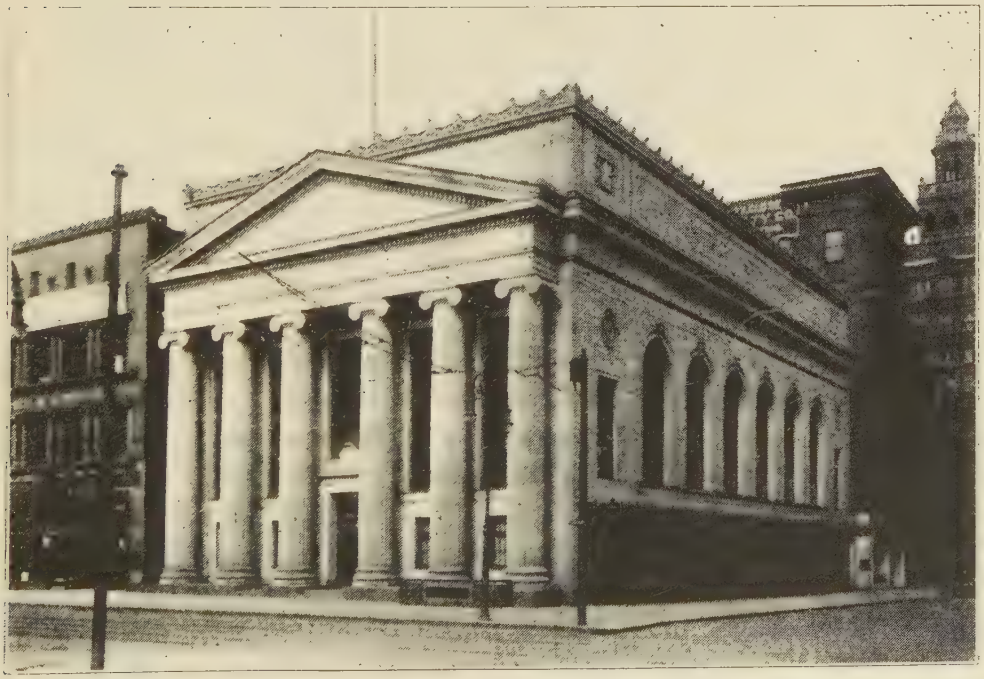
The Toledo Trust Company.—The Toledo Trust Company is the outgrowth and development of several other strong financial banking institutions and therefore should date its beginning in 1864. It began business October 1, 1924, through the merger of the Second National Bank, Northern National Bank, Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company and the Summit Trust Company. It has a capital stock of $5,000,000 and March 29, 1929, a surplus and undivided profits of $3,876,775.37. Its slogan is "The Strongest Bank in Northwestern Ohio." Its 1929 officers were: chairman of the board, Morrison W. Young; vice chairman of the board, Charles L. Reynolds; president, Henry L. Thompson; vice presidents, Henry C. Truesdall, John T. Rohr, D. L. Reynolds, C. A. Russell; vice president, secretary and trust officer, Benj. T. Batsch; treasurer, E. J. Burman; assistant trust officer and assistant secretary, James P. Schrider; assistant secretaries, Howard Aumend and Stephen J. Balog; assistant treasurers, C. A. Baldwin, R. J. Comstock, H. E. Gail, G. L. Irons, F. H. Greene, O. F. Holtgrieve, W. K. Corson, I. Meyers and W. J. Pankhurst.

The Second National Bank was organized on January 18, 1864, when Toledo had a population of 20,000; George W. Davis was its president and Nehemiah Waterman its first cashier. John Cummings was inspector at the election of the first directorate and Frederick B. Dodge the first notary public for the bank, which opened for business May 2, 1864. The first quarters for the institution were on the site of the old Alhambra Theater on Summit Street, but soon a location was secured in the King Block, corner of Summit and Madison, and opposite the present, yet known Second National Bank twenty-two-story structure. In 1870, it moved to the old Chamber of Commerce Building southeast corner Summit and Madison, and after that building burned, located on Madison Avenue between Summit and St. Clair streets.

In 1860 E. Parmalee opened the Marine Bank of Toledo, which in 1861 was reorganized as a branch of the State Bank



FIRST NATIONAL BANK



NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK—TOLEDO TRUST

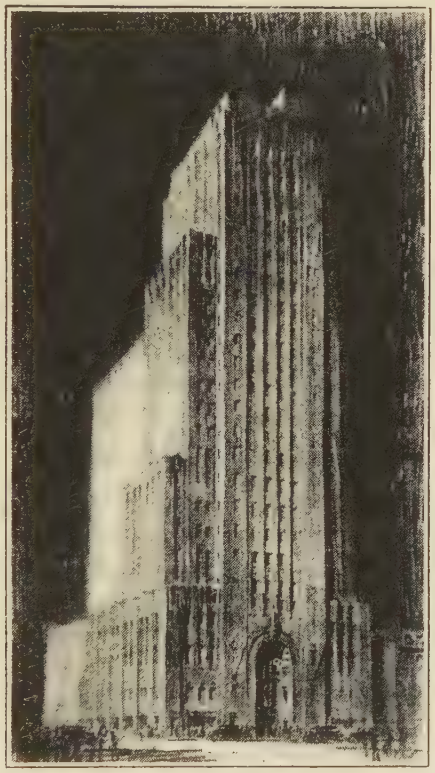
of Ohio, and of which George W. Davis became president. On December 7, 1864, the Marine Bank was merged into or taken over by the Second National. George W. Davis was president of the Second National until his death, June 2, 1904. C. F. Adams entered the bank as teller in August, 1865, was cashier from January 14, 1873, which position he held thirty-two years. He was elected president June 7, 1904, and retired in 1907. May 1, 1907, the Second National and the Merchants National Bank were consolidated and when the new bank and office building was completed corner Summit and Madison, the Second National took up there its permanent quarters. W. C. Carr entered the bank as messenger in 1892, and was vice president when he severed his connection with that institution in 1927.

The old Merchants National Bank, began operations in December, 1871, with Wilson Griffith, president, George Milmine, vice president, and Charles C. Doolittle, cashier. The Northern National Bank was organized November 30, 1864. The first president was Matthew Shoemaker; John T. Newton, secretary and attorney, who was also elected the first cashier. The bank opened for business in March, 1865, on Summit Street, and when the Produce Exchange Building was completed, 1878, took up quarters there until their fine bank building, corner Madison Avenue and Superior Street was constructed, which they occupied in May, 1916. I. E. Knisely was chosen president of the bank in January, 1892, which position he held until his death. A. F. Mitchell became identified with the institution as a clerk in June, 1887, was chosen cashier in January, 1901, and vice president in 1914, which position he held until his association with the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company. Mr. H. M. Bash took the position of cashier of the Northern National in 1914, and became identified with the bank in 1890.

The Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company, the first savings bank in Toledo, was incorporated May 8, 1868, by James C. Hall, H. S. Walbridge, Richard Mott, John J. Baker, Valentine Braun and Albert E. Macomber. At this writing (1929) Mr. Macomber is yet an active citizen of Toledo. The first officers were Richard Mott, president; A. E. Macomber, secretary and treasurer. The institution opened for business in the Fort Industry block site of old Fort Industry, corner of Monroe and Summit streets. In 1906 the bank moved to the corner of Jefferson and Summit, on the "wholesale side."

The Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company.—The Ohio Sav-

ings Bank & Trust Company, located in the Ohio Building, corner of Madison Avenue and Superior Street, was incorporated December 5, 1896, and will occupy, when completed, fine new quarters in the most imposing office and bank building in Toledo, being constructed on the old Boody House site, Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street. The institution opened for business March 1, 1897, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, southeast corner of



OHIO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY, TOLEDO

Under Construction. Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff, Architects

Summit Street and Madison Avenue. The original officers were: David Robison, Jr., president; George E. Pomeroy and Dennis Coghlin, vice presidents; James J. Robison, secretary-treasurer. Some time before the death of David Robison, Jr., in April, 1906, he retired from the presidency and was made chairman of the board of directors, James J. Robison, succeeding him as president. Upon the death of James J. Robison in June, 1914, he was succeeded as president by William Hardee, who in turn was suc-

ceeded by George M. Jones, the present head of the institution. The officers of 1929 were: George M. Jones, president; vice presidents, Edward Kirschner, Seymour H. Hoff, Ammi F. Mitchell, Ira W. Gotshall; vice president and trust officer, Robert C. Dunn; vice president and secretary, Claude A. Campbell; vice president and treasurer, Charles A. Frese; assistant secretaries, John Landgraf and Wade W. Fenton; assistant secretaries and trust officers, Randolph P. Whitehead, Arthur W. Weber and Lewis G. Christman; assistant treasurers, James W. Eikenrode, Lester S. Fought, J. Raymond Murphy; assistant secretary and comptroller, Ferdinand G. Meier. This institution has seventeen branch banks and its slogan is "The bank of the people."

The Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company took over the Dollar Savings Bank & Trust Company, June 15, 1910, also absorbed the Continental Trust & Savings Bank December 1, 1918, and the Market Savings Bank, December 15, 1918. One of the most important moves was the absorption of the Dime Savings Bank & Trust Company, October 11, 1928. This latter institution started in a small way as a private depositary, in the rear of the then Hood furniture establishment, 315-317 Superior Street, between Madison and Adams. It was incorporated July 19, 1900, and opened for business November 1, 1900. Homer Hood was the initial president; Elisha B. Southard, first vice president; John S. Hallaran, second vice president, and Aaron B. Hood, cashier. The executive committee consisted of George E. Lorenz, Dr. William Watts, John S. Hallaran, W. H. H. Reeder and Louis H. Rohr. In the spring of 1902 the bank secured rooms in the Smith & Baker Building, southwest corner of Adams and Superior streets—the site of the old Masonic Temple, which had been destroyed by fire. W. H. R. Reeder as president, elected in 1901, and R. V. Hodge, cashier, became active in the management of the institution and branches were established on South Broadway and on Dorr Street. The property northwest corner of Adams and Superior was purchased in 1907 and on June 15, 1915, the Dime Savings occupied its fine new building. The capital of the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company is $3,000,000; surplus, March 27, 1929, $4,500,000; undivided profits, $829,194.55.

The Commerce-Guardian Trust & Savings Bank.—The Commerce-Guardian Trust & Savings Bank, located in its own spacious quarters, corner of Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street, in what were earlier known as the Drummond and St. Clair buildings, has a capital stock of $1,400,000 and surplus and undivided

profits in March, 1929, of $1,697,342.30. The officers during the year mentioned were: Chairman of the board of directors, R. B. Crane; president, Edward H. Cady; first vice president, G. W. Walbridge; vice presidents, E. G. Kirby, E. C. Edwards, W. L. Ross, H. P. Caves, G. L. Mills; vice president and treasurer, W. L. Lamb; vice president and trust officer, B. E. Emery; assistant trust officers, W. H. Brackney, R. T. Sewell; secretary, L. C. Ruth; assistant secretaries, Leo Mominee, J. D. Earhart, L. W. Mara; assistant treasurers, R. B. Orvis, H. C. Dennison, F. A. Fleischmann, C. H. Strayer; comptroller, G. K. Lombard; credit manager, C. B. Helburn; auditor, E. A. Long; manager, foreign department, James Kiroff.

The history of the institutions which now form the Commerce-Guardian is as follows: In 1885 John B. Ketcham established a private bank. With this institution as a nucleus the Ketcham National Bank was organized June 1, 1888, with John B. Ketcham, president; John Berdan, vice president; W. O. Parker, vice president; S. H. Warring, cashier; E. D. Rose, assistant cashier. On January 1, 1890, E. L. Barber was chosen vice president in place of John Berdan. October 4, 1892, S. D. Carr was elected second vice president and then first vice president January 1, 1893, with E. L. Barber second vice president. March 6, 1894, J. B. Ketcham resigned as president, E. L. Barber taking that position and S. D. Carr retaining the first vice presidency. September 7, 1898, G. W. Walbridge was elected assistant cashier and in January, 1899, E. L. Barber resigned as president and S. D. Carr was chosen for that position. In February, 1899, the name of the bank was changed to the National Bank of Commerce and G. W. Walbridge, elected cashier. July 1, 1907, the bank absorbed the National Bank of Toledo, with S. D. Carr, president; W. W. Edwards, first vice president; R. B. Crane, second vice president; G. W. Walbridge, cashier, and A. R. Truax assistant cashier. W. W. Edwards died in May, 1913, and was succeeded by E. C. Edwards in that position in July of that year with some other changes. On January 1, 1921, the National Bank of Commerce and the Guardian Trust & Savings Bank were consolidated under the present name and with the present business departments. The Commerce Trust Company was organized April 1, 1913, with S. D. Carr, president; W. W. Edwards, vice president; R. B. Crane, vice president; A. H. Peiter, secretary-treasurer; Richard W. Kirkley, trust officer. The business was reorganized as the Guardian Trust & Savings Bank of Toledo, March 17, 1914.

Edward H. Cady became president and Walter L. Ross one of the vice presidents. The Guardian was one of the first Toledo banking institutions to inaugurate front window publicity. The old Toledo National Bank which was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce, was at first known as the State Bank of Ohio, organized in 1845, and in 1855 was purchased by Amasa Stone, Jr., and other Cleveland interests, together with Samuel M. Young and Morrison R. Waite of Toledo. November 19, 1864, the institution was reorganized as the Toledo National Bank with S. M. Young president and Paul Jones, cashier, who was followed by E. H. Van Hoesen. Mr. Young's service as a bank president, seemingly was a record for continual service in that position in Toledo.

The Security Savings Bank & Trust Company.—The Security Savings Bank & Trust Company, which acquired the Nasby Building and adjoining property on Madison Avenue, occupied their fine new banking rooms September 19, 1927. This banking institution has a capital stock of $800,000 with surplus and undivided profits, March, 1929, of $1,415,147.76. The officers of this date were: chairman of the board of directors, Frank C. Hoehler; president, Stacey L. McNary; vice presidents, E. Louis Schomburg and William H. Gunckel; vice president and trust officer, James W. Harbaugh; assistant trust officer, James W. Wilson; secretary, Lester B. Martin; treasurer, Ladd H. Morse; assistant secretaries, A. J. Holewinski, Elmer J. Welling, Negley J. Hires, M. A. Sullivan; assistant treasurers, Theo. R. Klinksick, Waldo A. Rogers, Vernon C. Little. The institution has seven well located branches.

The Security Savings Bank and Trust Company, formerly located at 315-317 Superior Street, is the oldest trust company in Lucas County, being organized as the Security Trust Company June 14, 1898. The Security Trust Company was located at 224 St. Clair Street, and after about six months removed to the corner of Madison Avenue and Huron Street in the Spitzer Building. In 1903 they again removed to Superior Street. Its first officers were: F. B. Shoemaker, president; N. H. Swayne, vice president; John J. Barker, vice president; C. F. M. Niles, secretary and treasurer; H. W. Cummings, assistant secretary and treasurer. Organized purely as a trust company, and not to engage in any way in the banking business, its officers, directors, and stockholders were made up very largely of officials and stockholders of other banks. In fact, its first board of directors and trust com-

MADISON AVENUE

Looking west, from just east of intersection of Superior. Buildings shown on right are Gardner, Spitzer and Nicholas, the last across Huron street. On the left, the building with the tower, is the Nasby-Security Bank Building.

mittee included in its membership five bank presidents, four vice presidents, and two bank cashiers. Two years later, the State Savings Bank Company was organized, and had among its stockholders and directors many of the stockholders of the Security Trust Company. Later, the Security Trust Company to enlarge its operations and engage in the general banking business, in addition to carrying on its trust business, effected a merger with the State Savings Bank Company, and the two were consolidated under the present name.

An important move was the absorption about 1926, of the Merchants & Clerks Savings Bank, which was organized by Oliver S. Bond of the date of February 10, 1871. In a rear room of the Northern National Bank, located at 99 Summit Street, this bank had its first office with the following list of officers: Mathew Shoemaker, president; C. L. Luce, vice president; Oliver S. Bond, secretary and treasurer. Toledo at that time was a growing little city with a population of about 30,000. The bank outgrew its small quarters and finally moved to a building of their own at 78 Summit Street. Their later location 338 Summit Street was remodeled February, 1911, and at that time was the only building owned and occupied exclusively for banking purposes by any Savings Bank in Toledo. Oliver S. Bond, who had been treasurer and secretary since the bank's foundation, was in 1888, elected president. He had the distinction of acting as an executive officer for a longer period than any other bank official in Toledo. E. Louis Schomburg entered the service of the Bank October 1, 1872, as messenger and worked his way up through the different positions.

A further important transaction of the Security was the taking over in June, 1929, of The Bankers Trust Company, capital stock $400,000 and in March, 1929, with deposits of $4,969,361.-95 and a surplus and undivided profits of $101,074.57. The Bankers Trust Company with offices in the Gardner Building, opened for business April 2, 1927. The first officers were: president, Sidney Spitzer; vice presidents, H. E. Scott, R. V. Hodge; vice president and trust officer, Harry A. Dunn; secretary and treasurer, J. R. Newell. This latter institution had also taken over The Peoples State Savings Bank located at 924 Starr Avenue, East Side, with its important branches. The Peoples was opened for business May 1, 1909, with W. H. Tucker, president; V. O. Moore, vice president; W. J. Von Ewegen, vice president; O. D. Tiffany, cashier.

The Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Company.—The Com-

mercial Savings Bank & Trust Company organized as the Commercial Savings Bank, opened for business on Main Street, Toledo, East Side, January 1, 1900. The first officers selected February 20, 1899, were: Peter McCrory, president; vice presidents, A. M. Chesebrough and J. K. Secor; cashier, Carey B. Close. At the election of officers in January, 1900, M. B. Wolf was made president, David Harpster, vice president, and C. B. Close, cashier. The bank continued under its original name until about 1907, when it began operations as The Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Company. A short time before that it established its main banking rooms at 412 Adams Street, operating two offices. On January 15, 1923, it established itself in its fine new banking house and office building, 235-237 Superior Street, near Adams. On February 21, 1928, the Commercial Company took over the City Savings Bank organized by George E. Wise in 1923. The capital stock of The Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Company is $700,000 with surplus and undivided profits in March, 1929, of $609,231.13. The officers in 1929, were: president, W. H. Yeasting; vice president and secretary, F. E. Stewart; vice president, George E. Wise; treasurer, C. W. Wick; assistant secretaries-treasurers, J. H. Streicher, G. C. Beier; trust officer, Frazier Reams; assistant trust officer and assistant secretary, Leo V. Harnden; assistant trust officer, Frank M. Votaw; auditor, S. D. Spohn; manager foreign exchange department, Arthur Boocheroff; manager investment and bonds, Calvin Yeasting. The institution has eleven well located branch banks.

The Home Bank & Trust Company.—The Home Bank & Trust Company was incorporated November 10, 1892, and began business in the Gardner Building corner of Madison and Superior streets, (N. W.) December 3, 1893. Its first officers were: Herbert Baker, president; C. F. Braun, vice president; D. V. R. Manley, cashier. With the trust department added and organized as The Home Bank & Trust Company, the institution is now capitalized at $1,000,000 with surplus and undivided profits in March, 1929, of $643,402.90. The present fine quarters in the Home office and bank building, southeast corner of Madison and Huron streets, were occupied in November, 1924. The 1929 officers were: president, Marion N. Miller; vice presidents, William A. Brigham, Rufus H. Baker, Raleigh D. Mills; treasurer, K. E. Naugle; secretary F. R. Merriam; assistant treasurer, F. M. Streicher; trust officer, F. J. Klauser; manager safe deposit department, S. R. Dority; auditor, A. J. Peterman. The Citizens

Safe-Deposit & Trust Company which was consolidated with the newer, Home organization, was established in April, 1893, as The Home Safe-Deposit & Trust Company. The incorporators were Charles F. Adams, Mars Nearing, M. I. Wilcox, S. D. Carr and Horace Holcomb. The corporate name was changed to The Citizens Safe-Deposit & Trust Company about 1908, and had its offices in the Gardner Building.

The West Toledo National Bank.—The West Toledo National Bank of Toledo was chartered November 27, 1928, with a capital stock of $200,000 and a paid in surplus of $100,000. It is located in its fine new building at 1033 Sylvania Avenue and was opened for business March 23, 1929. It was organized by West Toledo business interests and its slogan is "A West Toledo bank for West Toledo people." The officers are: president, Joseph A. Yager; 1st vice president, George U. Roulet; 2nd vice president, Roy C. Start; 3rd vice president, Roy W. Babcock; cashier, J. D. St. John; secretary, Herman H. Giese. Its deposits March 27, 1929, four days after its opening, were $295,000.

The Spitzer-Rorick Trust & Savings Bank.—This bank was organized and opened for business November 1, 1911, with the following officials: C. M. Spitzer, president; A. L. Spitzer, vice president; H. C. Rorick, vice president; Geo. A. Weber, cashier; C. W. Cummings, assistant cashier; C. H. Vischer, assistant cashier. This bank is incorporated under the banking laws of the State of Ohio, is authorized to exercise the powers of a savings bank and administer trusts committed to its care and in addition to its savings department and the trust powers that it undertakes it does a general banking and exchange business. The banking rooms are located in the Nicholas Building. The officers in 1929 were: president, Horton C. Rorick; vice presidents, Albert V. Foster, James R. Easton, Marmon H. Rorick; cashier-secretary-treasurer, Carl A. Mathias; assistant cashier and assistant treasurer, John M. Houk; assistant secretary-trust officer, Celian H. Rorick; assistant cashier, Murom B. Badger. The capital stock is $600,000 and surplus and undivided profits March, 1929, $395,798.90.

The Union Trust & Savings Bank.—The Union Trust & Savings Bank at 233 Summit Street was established in 1888 as the Union Savings Bank and held its first meeting of directors May 5, that year in the old *Toledo Blade* office, corner of Jefferson Avenue and Superior Street. The first officers were: president, James Secor; vice president, William H. Maher; cashier, Leander Burdick. The bank opened for business June 18, 1888, and has

continued in the same location ever since that date. The capital stock is $250,000; surplus and undivided profits March 27, 1929, $409,537.20. Officers: Henry C. Truesdall, president; Herman H. Brand, vice president; W. F. Hergert, cashier; L. W. Coy, assistant cashier.

The Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company was organized in 1888 and when merged with the Union Savings Bank in 1924, took the present name of the Union Trust & Savings Bank.

The American Bank.—The American Bank, opened for business at Jefferson Avenue and Huron Street July 6, 1925, with the following officers: president, William P. Clarke; vice president, Sam J. Logan; secretary-treasurer, D. A. Gilmore; assistant secretary-treasurer, W. C. Robb. There was no change in management except the secretary-treasurership up to 1929, Mr. L. F. Wernert then holding that position. The capital stock is $200,000; with surplus and undivided profits March 27, 1929, of $64,237.96; resources $2,009,393.66, which shows a fine growth in business.

The Industrial Bank of Toledo.—The Industrial Bank of Toledo is a state bank located at 210-212 Huron Street, was organized December 8, 1928, with a capital of $150,000 and surplus of $15,000. The capital already in June, 1929, had been increased to $200,000 with a surplus of $22,500. The officers are: president, C. A. Mauk; vice president and treasurer, C. V. Wolfe; secretary and assistant treasurer, Wayne M. Lindecker; assistant secretary, Ellis W. Kelly, Jr. The board of directors is made up of well known, responsible business men.

With bank deposits of nearly $200,000,000 in May, 1929, and ample resources to care for the financial interests of Toledo, and with a commendable list of sound and progressive savings and building associations, Toledo, in this feature of her development is to be heartily congratulated.

CHAPTER LXXII

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

FIRST COURT HOUSE—MEMORIAL HALL—CITY HALL—POST OFFICES —TOLEDO HOTELS.

The evolution of Lucas County's seat of justice has been related in the history of the development of Toledo. Toledo, and then Maumee, and then Toledo again, has been the county seat. The first courthouse in Toledo was occupied in 1853. The taxpayers were slow in awakening to the necessity of a modern building adequate to the growth of the city and county, and it was not until the election of November, 1892, that the people of the county voted favorably upon the question of a new courthouse. L. S. Baumgardner, John Craig, J. H. Puck, F. D. Suydam and A. M. Woolson had been a committee appointed by the Manufacturers Association to awaken favorable public sentiment.

A bond issue of $500,000 was finally authorized and David L. Stine chosen as architect. The building was modeled on the lines of the courthouse at Buffalo, New York. The cornerstone was laid September 3, 1893, and an historical address was delivered by Judge Emery D. Potter, Sr., then eighty-nine years of age. The building was occupied January 1, 1897, and is already inadequate for the county demands.

MEMORIAL HALL at the corner of Ontario and Adams streets, facing courthouse square, contains a hall for public meetings, a room for the post meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, parlors for the Woman's Relief Corps and other Grand Army auxiliaries.

The building was projected under the act of the Ohio legislature of March 3, 1865, authorizing the incorporation of Soldiers' Memorial Associations for the erection of monuments, memorial buildings, etc., commemorative of the Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil war. Under this provision the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association was organized July 23, 1879. A board of fourteen trustees was chosen August 16, 1879, as follows:

Mayor Jacob Romeis, S. F. Forbes, Frank J. King, John R.

FIRST LUCAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AT TOLEDO

THE SECOND COURTHOUSE OF LUCAS COUNTY

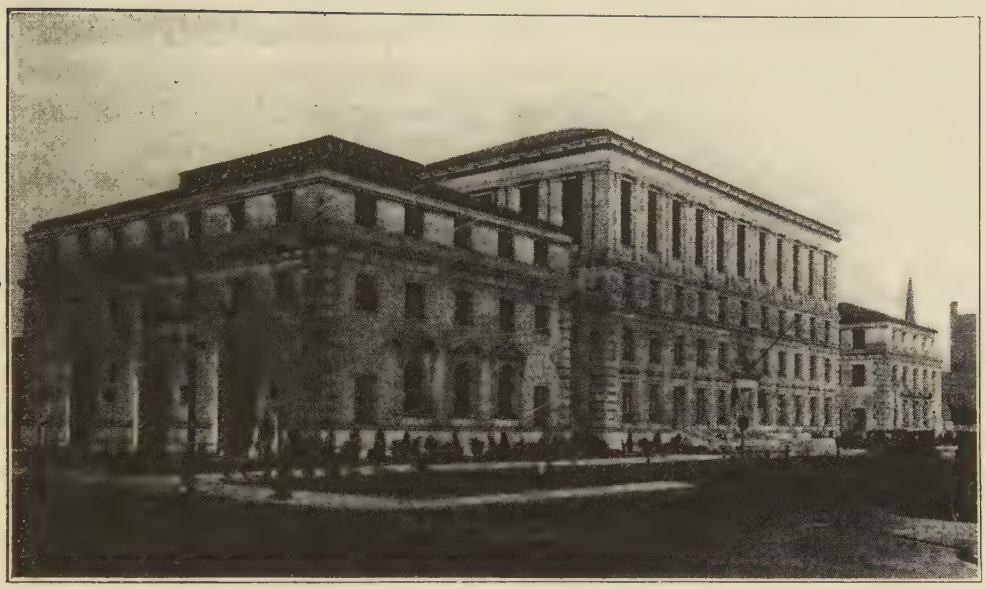
With the jail in the rear, taken in the winter of 1894. It stood at the corner of Adams and Erie streets. The new courthouse in process of erection is shown in the background.

Osborn and W. T. Walker, representing the City of Toledo; C. W. Everett, H. G. Neubert, E. H. Norton and Charles L. Young representing Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Ladies' Aid Society being represented by Mrs. S. H. Bergen, Mrs. E. R. Collins, Mrs. D. R. Locke, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood and Mrs. Milton Taylor. Mr. Osborn was elected president; Mr. Walker and Mrs. Sherwood, vice presidents; and Dr. W. W. Jones was selected as treasurer.

The site for the building is on the old canal bed and was donated by the city. Funds for the structure were raised by the various posts and from other sources to the amount of $20,000 and the cornerstone was laid July 4, 1883, by C. C. Keefer, grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio. A building costing $60,000 was planned and as funds were not forthcoming for its completion, after a delay the property was turned over to the city on a ninety-nine year lease. Bonds in the sum of $30,000 were issued to finish the structure and its was dedicated February 22, 1886.

CITY HALL.—Strictly speaking, Toledo has no city hall, although the fine Safety Building, one of the first units of the "Civic Center" is now used for such a purpose.

On April 21, 1841, a committee was appointed by the council "to report a plan for and an estimate of the cost of a city hall." Nothing further was done for about five years. In the fall of 1846, while Richard Mott was mayor of the city, the subject again came before the council. Councilmen John P. Freeman and Daniel Segur and City Engineer Robert Jeffrey were appointed a committee to consider plans for a city building, etc. Early in 1847 the committee reported in favor of a city hall, but left the question of ways and means to the council. The city purchased a lot on the south side of Adams Street, between St. Clair and Summit streets, from Herman DeGraff, of Detroit, the consideration being $300. A change in the city administration, and evidently a lack of funds, delayed the erection of a building for three or four years. Then a two-story brick building was erected on the lot, with quarters for one of the fire companies on the ground floor and a council chamber above. This was Toledo's first and only city hall. At the close of the Civil war in 1865, the fire station still occupied the main floor, with the council chamber and city clerk's office upstairs. The mayor's office was then on Monroe Street, near St. Clair Street, where he also held the sessions of the police court. After a police judge was provided for, the mayor's office was in the Adams Street building until 1881.



SAFETY BUILDING, TOLEDO

TOLEDO POST OFFICE

Corner of 13th and Madison Streets, built in 1910-11 at a cost of $1,000,000

Toledo had at this time grown to a city of more than fifty thousand and the building on Adams Street was entirely too small for municipal requirements. On February 4, 1881, the city leased rooms in the old Masonic Temple, on the corner of Adams and Superior streets, for $1,675 a year. A little later there was some talk of a joint city and county building, but the county officials opposed the project. In 1889 the Adams Street building was sold at auction by the city for $14,505, Frederic Borck being the purchaser. Most of the city offices remained in the Masonic Temple building until August 8, 1894, when the council approved a lease of quarters in the Valentine Building. Here the city officials held forth until the new Safety Building was occupied.

The plan for a Civic Center with a new city hall and other buildings is referred to elsewhere. Land north of the Courthouse square and bounded by Erie, Jackson and Beech streets has been purchased and the time is not far distant when Toledo will have a beautiful Civic Center, outlined on a magnificent scale.

FEDERAL AND POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.—The first post office in the Toledo neighborhood was at Tremainesville and Benjamin F. Stickney carried the mail to Vistula and Port Lawrence until 1833, when a post office was established at Toledo. As told in chapter sixty-four by Richard Mott, it was a two story brick building about 150 feet north of now Adams Street near present Summit. It "had been put up by Edward Bissell for the purpose for which it was then used, to be about midway between the settled portions of the rival villages of Port Lawrence and Vistula." Later, the office was located in a building on Summit Street next to White's Hall where the Neuhausel Building was afterwards constructed. Next the office was moved to the old Blade Building near the corner of Summit and Madison where it remained until the construction of the first government building corner of Madison and St. Clair streets, in 1853. As the city grew and Toledo was also made the center for the western sub-division of the Northern Judicial District of Ohio, a new Federal Building was demanded. Consequently the old post office was razed and the present Federal Building constructed on its site. In the meantime the post office occupied rooms in the old Masonic Temple, corner of Adams and Superior streets.

The present Federal Building costing $422,000 was completed in 1888 and housed the main Toledo post office until the new post office building occupying the block bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and Jefferson and Madison avenues, was com-

pleted and occupied in 1911. Its cost was approximately one million dollars.

The old post office is called the Central Station. In addition to the two main post office buildings there are eight branches, located at 502 Main Street, East Toledo; 3031 Monroe Street, Auburndale; 1621 Dorr Street, on the South Side; 2913 Lagrange Street; 1438 Broadway; 509 West Delaware Avenue; 502 Galena Street; and 1015 Sylvania Avenue, West Toledo. Altogether about 450 people are employed by the Toledo post office, including rural carriers who deliver mail to the people in a large section of Lucas County.

POSTMASTERS.—Following is a list of the Toledo postmasters, counting Tremainesville, since the office was established in 1833, with the year in which each entered upon the duties of the position: Stephen B. Comstock, 1833; Emery D. Potter, 1836; Joseph B. Gardner, 1839; Andrew Palmer, 1841; Truman C. Everts, 1845; Hezekiah D. Mason, 1849; John E. Hunt, 1853; George Walbridge, 1861 (died a few weeks after he was appointed); Edward P. Bassett, 1861; Dennison Steele, 1865; Albert G. Clark, 1866 (not confirmed by the United States Senate); Alexander Reed, 1866; Ezekiel V. McMaken, 1870; Patrick H. Dowling, 1874; Charles E. Eddy, 1878; Patrick H. Dowling, 1882; George E. Lorenz, 1887; James M. Brown, 1891; C. Rudolph Brand, 1895; William H. Tucker, 1899; George F. Parrish, March, 1914; George W. Lathrop, July 1, 1920; W. T. Huntsman the postmaster in 1929.

TOLEDO HOTELS

Toledo is well provided with first class hotels. The old warehouse, built in 1817 on the present site of the Bostwick-Braun Block, foot of Monroe Street, might be termed Toledo's first public house, tavern, or hotel; for it was used for the earliest public gatherings and social events, and to give shelter to prospectors and incoming settlers. In 1828, John Baldwin, son of Marquis Baldwin, put up the sign, "Tavern by John Baldwin."

In the Vistula section, John Fassett built a pretentious house on the west side of Summit near Locust Street, in the fall of 1832, and opened it as a hotel. In 1835 the building was enlarged and given the name of the Mansion House, with J. Baron Davis, landlord. It was the "headquarters" during the Ohio-Michigan boundary dispute, and was the place where the Monroe constable was stabbed by Two Stickney in an affray of the "war." The Mansion House was later known as the Franklin House.

The Eagle Tavern opened by Ira C. Smith in the spring of 1834, located east of Summit Street, next to the river, and between Elm and Lagrange streets, might be termed Toledo's third hotel. In the fall of 1837 J. H. Booth became the proprietor.

In 1835 the Port Lawrence proprietors set apart lots 109, 110, 111, 119, 120, 121, 162, 163 and 215 for a hotel, and in 1836, at a meeting of the proprietors, Edward Bissell and Isaac S. Smith, a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a plan for the hotel which was approved. This property was on the corner of Adams and Summit streets and extended to the river. They include the buildings where the Rainie-Barbour store now is, Water Street not then being made. The hotel was never built.

When the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad was completed in 1836 it gave an impetus to Toledo's growth and also new hotel projects. The Toledo House corner of Perry and Summit built prior to that year, was opened by Blin & Coy who conducted it for about six years. In 1842, with the canal era coming on, the house was enlarged and a broad two story porch added facing the river. The name was changed to the Indiana House with Robert N. Lawton, the proprietor for several years.

Contemporary with the Toledo or Indiana House was the American Hotel, located on the northwest corner of Elm and Summit streets. It was opened in the fall of 1836 by James Brown, who conducted the house but a short time, when he was succeeded by Daniel Segur. In 1842 or 1843 John McKenster became the landlord. Lyman T. Thayer took charge in 1851 and conducted the hotel for about two years, when he leased it to Mahlon Kingman. He resumed the management in 1857 and continued in charge until the building was destroyed by fire in January, 1861. Before becoming the proprietor of this hotel, Mr. Thayer had fitted up a hotel known as Thayer's Exchange on the corner of St. Clair Street and Jefferson Avenue. It was opened in 1847 and soon became a popular hotel. When he took charge of the American the name of the Exchange was changed to the Collins House. It was burned in 1860.

Upon the completion of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland (now the New York Central) railroad in December, 1852, the company announced the intention of locating its depot on what was known as the "Middle Ground"—the point of land between Swan Creek and the Maumee River. There was then but one hotel above Swan Creek. It was a small house called the Broadway Hotel, which was opened by A. F. Hull about 1850. The Island House,

as the hotel was called, in connection with the passenger station, was opened in the early part of 1855, with Roswell P. Ainger—formerly of the Ainger House of Cleveland as manager.

H. B. Sherman became manager of the hotel upon the death of Mr. Ainger in 1864. He was succeeded after a few years by the Terry brothers, who in turn were succeeded by James Gerrans about 1879 or 1880. Mr. Gerrans conducted the Island House until the railroad company removed the passenger terminal to the Union Depot in 1886. The hotel was then converted into freight offices, etc., and used as such until 1906. The building was then torn down and the New York Central freight house was built on the site.

A popular hotel which came into existence in 1859 was the Oliver House, Ottawa Street and Broadway, with 170 rooms. It was projected in 1853 by Maj. William Oliver, who died shortly after the work of building was commenced. His death caused a suspension of operations, but the hotel was finally finished by Major Oliver's son-in-law, James C. Hall. In its issue of June 28, 1859, the *Ohio State Journal*, published at Columbus, said:

"Some of the principal property holders in the flourishing City of Toledo have built a hotel at the upper town on a beautiful spot overlooking the extensive depot grounds and river and looking out upon the lake. The hotel is magnificent in proportions and has been built and fitted up with but little regard to cost. It is to be opened tomorrow and a grand festival is to come off in the evening. Invitations have been widely extended and it promises a refreshing season. We wish the proprietors the success which their enterprise merits."

The hotel was opened with DeWitt C. Baker as lessee and George Colburn as manager. In 1860 it passed into the hands of John McKenster, a veteran hotel man, and for many years it was considered as the leading hotel of Toledo.

In 1860 the Toledo Directory gave a list of eleven hotels. The leading houses were the American, Island and Oliver. Next in importance were the Jacobs, Kingsbury, Merchants and Western hotels. The Jacobs was a small house on the corner of Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street and was conducted by T. W. Jacobs.

The Kingsbury Hotel was located on Summit Street, near Walnut, and was opened as the Ohio House in 1847, with David Johnson as the proprietor. In 1852 Mr. Johnson sold out to Henry D. and William Kingsbury, who changed the name of the hotel. William Kingsbury had previously been the landlord of the

Jefferson House at Maumee. About 1857 Henry D. Kingsbury became the sole proprietor and conducted the hotel until he entered the army as captain of Company A, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, in August, 1861.

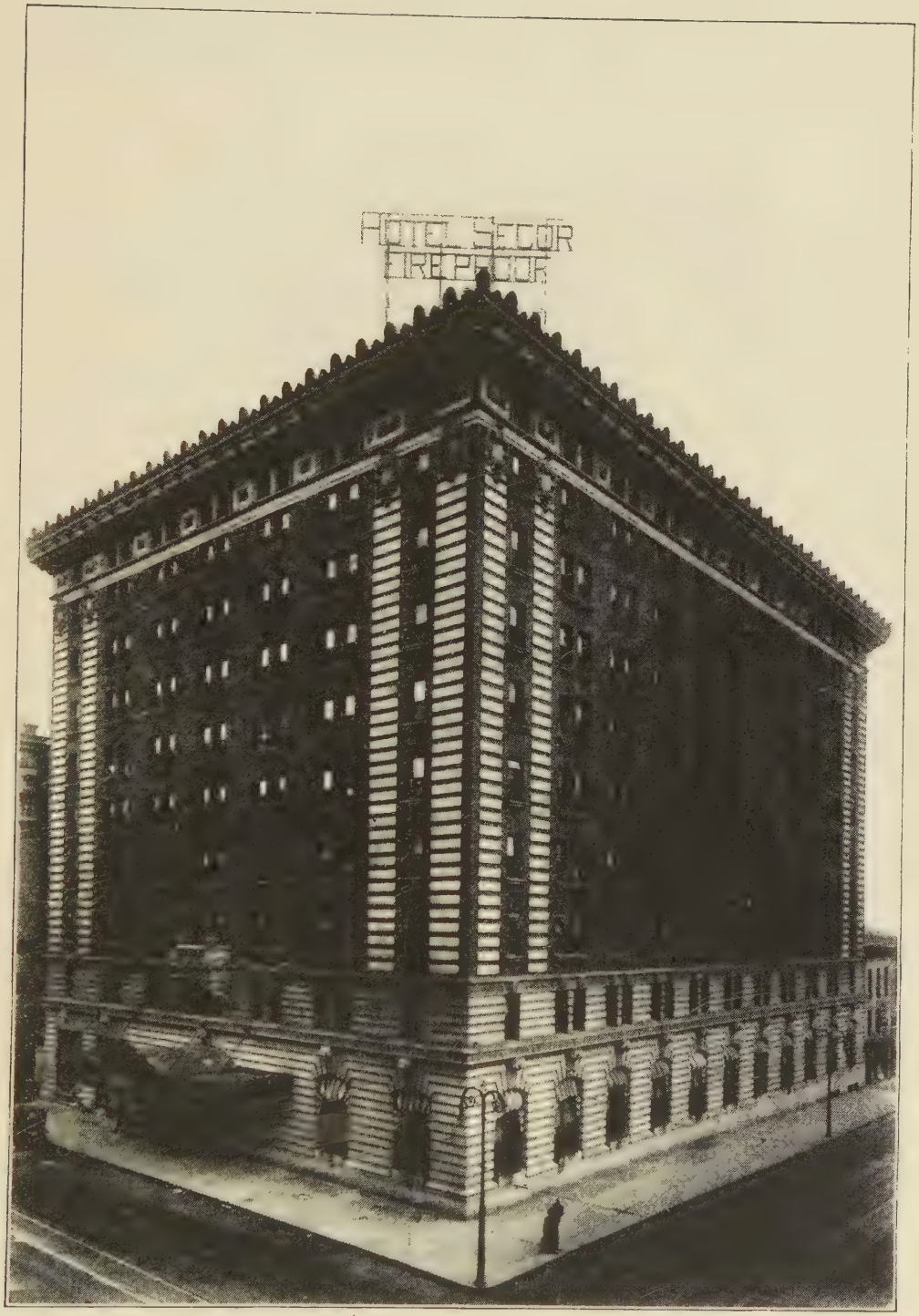
D. B. Dunham was the landlord of the Merchants Hotel in 1860. This house was located on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and St. Clair Street, where the Jefferson Hotel was afterward built.

The Western Hotel was opened about 1843 and was kept for some time by David Johnson, before the Ohio House was opened. It was located on Perry Street, on or near the site later occupied by the Burnett House, which was one of Toledo's leading hotels up to about 1890.

It remained for the old Boody House, razed in 1929, to surpass the record of the early Toledo hotels in point of fame and service. Many stories are told in this history of important happenings which took place at the Boody. In the early seventies, it was apparent that a new "up town" hotel was needed. A stock company was formed with Frank J. King, president; Joel M. Gloyd, secretary; Cyrus H. Coy, treasurer; Robert H. Bell, Wilson W. Griffith, Truman H. Hoag, Horace S. Walbridge and Samuel M. Young, directors. A site on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street was purchased and work was commenced. The hotel was named the Boody House, as a tribute to Azariah Boody in recognition of the important benefits conferred on Toledo through his work in the completion of the Wabash Railroad. The tower on the corner of the building, in its life, bore the date "1878," which indicated when the hotel was completed. Other hotels built about the same time as the Boody, or a few years later, were the St. Charles, on the corner of Madison Avenue and Superior Street, and the Madison, on the corner of Madison Avenue and Ontario Street. The latter was built by Frank J. Scott.

It may be said that the new era in hotels for Toledo started with the opening of the fine Hotel Secor, southeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Superior streets, August 1, 1908. This was followed by the opening of the Hotel Waldorf, east side of Summit and north of Madison, in October, 1916, and later greatly enlarged. Then came the Hotel Lorraine out Jefferson Avenue, and the Fort Meigs Hotel on St. Clair Street between Jefferson and Madison avenues.

The last great Toledo hotel consummation was the opening of the Commodore Perry Hotel, southwest corner of Jefferson Av-



SECOR HOTEL, TOLEDO

enue and Superior Street. It is sixteen stories with basement. In its tower is located Toledo's "Speeding" Radio Station (WSPD).

Altogether Toledo has over seventy hotels and many fine family and apartment hotels.

THE COMMODORE PERRY HOTEL, TOLEDO
Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff, Architects.

CHAPTER LXXIII

TOLEDO NEWSPAPERS

EARLY PUBLICATIONS—THE TOLEDO BLADE—TOLEDO NEWS-BEE—TOLEDO TIMES—OTHER PROMINENT PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS—PROGRESSIVE AND EFFICIENT

The circulation of the daily newspapers of Toledo extends to a wide area. The system of rapid and regular carriage to the outlying districts has been developed to the highest degree of efficiency. Not to speak of the service to the villages and smaller cities within a radius of fifty miles, even many of the farmers and individual country subscribers for an incredible distance away, receive the daily paper at their door regularly within the hour that it comes from the press. No other line in the development of business affairs has shown greater strides of advancement than the process of gathering the world's news and its distribution to the public. In the first days of the newspaper, it might be days and even weeks before the most important event found its way into print and the old form of periodical and then the weekly paper was a rarity outside of a few homes. The following story told by the late Edward A. Calkins, as to the manner in which the *Milwaukee* (Wisconsin) *Courier* even as late as 1846, obtained a "scoop" over its competitors is an illustration in point. He said:

"All hands at the *Courier* office had sat up two nights in the middle of December, 1846, waiting for the President's message. On the third night I was standing by the exchange table and picked up a newspaper in a wrapper, which had been there for forty-eight hours. I pulled it open and it happened to be a copy of the *Toledo Blade* containing the message. The publishers of that paper had got hold of a New York paper that came west partly by rail and partly by stage, and had printed the message in time to get it to the western stage for Chicago. The copy had got into the Milwaukee mail and had so come through ahead of time. We all got busy and printed the *Courier* with the message long ahead of the other papers, and their editors wondered where we had procured the copy. But it might have been put on the street a couple

of days earlier if the wrapper had been torn from all the exchanges on the table."

As has been related, the first paper in Northwestern Ohio was *The Miami of the Lake* founded at Perrysburg, Ohio, by Jessup W. Scott and his brother-in-law Henry Darling. The first number appeared December 11, 1833. It was intended, as the name indicates, to represent the entire Maumee Valley and the region below Lake Erie, but a change in ownership and editors in 1835, made it local in the interests of Perrysburg and vicinity. The paper was printed of course on a hand press, and with an outfit of type which Mr. Darling brought from New York. The name was later changed to *The Ohio Whig* and the *Perrysburg Journal* is the descendant of this early effort.

Regarding Toledo's first newspaper Clark Waggoner wrote this: "In May, 1834, James Irvine Browne came from Easton, Pennsylvania. He was then about twenty-eight years of age, a gentleman of education and refinement, and withal, quite a poet. He came under an arrangement with Edward Bissell and others (Andrew Palmer), for the purpose of starting and conducting a newspaper and it was expected that the printing press and materials would soon follow. Delays were caused in different ways. In the first place there was no building which could be occupied for such purpose and it was necessary to await the construction of the building which was to become Toledo's first printing office. It was located on the south side of Lagrange Street, about halfway between Summit and Water, on the second floor of a two-story frame building and over a grocery and provision store kept by Daniel Washburn. Then a contest arose between 'Upper' and 'Lower Towns' for the location of the new paper. Finally, about the 1st of August, the materials arrived, a compromise between the 'Towns' was effected and operations commenced. Mr. Browne set up his own type and worked his own press, having neither 'Jour.' nor 'Devil' to assist him. About the 15th of August, 1834, appeared the first number of the *Toledo Herald*, the first newspaper issued within the present limits of Lucas County. It was a very creditable sheet, in both contents and appearance. But three or four numbers were issued, when Mr. Browne was taken sick, necessarily suspending the paper."

Another account says the first number of the paper was called *The Port Lawrence Herald*, and the facts may be that the paper was simply named *The Herald* and that the different writers added the prefix in speaking of it. Again as Andrew Palmer was largely interested in the purchase of the material for the paper,

and was also interested in Port Lawrence property, the first issue may have possessed that name. Anyway it was Toledo's first paper and when Mr. Browne recovered from his illness he again took charge of the publication and changed the name to the *Toledo Gazette.*

The Toledo Blade.—The dominating figure who put the *Toledo Blade* early on the map was D. R. Locke and the wide distribution of the *Weekly Blade* through the appearance of the "Nasby Letters" was a great factor in making Toledo known during the later sixties. A detailed story of the various changes and early

NEW TOLEDO BLADE BUILDING

history of this publication would make a volume in itself. Here are some of the high spots.

The Blade was started in 1836, evidently by George B. Way, Abel W. Fairbanks and L. L. Willard, were connected with the paper in 1837, the latter but a few months when Mr. Fairbanks became sole publisher, which honor he held about thirteen years. Andrew Palmer formerly a Democrat, but an active supporter of Harrison for the presidency, was editor of the paper during that memorable campaign and made the forests echo with the slogan "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too." Then appear as editors, proprietors and publishers through the early struggles of the paper, the names of S. S. Blanchard, Edward A. Graves, Daniel McBain and down until 1844, when Jessup W. Scott, became editor, but stepped out

of the job for some reason in less than a year. In May, 1846, appeared the *Tri-Weekly Blade.* H. L. Hosmer was a partner at this time and Mr. Fairbanks after being out and in at times evidently gathered enough wind or cash to take hold of the game again with a Dr. Graham, editor. Hosmer, a lawyer, when with the *Perrysburg Journal*, wrote a glowing account of the Harrison celebration at Fort Meigs, June 11, 1840, which was copied throughout the country.

The first issue of the *Daily Blade* was April 17, 1848. In January, 1850, Stephen T. and H. L. Hosmer became owners with the latter as editor. Then came Peter E. Latimer, Samuel Andrews and Joseph R. Williams with their names spiked to the mast-head, and in September, 1856, the plant, newspaper, job and book-printing, was purchased by Clark Waggoner and Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, the latter a great champion of Prohibition and at one time a candidate for president on that ticket. Waggoner withdrew in 1865, and David Ross Locke came to the paper as editor, and A. D. Pelton sole proprietor in that year. In 1867, Mr. Locke and John Paul Jones became partners in the firm—A. D. Pelton & Co. Many further changes of minor importance followed with the names of Dr. A. P. Miller and T. P. Brown appearing with E. A. Higgins editor for a time. In August, 1876, The Toledo Blade Company was organized with A. P. Miller, president and editor; T. P. Brown, vice president; and Frank T. Lane, secretary, which position Mr. Lane held until his death in the fall of 1912. During 1876 Mr. D. R. Locke obtained entire control of the company, and was its president with A. W. Gleason, vice president. For a short time the daily and weekly were published by Alexander Reed and Herman D. Walbridge, but in 1878, the Blade Company again assumed control of everything. Mr. Locke the dominant factor in placing the *Blade* in the ranks of newspapers of national importance was editor and owned the controlling interest in the paper until his death when his son Robinson Locke took the chief editorship, which place he held, with the presidency of the company for nearly a quarter of a century. Florence E. Cottrell still with the *Blade*—and with which he has been identified for some forty years—was vice president and treasurer. John McElroy of the *National Tribune* was managing editor for a time followed by S. S. Knabenshue who came to the paper shortly before the death of D. R. Locke and who held that position until appointed consul in England in 1907. Then came F. L. Dustman and Blacque Wilson and Grove Patterson (now editor) as managing editor of the

daily, with Frank M. Warwick editor of the weekly after Knabenshue's time.

The publication of the *Weekly Blade* was finally discontinued and at one time was published *Locke's Monthly* and the *American Farm Journal.* It was August 1, 1902, that the *Blade* took up its quarters at Jefferson Avenue and Superior Street. After the death of Robinson Locke, Barton Smith was president of the company; F. E. Cottrell, vice president and treasurer; Maurice Allen, secretary. For some years the paper was successfully operated under lease from the Locke estate by different interests, on September 1, 1926 was purchased by Paul Block and May 2, 1927, the first paper was issued from their fine new building and plant, one of the most modern and best equipped in the country. The present organization of The Toledo Blade Company, Superior, Beech and Huron streets is: Paul Block, president and publisher; Grove Patterson, editor; F. E. Cottrell, vice president and treasurer; S. C. Speer, business manager; Charles R. Corbin, managing editor; Lucas J. Beecher, Frank M. Warwick, associate editors. Their slogan is, "The Blade, First in Toledo."

The Toledo News-Bee.—The Toledo News-Bee is a Scripps-Howard newspaper, with Harold C. Place, editor, James F. Pollock, business manager, and occupies its own building at the corner of Huron Street and Jackson Avenue.

The *Toledo Evening Bee* was started by H. S. Chapin in April, 1876, and was one of the pioneer low priced papers of the country. The property was soon after transferred to The Toledo Bee Company which under the former name of The Toledo Printing & Publishing Company had been in the job printing business. H. S. Chapin was editor, and one of the proprietors until December, 1883, when he disposed of his interest and was succeeded as editor by John Paul Jones who was in turn succeeded by R. W. Harris and Elmer White. Mr. Chapin who had in 1884, with R. M. Brinkerhoff and others started *The Toledo Evening Post*, on the latter paper being absorbed by the *Bee* in 1886, returned to the *Bee* as one of the editors and held a position there until he went with S. G. McCullough to Columbus, where he was editor of the *Columbus Post*, a new daily they established there. Elmer White was editor and part owner of the *Bee* at this period with Frank P. Chapin the principal owner and business manager. It was under this regime that a new building was put up at 328 North St. Clair Street and the paper moved from their old quarters on St. Clair between Jefferson and Monroe streets. After this manage-

ment came Thomas W. Starr, and Archibald Stuart, when in 1897, Negley D. Cochran purchased the paper from Wm. Beatty, receiver, an ill advised political move being one of the causes of the paper's unpopularity. Then June 1, 1903, the *Bee, Sunday Bee, The News,* (a daily started by J. M. Bloomer, J. P. Coates and others in 1881) and the *Morning Times,* were bought by the Scripps-McRae organization and the papers became the *News-Bee, Sunday Times-Bee* and *Morning Daily Times,* the latter two being a little later purchased by George Dun of Columbus. The *News-Bee* occupied their present new building October 12, 1912. Mr. Cochran was editor of the paper during the early Scripps control. Harry J. Howard was the first managing editor of the *News-Bee* and held that position until his death in 1917, and was succeeded by Frank M. Heller who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Place who has established himself as a newspaperman of ability and progressive ideas.

The Toledo Times Company.—The Toledo Times Company was reorganized in April, 1908, by Geo. W. Dun, who was its first president under the reorganization. The company took over the machinery and equipment of the *Toledo Press* and the Associated Press franchise held in the morning field by the Scripps-McRae league. In May, 1911, the Toledo Times Publishing Company was organized, which purchased the machinery, equipment, franchise and good will of the Toledo Times Company. The first officers were Geo. W. Dun, president, Clarence Brown, vice president; Charles N. O'Brien, secretary and R. C. Patterson, treasurer. In December, 1914, Geo. W. Dun, president of the company died and Clarence Brown was elected president. Upon the death of Mr. Brown in the summer of 1918, R. C. Patterson was elected president. The Toledo Times Publishing Company prints the *Toledo Times,* the only morning and Sunday paper in Toledo and Northwestern Ohio.

In December, 1920, The Toledo Times Company which was then located at 234 Superior Street occupied their own well equipped building at the corner of Orange and Huron streets. The present staff is R. C. Patterson, president; Mrs. Clara C. Dun, vice president; John Dun, secretary and editor.

The early history of *The Toledo Times* runs as follows: In March, 1849, the *Commercial Republican* was started with Charles R. Miller as editor, Miller & Company, publishers. Its policy was "Free Democratic," that is, Democratic with a leaning to the Free Soil doctrines of that period. In 1851 James Myers

and Josiah Riley purchased the paper and the latter assumed the editorial management. About the beginning of 1854 Silas W. Wilder succeeded Mr. Myers. He was a native of Massachusetts and had been connected with several newspapers in that state. He died in November, 1854, and in 1855 the paper passed into the hands of Riley, Boyd & Company. In February, 1862, the name *Toledo Commercial* was adopted and in January, 1864, the Commercial Printing Company was organized. During the next two years and a half a dozen or more persons were connected with the paper, among them being Isaac R. Sherwood, J. W. Bailey, Joseph E. Marx and Stephen J. Meany.

In September, 1866, the outfit was purchased by Clark Waggoner and his son, Ralph H. Waggoner, and the firm of Waggoner & Son continued to publish the *Commercial* until April, 1871. Then the Toledo Commercial Company was organized, with Clark Waggoner as president and editor; Ralph H. Waggoner, secretary and treasurer. This company was succeeded on March 1, 1877, by the Toledo Newspaper Company, the Waggoners having withdrawn early in 1876. S. D. Rich became the proprietor in November, 1878, and remained in control about a year, when he was succeeded by A. W. Search of Coshocton, who conducted the paper only a few weeks. The plant then reverted to the Toledo Company, who changed the name of the paper to the *Toledo Telegram.* James M. Comly, Alfred E. Lee and Andrew W. Francisco formed a partnership and purchased the establishment, changing the name back to the *Commercial.* Mr. Lee withdrew after a few months and Mr. Francisco sold his interest to A. D. Pelton in 1885. The firm of Comly & Company then published the paper until 1889, when the property again reverted to the Commercial Company. About a year later Patrick C. Boyle became president of the company and he controlled the editorial policy during the natural gas pipe line controversy and until 1892, when the paper again changed hands, Henry C. Vortriede becoming president and editor. On December 7, 1896, Levi A. Cass acquired a controlling interest and continued at the head of the company until 1899, when the paper was succeeded by the *Toledo Times*, published by the Toledo Times Company, of which H. P. Crouse was president; George P. Jones, vice president; H. A. Eoff, secretary and treasurer.

The *Toledo Express* was launched as a German weekly, January 1, 1854, under the name of the *Ohio Staats Zeitung.* Marx & Hauschild were the founders, Mr. Hauschild being the editor.

Upon the retirement of the latter, Marx Brothers assumed control and in the fall of 1856 started a daily with the late Julius Vortriede as editor. It was at this time that the paper took the name of the *Toledo Express*. At the close of the World war the daily ceased to exist, but the weekly is published every Thursday by the Toledo German Publishing Company, 632 Southard Avenue. Henry C. Vortriede is editor, who at one time controlled the morning *Commercial*, now *The Times*.

One of Toledo's prominent citizens is Mr. A. A. Paryski, who established the *Gwiazda* as a Polish newspaper in 1887. About two years later the name was changed to the *Ameryka* and published twice a week under that name until 1906. The *Echo* as a daily was launched by Mr. Paryski in 1902 and in 1906 the two papers were merged as the *Ameryka-Echo* with daily and weekly issues. The publication offices and printing plant are located at 1140 Nebraska Avenue. *Kuryer Katoliki* (Catholic Courier) a Polish religious weekly, which began publication in 1900 is also located on Nebraska Avenue, No. 1152. Adjoining is the office of the *Nasze Zycle* a monthly publication issued in the interests of the Polish Baptist Church in America.

The *Converted Roman Catholic and Protestant Missionary* was established in 1911. As its name indicates it is devoted to religious subjects. The *Toledo Israelite*, a Jewish Weekly, was established in 1915. It is published every Thursday by the Israelite Publishing Company. The *Toledo Record* (Catholic) is published every Friday at 306 Nasby Building by the Record Publishing Company.

The *Toledo Legal News* is the successor of the *Toledo Daily Reporter*, which was started in 1892 by George M. Luttrell. The next year Mr. Luttrell began publishing the *Legal Bulletin*, the name of which was later changed to the *Toledo Bulletin*. In 1903 the *Reporter* and the *Bulletin* were consolidated as the *Legal News*, which is issued daily by the Toledo Legal Printing Company, 436-442 Huron Street; John L. Corey, president; H. J. Chittenden, secretary and treasurer.

The *Toledo City Journal*, is issued weekly by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency of the city government. It publishes the proceedings of the city council and other items of interest to the citizens of the city.

The *Union Leader*, the organ of the Toledo Central Labor Union, was established in 1907. It is published every Saturday at 1103 Cherry Street by the Union Publishing Company.

The *West End Herald*, an independent weekly devoted to the social and business welfare of West Toledo, was started in 1916, by the Herald Publishing Company, 1328 Detroit Avenue.

The *East Side Sun* began its career in 1920. It is published every Thursday at 504 Main Street by James Toppin and gives the local news relating to East Toledo.

American Flint, a monthly, is published in the interests of the glass workers' unions. It was established in 1909 and is edited by the secretary of the glass workers.

Other publications are the *Dental Summary*, *Family Grocer*, *Grocer and Butcher*, *The Headlight*, the official organ of the Toledo Automobile Club, the *Toledo Club Woman* and some others.

CHAPTER LXXIV

TOLEDO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—EARLY HISTORY—PRESENT CONDITION—BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Toledo is in the foremost rank of American cities in the magnificence and beauty of architecture of her public school buildings. Scott High, Waite High, Libbey High and Woodward High, in their delightful and picturesque settings, are monumental tributes to the deep interest and foresight of the thoughtful and public spirited citizens of Toledo concerning the education, development and welfare of her youth. It is also axiomatic that in keeping with their perspective and environment, the boards of education and superintendents, down through the army of instructors and school aids, for long years past have been wisely chosen, and consequently have planned broadly and labored zealously and conscientiously.

The enrollment in Toledo of school age September, 1928, was: high schools, 7,834; elementary, 33,733; continuation enrollment, 1845. The valuation of school property at cost, is land, $2,656,489.17; buildings, $14,624,707.09; equipment, $1,545,888.71; total $18,827,048.97. The actual value is approximately $21,000,000. The city, besides the four fine high schools, has one junior high at Broadway and Walbridge, one in process of construction at Grand Avenue and Waite, and forty-nine grade school buildings. Seventy-three per cent of the buildings are fireproof. For the 1927-1928 school year the operating expenses were $4,730,586.25.

It is the observation of renowned and learned educators, that the youth of the nation who pass through well organized, properly systematized and properly conducted public schools, are better grounded and equipped for the practical experiences and social conditions they meet in the maturer years of life, than those ordinarily brought up under private tutorage and training. Thousands of Toledo's best citizens are counted among those who attended the public schools from the beginning to the four years training in high school.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL, TOLEDO

Erected in 1921 at an approximate cost of $525,000. Located on Shenandoah Drive in Westmoreland addition.

SHERMAN SCHOOL, TOLEDO

Completed in 1917; located on intersection of Sherman, Walnut and Peck streets. Approximate cost, $362,000.

The first schools of Toledo were without special system or organization. It was in 1830 that a public school was opened in a crude log cabin which stood near the corner of present Adams and Michigan streets, in the block later occupied by the old Central High School. The teacher was Harriet Whitney, daughter of Noah A. Whitney, who figured prominently in the early history of the city. Her pupils, some fifteen in number, congregated from a wide distance, some attending whose homes were across the Maumee River, east side. There were no bridges or even ferries, and the river crossing was made in canoes or on the ice. As already noted, in January, 1834, Miss Whitney became the wife of Sanford L. Collins, whose early Toledo experiences have previously been related. In 1835, Miss Harriet Wright "kept school" for a short season in a little frame building on Erie Street near Swan Creek, which structure also became historically famous from the fact that the first session of Common Pleas Court was held there September 7, 1835, during the Ohio-Michigan boundary controversy. Miss Wright, a niece of Gov. Silas Wright of New York, was born in Vermont in May, 1812, came to Toledo in 1834, on January 25, 1835, was married to Munson H. Daniels, and was given lot 335 Port Lawrence by the proprietors as a wedding present, from the fact that she was Toledo's first bride—it being the first marriage here. She died July 20, 1842.

October 1, 1838, Charles W. Hill, then city clerk, gave notice of an election to determine the question of leasing or purchasing a lot or lots, and leasing, purchasing or erecting school buildings, also the amount of money to be appropriated for that purpose. There is no record of the vote or its result. However, at the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, J. Baron Davis and John R. Osborn were appointed the first school examiners, for Lucas County, who also exercised supervision over the city and township schools. In 1837 the Council provided for school directors. The first district was that part of the city east of Locust Street; second district between Locust and Adams streets, and the third district all west of Adams Street. What schools were provided is indefinite. Tuition was in those days paid by the scholars or their parents. The teachers received nothing from the city but were paid entirely out of the tuition taxes. The city furnished only the buildings, or rooms and fuel.

In April, 1839, John Berdan and E. S. Dodd inserted a notice in the Toledo newspapers asking for "a gentleman qualified to take charge of a limited number of scholars." It was evidently for

a privately supported movement, and about the same time, John Berdan, Samuel B. Scott and Oliver Stevens were chosen school directors by the city council.

About the middle of June, 1839, a "charity school" was opened in a room over Levi Snell's tailor shop on Lagrange Street. It was under the auspices of the Toledo Benevolent and Charitable Society and was for girls under fifteen and boys under eight years of age. Parents who could afford to pay a moderate tuition fee were expected to do so, but poor people "of good report" were permitted to send their children to the school free of charge. The society even furnished books and articles of clothing when necessary. Some thirty pupils were enrolled who paid little or no tuition fees. The school was evidently discontinued after the fall term in 1839.

On December 20, 1840, the city council passed "an ordinance for the regulation of common schools in the City of Toledo." By this ordinance each ward was constituted a school district, and the council was authorized to elect three school directors for each district. The directors elected were as follows: First Ward—Samuel Allen, John Berdan, and Dr. Jacob Clark. Second Ward—Edward Bissell, Levi S. Lownsbury and Peter H. Shaw. Third Ward—William Hoskins, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., and Joseph Turner. The directors were instructed by the ordinance to take charge of the public schools and "When public money shall be applied to the support of the schools, said schools shall be free for all the white children of the district, under such regulations as may be adopted to secure to each one equal participation therein."

Schools were opened and operated from time to time, by private teachers. In 1841 Miss M. Howlett, established a school, corner Superior and Lagrange; the same year one was opened by Thomas Dunlap at the same place; in 1843 by Charles Dodge, corner Summit and Cherry, and in 1844 in the same building by Miss Jenks, a school for girls; by Levi S. Lownsbury, corner Summit and Monroe, a day and night school. There were three buildings, such as they were, furnished by the city. The General Assembly in 1848 passed an act extending what was called the Akron school system to Toledo, provided the people voted to accept it. An election was held in May, 1849, by the qualified voters and the provisions of the act were accepted.

As the Akron Law provided for a Board of Education, the first step was to select the members thereof. Ira L. Clark, Morgan L. Collins, Simeon Fitch, Jr., John P. Freeman, Samuel B.

Scott and Decius Wadsworth were elected and the board organized by selecting Ira L. Clark as president. The board was without funds to purchase suitable school furniture, but the members advanced sufficient means from their private funds, trusting the city council to reimburse them when the new system was placed upon a secure footing. A room was rented for a central grammar school and steps were taken to establish a primary school in each of the four wards. At the opening of the school term in 1849 the enrollment of pupils reached 489, the largest in the city up to that time.

Rev. Anson Smythe, then pastor of the First Congregational Church, was elected superintendent. He resigned his church connection and entered upon the duties of perfecting a school system. He remained until February, 1856, when he took his place as state superintendent, to which position he had been chosen.

The *Toledo Blade* in 1852 in an editorial said: "We doubt if any schools in the state were in a worse condition than ours when Rev. Anson Smythe took charge of them, and we confidently challenge any superintendent in Ohio to make an exhibition of schools now in better condition."

At the time of opening the new system in 1849, and for several years thereafter, school was held in the basement of the First Congregational Church on St. Clair Street, between Madison and Jefferson, taught by Miss Fannie M. Deyo; later in a building erected on Superior Street between Madison and Jefferson streets, near what is known as the Northern National Bank Building. During the same period the high and grammar schools occupied a two-story frame building on Summit Street, nearly opposite what is designated as the Neuhausel Building. Then the grammar department was moved to a frame building on Superior Street between Adams and Jackson, and finally both departments moved into the high school building completed in 1853-54, with the wings afterwards added. The main building was three stories, containing twenty-six rooms, on the first and second floors. The third floor auditorium had a seating capacity for 1,500. The site was between Adams and present Madison, and Michigan and Tenth streets. A part of the property joining Adams Street was donated by Jessup W. Scott.

The plan adopted in 1853 also provided for a tower on the building, in which was placed a clock with dials seven feet in diameter and a large bell, upon which was inscribed: "Toledo High School, May 1, 1854," on one side, and on the other "To Learning's

REV. JOHN EATON, JR.

Superintendent of Schools for Toledo, 1856-59. Chaplain 27th Regiment, O. V. I., Superintendent of Contrabands, 1863-65, Commissioner of Public Schools of Tennessee from 1870 to 1886, United States Commissioner of Education, President of Marietta College.

Fount the Youth I Call." This bell is still preserved as a memento at the Scott High School. The cornerstone of this, Toledo's first high school building, was laid August 11, 1853. The committee of arrangements consisted of E. B. Brown, Charles W. Hill and Matthew Johnson; John Fitch was master of ceremonies, and Gen. Joseph W. Brown was marshal of the day. A parade, in which the fire department, city officials, civic societies, etc., took part, moved through the principal streets to the building. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. B. Walbridge and Lorin Andrews, of the State Teachers' Association.

The first graduates from the high school were W. H. H. Smith, Olive Parmelee and Amos W. Crane, in 1857. The Lagrange Street school, built in 1852, was the first important school building. Both of these buildings were erected while Rev. Anson Smythe was superintendent.

The successor of Mr. Smythe as superintendent was John Eaton, who acted until 1859. He was succeeded by Moses T. Brown, who acted until April, 1864, when Daniel F. DeWolf was chosen as his successor, who served until 1876, and was succeeded by Almon A. McDonald, 1876 to 1880. John W. Dowd then served six years. To Anson Smythe and Charles W. Hill, said Judge Doyle, is due the gratitude of the city for their work in behalf of the public schools. Mr. Hill was a member of the board of education continually from 1850 for fifteen years and he made its success the great hobby of his life. After Mr. Dowd came the following Superintendents: Harvey W. N. Compton, term, June 14, 1886, to May 3, 1897; A. A. MacDonald, May 3, 1897, to January 28, 1898; C. G. Ballou, Supt. of High Schools, January 31, 1898, to May 31, 1898; J. I. Ward, Supt. of Ward Schools, January 31, 1898, to May 31, 1898; W. W. Chalmers, Superintendent of schools, May 31, 1898, to March 6, 1905; H. J. Eberth, Acting Supt. from March 6, 1905— appointed, May 17, 1905, to July 1, 1907; C. L. Van Cleve, July 1, 1907, to September 26, 1909; Dr. William B. Guitteau, October 18, 1909, who was succeeded by Mr. Charles S. Meek.

It was under the superintendency of Doctor Guitteau that the era of building and school expansion began its greatest strides, and Toledo schools will long hold the effect of his able direction. Upon his retirement the board of education had a serious job to fill his place, and time has shown that in selecting Mr. Charles S.

THE JESSUP W. SCOTT HIGH SCHOOL

Corner of Machen Street and Collingwood Avenue, erected in 1912

WAITE HIGH SCHOOL—EAST SIDE

These views of Scott and Waite were made before the landscape developments and are used to better show the style of architecture.

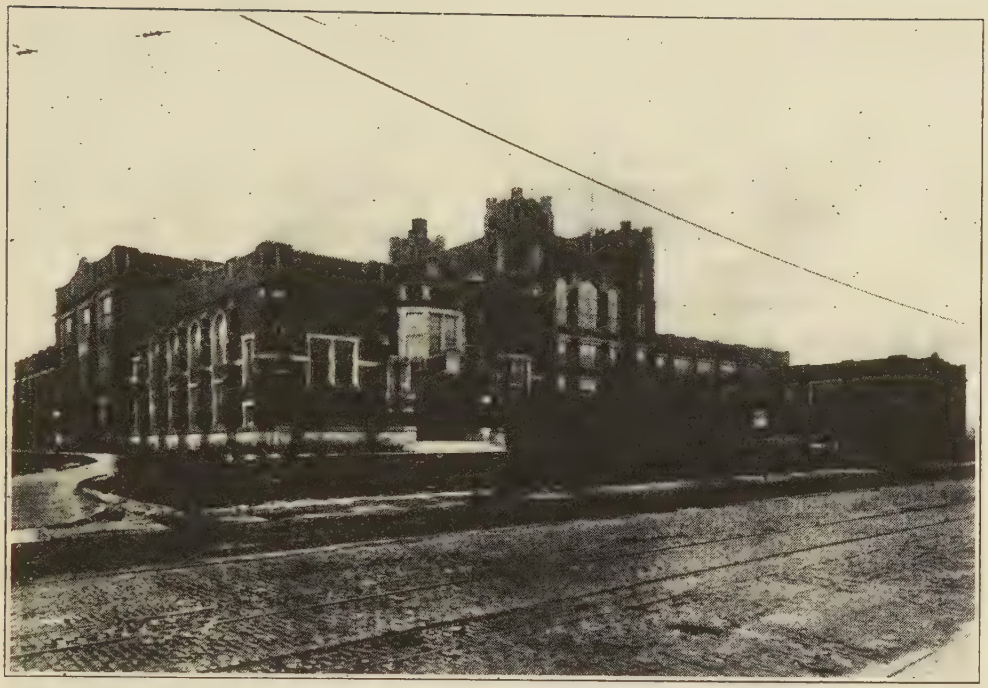
Meek, the present (1929) superintendent Guitteau's successor, their decision was wise and most fortunate, for his work has been highly commendable and his progressive ideas without reproach.

The 1929 board of education consisted of Gustavus Ohlinger, president; Robert C. Dunn, vice president; R. P. Daniells, S. D. Vinnedge, and D. H. Goodwillie. Miss Lillian Donat who died December 22, 1924 was for twenty years clerk of the board and treasurer, being succeeded by Miss May P. Foster. R. S. Wenzlau has filled the position of director of schools since 1923. All a most efficient force.

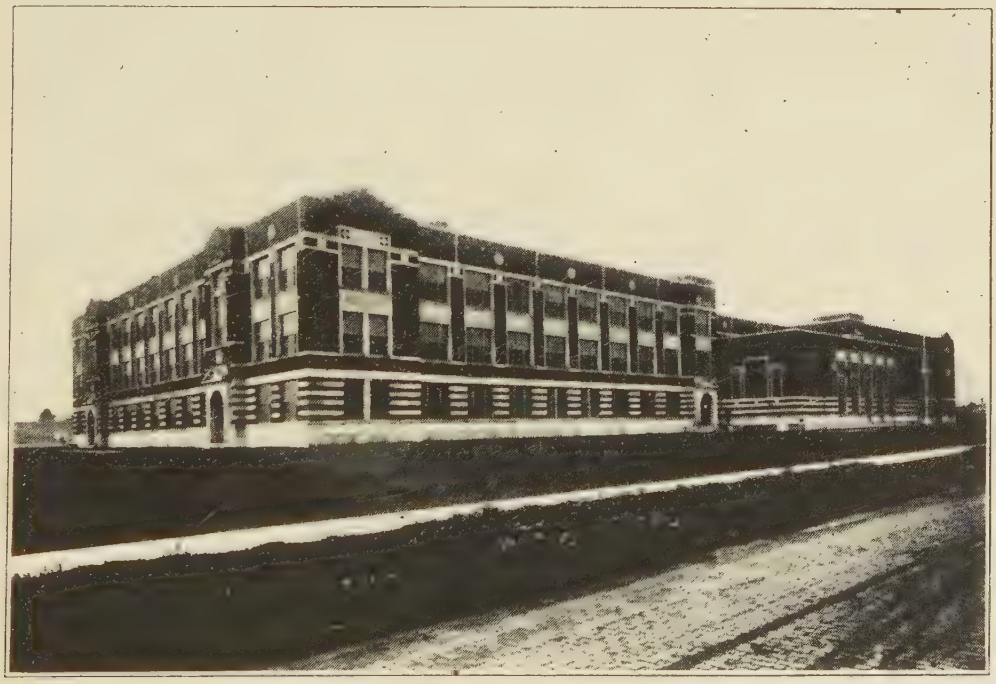
When the old Central High School building was destroyed by fire in 1896, a new building was completed and occupied in 1898 on the same site, which was utilized until the completion of the fine Scott High structure. The Central High building was then taken over by the so-named Woodward Technical school and the Manual Training school, already located there, until the new Woodward building was completed. Toledo's Manual Training school was one of the first established in the country.

By reason of the rapid growth of the city, the new era for Toledo schools began in 1908, when the board of education in October that year passed a resolution providing for a bond issue of $500,000 for the erection of two new high school buildings, one for Toledo East Side. The proposition was approved by the voters at the November election, 1908. With the bond sale proceeds, Scott High School, named in honor of Jessup W. Scott, and located on Collingwood Avenue between Machen and Winthrop streets, and Waite High named in honor of Morrison R. Waite and located on Second Street between Morrison Drive and Broadway, were built. At the November election, 1920, the voters of Toledo further authorized the board of education to issue bonds, as needed, to the total amount of $11,000,000 to establish and erect further new school buildings and provide equipment, to care for the youth of the city. The most important of the resultant proceedings was the erection of the South End Libbey High School, costing nearly a million and a quarter dollars, and named in honor of Edward Drummond Libbey. Other important new constructions and improvements followed rapidly and in 1928, a further bond issue of $5,000,000 was provided for.

To provide new quarters for Woodward Technical High School, the old Central high school block was placed on the market, valued at $1,000,000 and since sold, and property for a technical school purchased at Monroe and 17th streets. However, it



LIBBEY HIGH SCHOOL, TOLEDO



WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL, TOLEDO

was decided to make Woodward a regular high school and other property, Wilson Park at Strucher and Otto streets, was purchased. Here the fine new Woodward building is located, the cost of the grounds and building being $1,636,936.

Toledo high schools are provided with the finest of athletic fields and stadiums and athletics are stressed to a proper degree; and in foot ball, basket ball and other activities Toledo schools are known nationally.

Lucas County Schools.—While this subject perhaps belongs to the story of Lucas County, it may be stated here that Lucas County has eleven high schools and fifty elementary schools outside of Toledo. The enumeration of school age was 10,637 in 1929. The high schools are located as follows: Burnham school, Sylvania; Whitmer, Washington township; Clay, Oregon; Maumee, at Maumee; Waterville, at Waterville; Whitehouse, Monclova; Holland, Point Place, Neapolis, and Richfield at Richfield Center.

When the county superintendency law came into operation the well known educator, Prof. J. W. Zeller was county superintendent one year, followed by Prof. J. W. Whitmer who has since that time wisely superintended the public school system of Lucas. His assistant is A. N. Thurston of Maumee. The county board of education for 1929 were: A. F. Files, president, Maumee; George W. Peach, vice president, Curtice; G. A. Dedrich, Waterville; John Shanrock, Maumee, RR; James B. Gray, Sylvania.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

The Teachers' College of St. John's University is accredited by the Ohio Department of Education and has exclusive control of all teacher training work in the Diocese of Toledo.

In the summer session of 1929 there were 34 instructors and an enrollment of 492 students.

This institution was organized in the spring of 1922 in order to centralize all teacher training activities and to avoid duplication. Previous to 1922 teacher training courses had been conducted in the main building of St. John's University and in the Mother Houses of the various religious orders.

In the spring of 1922, after consultation with the Ohio Department of Education, an agreement was entered into between the Bishop and the governing board of St. John's University by which the diocese would finance the Teachers' College and in return would have a major voice in its management.

Rev. Francis J. Macelwane was appointed Dean and the in-

stitution opened in the summer of 1922 with 10 instructors and an enrollment of 157 students. The Teachers' College offered Saturday classes for teachers in service and began an intensive organization of the full-time courses held in the various Mother Houses. The full-time classes could not be centralized owing to a lack of adequate space.

During the school year 1928-1929 the Curtis residence on the front of the new high school property was remodeled to provide space for the Teachers' College. The library and full-time classes were then housed in this building while the Saturday and Summer sessions were held in the new high school.

The Teachers' College has met with hearty support from the very beginning and the attendance has increased rapidly from year to year, until the combined enrollment at all sessions is now well over 800.

THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, TOLEDO

The present Central Catholic high school developed from the advanced classes held for a number of years at St. Francis de Sales school on Superior Street.

This school was opened in 1845 by Rev. Amadeus Rappe, later Bishop of Cleveland. The first teachers were the Notre Dame Sisters of Cincinnati. They suffered severely from malaria and were forced to withdraw. After the departure of the Notre Dame Sisters the school was conducted by lay teachers until 1854 when the Ursuline Sisters were engaged to teach the girls and the younger boys. The older boys were taught by a lay man. This arrangement continued until 1891 when the Christian Brothers were brought to Toledo as teachers for the boys.

The Brothers not only taught the prescribed elementary subjects, but soon introduced advanced classes for those who had completed the elementary course. English, history and public speaking were taught in these advanced classes together with a particularly good program of commercial subjects.

In 1895 Rev. John T. O'Connell was appointed pastor of St. Francis de Sales and through him much help and encouragement were given to the development of the school.

In 1905 the Christian Brothers withdrew and the entire school was entrusted to the Ursuline Sisters. The Sisters enlarged on the program begun by the Brothers, introducing more academic subjects into the curriculum. During this period the school did splen-

did work and many of the graduates have risen to prominence in various vocations in Toledo.

A new era began in the development of the high school in 1913. The old building on Superior Street had become very much congested and work on a new school building on Collingwood Avenue was undertaken. With the prospect of larger quarters the curriculum was revised to provide a standard four year academic course.

The new building was occupied in January of 1914. In it the high school was supplied with two laboratories, a library and four classrooms. There were sixty students at this time and a faculty of four Ursuline Sisters: Sister Elizabeth, Sister Catherine, Sister Dominic and Sister Patricia. The school became known as the Cathedral High School and the first graduation from the complete four year course took place in June of 1915.

The prestige of the school increased and in consequence a large number of children from other parishes sought admission.

When the Cathedral Chapel parish on Collingwood Avenue was separated from St. Francis de Sales in 1915, Rev. Anthony J. Dean was made pastor of the new parish. In September of 1916 he appointed Rev. Francis J. Macelwane principal of the high school. During the four years which followed both these men labored for the development of the high school, providing additional room and an increased faculty to keep pace with the growing student body.

During the school year 1919-1920 about 200 students were enrolled and the applications for the following September were so numerous that it was apparent the existing facilities would be entirely inadequate.

The matter was placed before Bishop Schrembs and in August 1920 he entered into a contract with the University of Toledo for the lease of the University building on Cherry Street.

The high school was moved to the new quarters and opened in September of that year with an enrollment of 396. Rev. F. J. Macelwane was appointed principal and the faculty was enlarged to include Sisters of the following communities: Ursuline, Notre Dame, Franciscan and Mercy. In addition to the Sisters a number of priests were employed as part time teachers. The name of the institution was changed to Central Catholic high school. A financing plan was likewise put in operation by which all the parishes of the city contributed.

In September of 1921 Rev. F. J. Macelwane was transferred

NEW MILLION DOLLAR CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, CHERRY STREET, TOLEDO

to the office of Diocesan Superintendent and Rev. A. J. Sawkins was appointed principal of the high school.

The administration of Father Sawkins was singularly successful. During his term of office the enrollment increased to 650 and the faculty had grown to thirty-one members. In the meantime an annex had been built in the rear of the University building and six portables erected on St. Mary's property.

In 1921 Bishop Schrembs was transferred to Cleveland and Rt. Rev. Samuel A. Stritch was made Bishop of Toledo. Bishop Stritch took a deep interest in the progress of the high school and set about at once to secure a suitable site for a permanent building.

In the spring of 1925 Father Sawkins resigned as principal of the high school to accept the pastorate of the Immaculate Conception parish. He was succeeded by Rev. Raymond G. Kirsch. Father Kirsch had been instructor in the high school from 1920 to 1922 and had been Assistant Diocesan Superintendent in 1922 to 1925.

In April, 1926, the announcement was made that the Curtis Estate on Cherry Street had been purchased by the diocese for $185,000 as a site for the new building. At the same time plans were under way for raising funds. The campaign was held during the week of June 6-13, 1926. During this week 13,000 pledges were signed, promising $1,115,000. Father Kirsch was general secretary of the campaign.

With the assurance of adequate financing, intensive study was begun on the plans. Perry & McMullen of Pittsburgh were architects for the building assisted by the Thos. D. McLaughlin Co., of Lima as consulting and supervising architects. The general contract was let to A. Bentley & Sons Co., and on March 5, 1928, actual construction began. The first floor was ready for occupancy in September, 1928, and the entire student body was moved into the new quarters in January, 1929. The building is designed to accommodate 1,500 students and embodies the most approved ideas in modern school construction.

During the past three years Father Kirsch has been assisted by Rev. Norbert M. Shumaker and under their management the school has continued to grow rapidly. During the school year 1928-1929 the enrollment passed the 1100 mark and the faculty numbered more than fifty members.

CHAPTER LXXV

TOLEDO'S RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

EARLY CHURCH SOCIETIES—CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT—PRESENT ORGANIZATIONS—THE CATHOLICS—COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Toledo being a young city, comparatively, there were earlier settlements in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys which had religious organizations before her time. The story of Toledo churches, consequently, must be read in connection with Chapter LIX, treating of religious activities in the Northwest section of Ohio, also the article on early missions. Again as Toledo has some two hundred churches and religious organizations, it can readily be understood that only an outline of the beginning and career of some of the pioneer societies can be set forth.

In the advance pages is noted the possibility that Catholic priests with LaSalle (on the theory that this explorer after his discovery of the Ohio River in 1680 returned down the Maumee River) may have set foot on Toledo soil. The story of Father Potier and other Catholics in the lower lake region near the middle of the eighteenth century has been told, together with the work of the early Protestant missionaries Badger, Hughes and others. Consequently, only the church organizations of Toledo proper will be spoken of here.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Supplementing the statement of Mrs. Callin concerning Toledo Methodism, it is related that when Rev. John A. Baughman was sent to now Toledo by the Ohio Conference in 1825, in his search through the wilderness for Methodists, he came upon Eli Hubbard chopping wood in the vicinity of Ten Mile Creek. Hubbard was not a Methodist but gave Baughman information concerning the location of the settlers and tendered the use of his own log cabin on the Tremainesville road near the Ten Mile Creek bridge as a place to preach. A Methodist class was organized in 1826 with William Wilkinson leader. The other members were Samuel and Sophronia Horton, Maria Whitney, wife of Noah A. Whitney, and Mary Keeler, daughter of Coleman I. Keeler. This was the origin of the present Collingwood Avenue

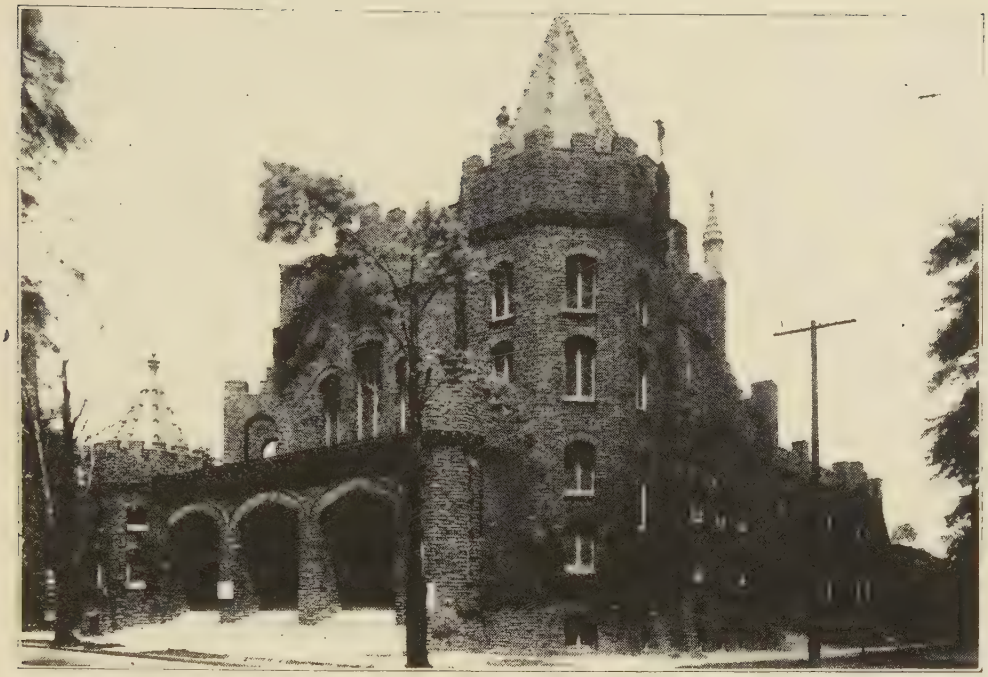
M. E. Church. In 1865, the Tremainesville charge was organized and a frame meeting-house built on Detroit Avenue near Phillips. In 1874, it was reorganized as the Collingwood Methodist Episcopal Church. The cornerstone of the present edifice, Phillips and Vermaas avenues, was laid June 18, 1914.

Later in 1826, Rev. Mr. Baughman organized another Methodist class with Mrs. Noah A. Whitney, leader, meetings being held at the Whitney residence. This was the origin of the Monroe Street Church, organized in 1833, by Rev. Elijah H. Pilcher, with Mr. and Mrs. Noah A. Whitney, Amasa Bishop, Eli Hubbard, Mary and Sarah Keeler the original members. In 1875, Monroe Street charge became a station and when the old brick church was destroyed by fire in 1891, it was replaced by the present house of worship, Monroe Street and Auburn Avenue, and a parsonage was built.

St. Paul's Methodist Society was organized by Rev. Samuel Baumgardner in 1836. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. T. Caples and the first meeting-house was on Huron Street between Locust and Walnut. A new brick church was dedicated in 1851, located at Madison Avenue and Superior Street, site of the present Northern National Bank (Toledo Trust) Building. The building and grounds were sold in 1895, but services were held there until the present fine stone edifice at Madison Avenue and 13th Street was dedicated.

Another strong organization is the Epworth M. E. Society which occupies a fine Gothic style, stone church at Delaware Avenue and Parkwood. The first organization meeting was held January 24, 1894, and perfected by Rev. J. W. Donnan on February 11, following, at a gathering held in the First Unitarian Church. The original membership of sixty-eight came largely from the St. Paul's society and the first house of worship was built on Scottwood Avenue, near Bancroft. The first unit of the present church was occupied in 1907, and the nave, completing the original plans was constructed in 1921, dedicatory services taking place New Year's Day, 1922, under the direction of Dr. Stephen K. Mahon, who is still pastor (1929). With a membership of nearly 1,300 the growth of the society has been among the most rapid of the Toledo churches. A former pastor was Dr. John Bayne Ascham now of Cincinnati. Mrs. Callin's article mentions the other churches.

Toledo has twenty-six Methodist churches, including the colored societies and the one at Rossford. They are St. Paul's, Ep-



ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TOLEDO

NEW SECTION OF THE COLLINGWOOD AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TOLEDO

worth, Monroe Street, Asbury, Bethany, Broadway, Central, Clark Street, Collingwood, Euclid, Hamilton Memorial, Ironville, St. James, St. John's, Wesley, Western, Braden, Emanuel, Salem and Zion. The others are the African Episcopal Zion; Clinton Chapel and St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Phillips Chapel, Colored Episcopal Methodist; First Free Methodist. The present district superintendent is Rev. Chas. A. Rowand. The greatest recent building improvements have been the Monroe Street Church and Epworth.

PRESBYTERIAN.—There are nine Presbyterian churches and societies in Toledo—Collingwood Avenue, East Side, First Westminster, Grace, Dodge Avenue, Northminster, Rosewood, Third and Upton; the most important late building improvements being Collinwood Avenue and the Upton Avenue structures. Rev. W. C. Burns is the pastor-at-large.

As has been noted, a Presbyterian society was organized in 1833 and afterwards changed to a Congregational church. As also noted in the general article on churches, on March 2, 1854, the Maumee Presbytery (Old School) appointed Rev. I. M. Crabb and Rev. D. S. Anderson as a special committee to organize a church in Toledo. After some missionary work, the First Westminster Church was organized on January 27, 1855, with twenty-seven members and Rev. J. M. Baird was installed as the first pastor. Services were held in Stickney Hall, on Summit Street, until the summer of 1860, when the Bethel on Lynn Street was leased. In 1865 the society purchased a lot on the corner of Huron and Orange streets, where the cornerstone of a church building was laid in 1868. The edifice was not completed until 1873 and this has since been the home of the congregation. Rev. Elwood A. Rowsey was installed as pastor June 12, 1922.

It was late in the year 1865 that steps were taken to establish a Presbyterian Church in the then northern section of the city. A meeting was held on October 19, 1865, and the first sermon was preached on the 22nd by Rev. Henry M. Bacon, of Attica, Indiana. At the close of the sermon the Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized with forty-one members, thirty-eight of whom were from the First Congregational Church. Mr. Bacon was called as pastor and on November 7, 1865, the church was received by the Maumee Presbytery. On May 1, 1873, the church edifice on the corner of Locust and Superior streets was completed. This building was used as a house of worship until 1909, when it was sold to St. John's (Catholic) College and was afterward known

as Westminster Hall. The congregation then disbanded, most of the members uniting with the First Westminster Church.

The germ of the large and prosperous Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Society was a little Sunday School organized in 1893, which met in a vacant room on Ashland Avenue. Later regular Presbyterian services were held which culminated in the establishment of the church, in October, 1894, with 150 members to which Rev. A. W. Ringland was called as the first pastor. A chapel was built on Prescott Street, at a cost of $3,000, and the congregation worshiped there for several years. On November 30, 1902, the cornerstone of a handsome Gothic structure of Berea sandstone was laid and about two years later the church was completed, at a cost of $110,000. With the growing membership more room was needed and the capacity of the building was doubled with all modern facilities and the cost of the plant stands at a quarter of a million dollars. The pastor in 1929 was Doctor R. Lincoln Long.

CONGREGATIONAL.—What is now known as the First Congregational Church Society, as has been stated, was organized as the First Presbyterian Church in 1833, and claims the distinction of being the oldest continuous church organization in Toledo. It was in 1841, under the pastorate of Rev. George R. Haswell, that the form of government was changed to Congregational from Presbyterian. Some of the members opposed the change and continued to worship as Presbyterians until July, 1844, when the two congregations were united under the name of the First Congregational Church. In 1845 a house of worship was built at a cost of $7,000. Ten years later this structure was enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation. In 1861 the building was destroyed by fire and the next year a new church was erected on St. Clair Street at a cost of $20,000 and dedicated February 22, 1863.

The first edifice,completed and dedicated on May 3, 1838, was built largely at the expense of Edward Bissell and Herman Walbridge. It was occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, which was changed to a Congregational society as above stated. By reason of the financial panic of 1837, the congregation was unable to cancel the debt against the church and it was sold by the sheriff, later becoming the property of the Catholics and in 1929 was still in use as the schoolhouse in St. Francis De Sales parish.

The story is told heretofore that when the matter of building a new church came up in 1844, after the two factions united as the First Congregational Church, two offers were made the society.

William Oliver, as trustee of the Port Lawrence Company, offered to donate a lot on St. Clair Street, and Jessup W. Scott offered a lot on the corner of Adams and Huron streets. A committee of the church trustees visited the two proposed sites. To get to the one offered by Mr. Scott, they were compelled to pick their way through a swamp, jumping from log to log. The lot, when they reached it, proved to have enough ground above water for a church, but owing to the difficulty in getting to it, the committee decided to reject the offer. The St. Clair lot was then inspected. The street had not been opened but the lot was on higher ground and was chosen by the committee.

The cornerstone of the new building on St. Clair Street between Madison and Jefferson was laid in September, 1844, and contained copies of the Toledo newspapers and a list of the subscribers to the building fund. The list of names were: Edwin Avery, Henry Bennett, Leverett Bissell, "Mayor" Brigham, Matthew Brown, Charles Butler, Ira L. Clark, Salter Cleveland, M. L. Collins, David Crane, W. J. Daniels, Charles M. Dorr, H. P. Espy, John Fitch, Leander Hill, Joseph Jones, Charles G. Keeler, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., Levi Lindsley, L. I. Loomis, John Mosher, Daniel O. Morton, Richard Mott, James Myers, Osgood & Read, William H. Raymond, Calvin Smith, Thomas Southard, Calvin Stevens, J. W. Turner and J. D. Thomas.

The building of 1844 was set back from the street to permit an addition of thirty-three feet, which was erected in 1856, when the box containing the above list was placed in the new cornerstone. It was again placed in the cornerstone of the structure built in 1863 and also in the cornerstone of the building erected in 1877. That building was eventually sold and is now occupied as a theatre, and the congregation built a new house of worship at Collingwood and Virginia.

Central Congregational Church was organized in February, 1881, most of its members coming from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry M. Bacon, who had been pastor of the latter church for several years, was chosen pastor of the new society. For some time services were held in the Unitarian Church, at Tenth and Adams streets. Then a fine stone church edifice was built at Collingwood and Acklin avenues. When the Central was merged into the First Congregational Church, this building was made one wing of a new structure, which cost a quarter of a million dollars. Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, the pastor of this church, tendered his resignation in June, 1922, to travel and study. The old portion of the church was destroyed by fire.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BEFORE THE OLDER STRUCTURE AT THE RIGHT WAS BURNED

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TOLEDO

On October 20, 1849, a Congregational Church was organized at the residence of Horace Howland, in Oregon township, with seven members. The first communion services were held at the home of William Consaul on December 9, 1849, and the society adopted the name of the First Congregational Church of Oregon township. Rev. Ezra Howland, a veteran Congregational minister, was called as pastor and served until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, when every male member of the congregation fit for military duty enlisted in the army. In September, 1868, the church was reorganized under the name of the Second Congregational Church of Toledo. A frame church was built on Fourth Street near Euclid Avenue and Rev. Robert Quaife was installed as pastor. In 1892 a brick church was dedicated, but it was destroyed by fire about seven or eight years later, when the present house of worship was erected. The pastor of this church in 1929 was Rev. Tellef C. Peterson.

Shortly after the close of the Civil war a small Sunday School was opened on Erie Street, near the canal locks. This school soon became known as the "Point Mission." In 1873 it was removed to Washington Street, near Dorr, and the mission was reorganized as the Washington Street Congregational Church. This congregation now owns a comfortable house of worship at Lawrence and Woodruff avenues and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Paul G. Macy.

In July, 1867, a Sunday School was established at the Protestant Orphans' Home, with C. H. Buck as superintendent. After a few months the school developed into the Lagrange Street Mission. In April, 1875, a small building across the street was rented and services were held there for several years. On May 20, 1883, a new chapel building was dedicated and the following month Rev. P. S. Slevin was chosen chaplain. In January, 1888, the mission was organized into the Lagrange Congregational Church, with Rev. George Candee as pastor. The name was changed in September, 1893, when the society was incorporated under the name of the Plymouth Congregational Church. This church is located at Cherry Street and Vermont Avenue and the pastor in 1929 was Rev. J. A. Zimmerman. The other Congregational churches are Park, Pilgrim and Point Place.

BAPTIST.—The story of the earlier Baptist societies of Toledo will be found in Chapter LIX of this history. Toledo has twenty Baptist organizations: Ashland Avenue, First, Bethlehem, Central, Emanuel, Friendship, Zion, Macedonia, Mt. Pilgrim, Mt.

Zion, Memorial, New Hope, First Polish, Riverside, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, Second, South Side, Third and True Vine. Thus it will be seen that the Baptists are strongly entrenched in this city. Bethlehem, Central, Friendship, Zion, Macedonia, Mt. Pilgrim, Mt. Zion, New Hope, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, Third and True Vine are colored organizations.

The Second Baptist Church sprang from an undenominational movement started in 1861. On Sunday, January 10, 1864, the society was reorganized as the Second Baptist Church. Early in 1866 Rev. S. G. Dawson dedicated a brick house of worship on the corner of Fourth and Victor streets, Toledo, East Side. The original members of this church were: Amos W. Crane, Mrs. Gabriel Crane, Rev. S. G. Dawson (pastor), Mrs. Anna M. Dawson, Mrs. Charles Jennison, Miss Louisa Jennison, Mrs. Louisa Jennison, Henry L. Phelps, Mrs. Louisa Phelps, George W. Wales, Mrs. Caroline Wales. Some years later a site was purchased at the corner of Main and Greenwood streets and a handsome edifice of Sandusky stone was erected, having a seating capacity of 1,200.

In 1853 Oliver M. Brown organized a Union Sunday School in East Toledo, of which he was superintendent until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, when he entered the army. Henry L. Phelps was then superintendent until 1868. In the meantime a church was organized, under the name of the East Toledo Baptist Church, and a chapel was built at the corner of Oak and Fort (new Hathaway) streets. On March 3, 1885, the name was changed to the Memorial Baptist Church, in recognition of the work done by Rev. S. G. Dawson before he resigned to become superintendent of missions under the Ohio Baptist State Convention.

EPISCOPAL.—The Episcopal churches in Toledo are Trinity, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, St. Andrew's, St. Alban's, Grace, All Saints and Mission of The Holy Spirit.

The first Episcopal services in Toledo were held in the Lucas County court room, April 23, 1837, under the direction of Rev. Narcissus Lyster. No society was organized, but in 1838 an organization was perfected at Manhattan, which was soon disbanded. As related in the general history of Northwestern Ohio churches, in May, 1840, Bishop McIlvaine visited Toledo and held services in the Congregational Church. An Episcopal Society had been established at Maumee and after the bishop's visit, Rev. Joseph S. Large, rector of the Maumee Church, came to Toledo on Sunday afternoon and held service in a frame building on Summit

Street, between Cherry and Walnut. In March, 1842, Bishop McIlvaine again visited Toledo, when Trinity Church was organized. Among the early members of this church were: Leverett Bissell, Egbert B. Brown, Theo. S. Daniels, Truman C. Everts, James I. Fullerton, Daniel O. Morton, Andrew Palmer, Charles B. Phillips, Emery D. Potter, Charles I. Scott and Myron H. Tilden. In a letter written by Judge Emery D. Potter, at the time of the semi-centennial observance of the establishment of the church, the writer gives the following interesting account of its organization.

"At that time the only house of worship in the town was a small wooden structure, located where St. Francis de Sales Church now stands. This was a Presbyterian Church. There was a Methodist society here, which held its meetings in a hall on Summit Street, between Cherry and Locust. These were the only places where religious services were dispensed. But the subject of a church was agitated, till finally a public meeting was called to discuss the matter. A mixed multitude of believers and people who had no belief at all assembled. Most of our leading men, those who were expected to contribute the means to erect the church were Unitarians, or professed to be; some were friends. After a lengthy discussion, a vote was taken as to whether it should be a Unitarian or an Episcopal Church. The Episcopalians carried the day by a small majority. The discussion, however, had waxed so warm between the Trinitarians and the Unitarians, that when the name of the church was to be agreed upon the Trinitarians, that no doubt should remain as the character of the church, christened it 'Trinity.' " At a meeting held on December 19, 1842, the church organization was completed by the election of Emery D. Potter, senior warden; Andrew Palmer, junior warden; Leverett Bissell, Hiram C. Clark, Leander Hill, Levi S. Lownsbury, Daniel O. Morton, Alexander Ralston, Dwight F. Stow and Myron H. Tilden, vestrymen. Rev. Joseph S. Large was invited to continue his sermons and in April, 1843, he became rector of the church.

In July, 1844, the American Land Company donated two lots (163 and 164 Port Lawrence) for a church site, on condition that the society erect thereon a building "and forever occupy the premises for a church and parsonage, and for no other purpose whatever." These lots, on the corner of Adams and St. Clair streets, were accepted by the society and a frame building was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine on November 16, 1845. Rev. D. J. Burger was then rector. He served until his death in June, 1847, after which several ministers declined the rectorship, and in March,

1848, Henry B. Walbridge accepted at a salary of $750 per year. He served as rector until 1868 and during his administration the present house of worship was erected. It was dedicated on April 5, 1866, the cost being $42,000. Several changes and improvements have been made since that time, among which was the installation of an organ, which cost $16,000. In 1929, Doctor C. C. Bentley was rector.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist was started in 1860 as a mission of Trinity Church. In December, 1861, Rev. N. R. High, of Logansport, Indiana, came to Toledo as assistant rector of Trinity Parish and took charge of the mission. In April, 1863, the mission was organized as the Church of St. John. A frame chapel had previously been built on Eleventh Street, between Washington and Monroe, and in the spring of 1864 the rectory was built. Fire caused considerable damage to the church building in 1866, but it was immediately repaired and made larger. Rev. William C. Hopkins was rector of this church for several years during its existence.

The story of Grace Church is this: Miss Anna Church, a member of Trinity Church, in 1868, resided on Erie Street, near Bush. In the spring of that year she invited a number of Episcopalians living in that part of the city to meet at her residence and the result of the meeting was the organization of a mission. A frame building for a chapel and a rectory were built on Stickney Avenue, near Huron, and the mission was organized as Grace Episcopal Church in February, 1873. F. L. Nichols was the first senior warden; E. G. Peckham, junior warden, and the following were the vestrymen; W. W. Backus, Henry Bennett, A. G. Clark, A. L. Kelsey, Irwin I. Millard, Emery D. Potter, Jr., William Shiell and Courtland Yardley.

In the summer of 1869 Rev. James Mulcahey, rector of Trinity Church, began holding services in the Chamberlain Hall at Broadway and Segur Avenue. The result of these meetings was the organization of Calvary Mission about two years later. A chapel was built on Broadway for the new mission and Rev. E. T. Perkins was placed in charge. Under his ministrations Calvary Episcopal Church was organized. The burning of the chapel caused a temporary cessation in the work, but in 1878 a new house of worship, a substantial brick structure, was erected at Western Avenue and Broadway. The name was subsequently changed to St. Alban's Church, of which Rev. R. A. Evans was pastor in 1929.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Fourth Street and Euclid Avenue, was established as a mission of Trinity Church in 1883. It was organized as a separate parish in 1890, with Rev. E. R. Atwell as the first rector. A rectory was built in 1893.

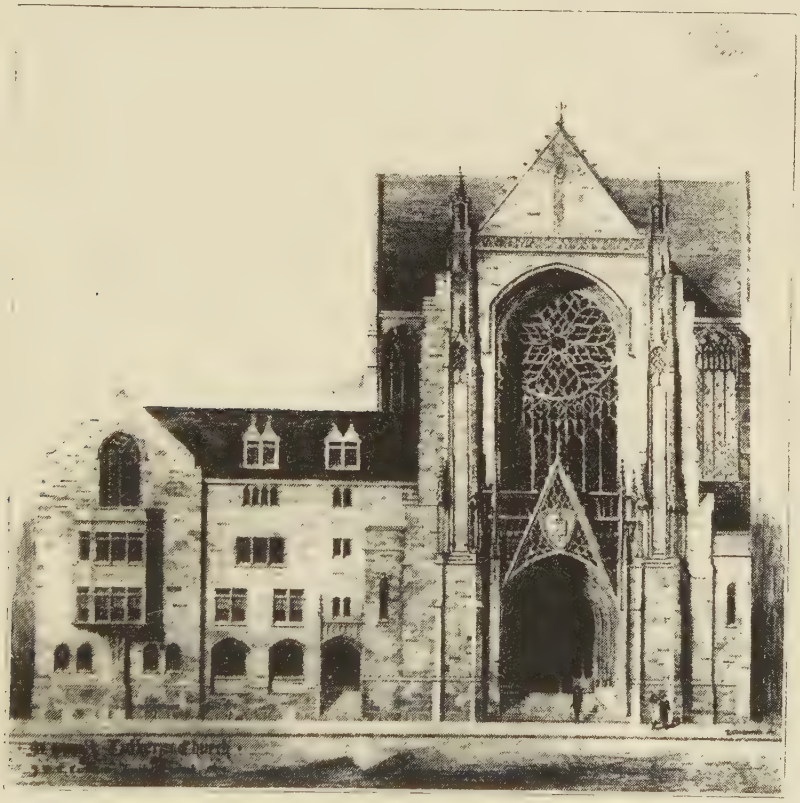
St. Mark's, though one of the youngest, is one of the strongest Episcopal parishes in the city. This society was organized early in 1900, and the church edifice, which cost $110,000, was dedicated on February 4, 1906. The church is located at the corner of Virginia Street and Collingwood Avenue.

OLD ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH ON ERIE STREET, FACING COURTHOUSE SQUARE

The picture was taken about 1874. This church cost $16,800, exclusive of tower, bell, organ and altar. It was dedicated Christmas day, 1868.

LUTHERAN.—(By Synods). There are more Lutheran churches in Toledo than credited to any other Protestant denomination: the number of organizations in 1929 being thirty-seven. Those churches under control of the United Lutheran Synod are: Augsberg, Bethany, Christ, Divinity, First English, Glenwood, Grace, Olivet, Redeemer, Reformation, St. Lucas, St. Luke's, St.

Mark's, St. Luke's Yondota, St. Matthews, Trinity, Messiah and Emanuel Hebrew Mission. F. E. Struble is Field Missionary. Those under control of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod are: Bethlehem, Epiphany, First St. John's, St. James, St. John's South Side, Salem, St. Petri, Lutheran Inner Mission, Bethel Mission, Faith, Peace, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, Immanuel, Apostle, Zion, Scandinavian (Norwegian), Independent, Martin Luther. Fine additions have been made to St. Paul's church and improvements added to Bethany, Redeemer, Faith and the Scandinavian.



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
Erected on Erie Street, opposite Courthouse Square, 1923-24, at a cost of $250,000.

The oldest Lutheran society in Toledo is Salem, organized in 1842, under the auspices of the German Iowa Synod. The first pastor was the celebrated Rev. George Cronnenwett. About 1845 a frame church was built on the site of the present building on Huron Street between Elm and Chestnut. A new brick church was occupied in 1870.

One of Toledo's landmarks is the old St. Paul's Lutheran Church on Erie Street facing the courthouse square. St. Paul's society was organized in 1854 under the Joint Synod of Ohio. A fine new auditorium and parish house has lately been occupied, costing a half million dollars, and the church membership of St. Paul's is one of the largest in Toledo. The pastor is Rev. L. H. Schuh with Henry F. Schuh and Fred O. Schuh, assistants.

In 1862 Rev. John Doerfler, a Lutheran minister under the German Iowa Synod, organized a small society in Oregon township. This was the First Lutheran church on the East Side. In September, 1862, Rev. Charles Beckel was installed as pastor and early the following year the church was incorporated under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John. In 1876 the first house of worship was erected at a cost of $4,500. Rev. William Wacke has been pastor of this church for the past twenty years.

St. Petri (Peter) Lutheran Church of the German Iowa Synod, was organized in 1873, with Rev. C. Markscheffel as pastor. The next year the house of worship on the corner of Hawley Street and Nebraska Avenue was built.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated on the corner of Ewing and Vance streets, was organized in 1874 as a German society on the Synod of Missouri.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The Christian Church or Disciples of Christ have six societies in Toledo—Central, East Side, Miami, Norwood Avenue, South Church and West End at Detroit and West Central avenues. The oldest of the list is Central Christian Church, on Eleventh Street, between Jefferson and Madison avenues, organized in September, 1872, with Rev. F. M. Green the first pastor. The pastor for many years has been the Rev. Grant W. Speer and the membership exceeds one thousand. The Norwood Avenue Society was organized October 11, 1889, the South Church in January, 1899, and the East Side Society in 1901. The other organizations are still younger as to date of establishment.

UNITED BRETHREN.—There are six United Brethren Church organizations in Toledo—the Colburn Street Church; East Broadway on the East Side; the First or Memorial Church at Palmwood and Lawrence avenues; Somerset at Wayne and Somerset; Upton Avenue at Upton and Mansfield avenues; and Oakdale at Oakdale and Pool avenues, East Side. What was known as Salem Church was organized in 1868 with a house of worship on Ham-

ilton Street. The First U. B. Society was organized in 1894 by Rev. F. P. Rosseleau and occupies a new edifice at the location above mentioned. The Upton Avenue Society was organized in 1899 by Rev. R. M. Sconten. The Colburn Street Church was organized as a Mission in 1901 by Rev. S. W. Shoup and the East Broadway Church was organized the same year and their church, East Broadway and Navarre, was dedicated in 1910.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—There are two Christian Science Churches in Toledo, the societies rather, being known as the Church of Christ, Scientist. The First Church, Scientist, has a fine stone church edifice at the corner of Monroe Street and Grand Avenue and the Second Church of fine, dressed limestone, is located at Collingwood Avenue and West Bancroft. This society first worshipped in the Conservatory of Music, on Collingwood Avenue, but their new church was occupied in 1923. Both societies maintain "down town" reading rooms for members and others, where literature and reading material is available.

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED.—The Evangelical churches of Toledo are Calvary, Collingwood and Zion. The church of St. Paul's is under the jurisdiction of the Evangelical Synod of North America, and the Reformed Societies of Toledo are the First, Grace, the Hungarian, Memorial and Second Salem.

It was in 1853 that a German Evangelical Reformed Church was established here, services being held at Scott Street and Canton Avenue. This became the First Reformed Church with a place of worship at Cherry and Moor streets. Second Salem Reformed Church is located at Stebbins and Prouty streets.

St. Paul's Evangelical mentioned is located at Phillips and Vermaas streets. The society was organized in 1909. The Hungarian Society was organized in 1903 for the benefit of the Magyars, who belonged to the Reformed Church. The church edifice of stone and parsonage, are located at Arm and Blackwell streets, East Side.

Grace Reformed Church, corner of Fulton Street and Kenilworth Avenue, was organized as both a German and English congregation and services were divided between the two languages. Subsequently the German was dropped and it is now an English church. It has a good house of worship.

UNITARIAN.—The first Unitarian Church of Toledo was organized in 1862 in a frame building on the corner of Adams and Superior streets which had formerly been used by the Christian denomination. Later, a fine brick church was built at Ashland

Avenue and Prescott Street. This building was sold by the congregation in the fall of 1921 to the Salesian Society, to be occupied as a club house, the church having obtained a fine site at the northeast corner of Collingwood and Bancroft. Here is now occupied a fine structure, of brick in Georgian style, with a beautifully modelled spire of that period, the main building facing Collingwood and a well appointed parish house at the rear facing Bancroft. June 18, 1922, Rev. Horace Westwood held services in the old building, for the last time.

OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.—The Church of God denomination has three organizations—Church of God, 1101 Woodstock Avenue; Church of God, Eastbrook Drive and Bellevue Road; Church of God (colored) 385 Vance Street. The First Church of The Brethren is located at Woodville and Madeline streets. There are two congregations of the Church of Nazarene—the First Church, located at Oliver and Harrison streets, and the East Side Church at Greenwood and Valleywood Drive.

The Hellenic Orthodox Greek Church meets at 330 Walnut Street, and the Greek Orthodox Syrian Church at Elm and Erie streets; All Saints' Episcopal Mission (colored), is located at City Park and Pinewood avenues; the Christian Faith Band meets at 1724 Canton Avenue.

On the corner of Brown and Woodland avenues is the German Apostolic Church; the New Thought Center of Truth meets in the Summit-Cherry Building; the Pentecostal Assembly, at 126 Michigan Street; the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) is located at 2530 Lawrence Avenue; and the Seventh Day Adventists have a chapel at 855 Orchard Avenue.

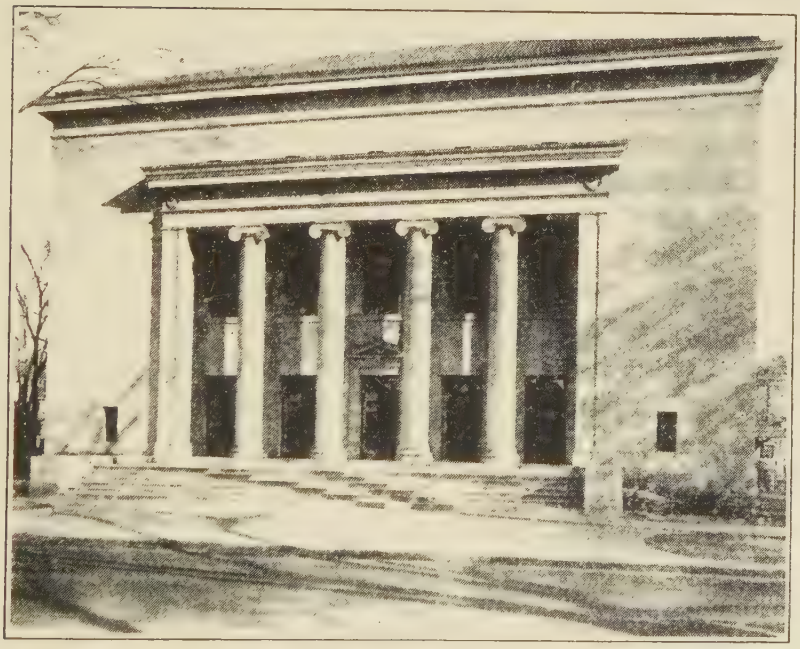
The Salvation Army maintains its headquarters at 137 Erie Street; the Union Church is located on Point Place Road near Riverside Drive; and services of various sects are held in Gospel Hall on Tenth Street, near Washington.

MISSIONS.—A number of missions have been established in the city. The most important of these are the Adams Street Mission, 572 Ontario Street; Mission of the Holy Spirit, Lewis and Sylvania avenues; Toledo City Mission, and the Episcopal City Mission, which meets in the Trinity Parish House.

TOLEDO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The Toledo Council of Churches was organized in 1915, by the Evangelical Protestant denominations of Toledo. Since that time the work has been carried on with most beneficial results.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, TOLEDO
Corner of Bancroft and Collingwood, erected in 1923.



SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, TOLEDO

Each church is invited to join with others in carrying on a program upon which they can agree. Each cöoperating church is entitled to representation in the Assembly of the Council which meets once a year by having the pastor and two delegates represent the church. Additional representation is given to larger churches so that an additional delegate may be named for every two hundred members or major fraction thereof above the first two hundred members. The assembly elects the officers and the executive committee. The president appoints the chairman of each department, subject to confirmation by the executive committee. The members of the department are nominated by the chairman of each department and confirmed by the executive committee. Each department is responsible for the work in its department and is supposed to present a monthly report to the executive committee. The officers, chairmen of departments and persons representing various denominational groups or other interests are members of the executive committee. The money is raised from churches and individuals.

The Council of Churches is composed of about seventy Protestant Evangelical churches that work together along lines upon which they can agree. Its greatest value lies not in anything it does, but in being what it is—a clearing house for information and service and a tangible expression of unity.

The Social Service Department voices the ideals of the Protestant churches in regard to the great moral issues that make for manhood and womanhood. It does not attempt to dictate to the officers of the law or to meddle in things in which it has no concern but it asks for an enforcement of those laws that tend to make Toledo the kind of a place all want it to be.

It has interested itself in getting out the vote for elections, and without endorsing any candidate or party it has urged upon the people the importance of choosing for office, persons of unquestioned integrity and ability. Much of its work is done in committee.

The Comity Department seeks to prevent overlapping of churches by arrangement for the establishing of new churches and Sunday schools in needy districts or newly developed sections of the city. The members of this department serve as a strategy board for the Christian forces of the city. It is their constant aim to avoid competition and to develop coöperation. It protects the city from being solicited for needless churches while it

strengthens the churches themselves by insuring them a more adequate field of service.

Apparently, Toledo is not ready for organic union of all the denominations, but is moving in the direction of a consideration of the rights of the various denominations.

The Religious Work Department seeks to help the pastors by drawing attention to materials and plans of proven value. It helps the churches by bringing to the city outstanding leaders in Christian thought. For example, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, G. Campbell Morgan, Bishop Warren L. Rogers, Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, Dr. Charles L. Goodell, President Charles F. Wishart, Miss Margaret Slattery and Dr. Walter S. Athearn are among the prominent persons who have been here under its auspices.

It conducts outdoor church services during the summer and in coöperation with the Catholic Diocese of Toledo, it seeks to promote the more reverent observance of Good Friday. It provides religious services in fourteen institutions, such as the infirmary, work house, etc. Last year under the direction of Mrs. Kate Anderson, who devotes herself to this work and secures the coöperation of the pastors in it, over eight hundred such services were held.

As to Race Relations, an equal number of some of the most prominent white and colored citizens constitute this department and under their direction a program is carried on which tends to better understanding between the races, and which seeks to assure conditions which will provide for the colored, as well as the white people of the city, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Encouragement is being given the Negro people to improve their condition in matters pertaining to health, housing, industry, education and morals. During a Race Relations Week, an exchange of ministers between white and colored churches takes place and representatives of the colored people are used widely in story, speech and song, by many groups of white people throughout the city. The work of the department has become known so favorably throughout the country, that recently, Rev. James Myers, Secretary of the Industrial Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, came to Toledo to make an intensive study of the work being done here. Mr. Myers was much impressed with what he saw and learned while here.

The Young People's Federation of the Toledo Council of Churches has this three-fold purpose: (a) To encourage sympa-

thetic coöperation among the young people's organizations of the city; to provide for interdenominational fellowship; (b) To focus attention and effort of the young people upon community projects of worth, which can only be accomplished by joint effort; (c) To eliminate conflict of dates and overlapping of programs in so far as possible. Membership in the federation is open to all Christian young people's organizations in the city.

The Council says that Toledo's greatest asset is her growing boys and girls. The Week-Day Bible Schools, conducted by the Toledo Council of Churches, seek to provide for the future welfare of these children. By arrangement with the Board of Education, several thousand boys and girls in Toledo and near-by towns meet in churches near school centers one hour each week, for systematic religious training. Over 200 classes are held each week, taught by fifty experienced teachers, now receiving special training and professional supervision in religious education. The pupils are of every class, color and creed.

Superintendent of Schools, Charles S. Meek, says, "The Week-Day Bible Schools in Toledo are doing what the schools may not do. More inquiries come to the Superintendent's office concerning the Week-Day Bible Schools than concerning any other school activity. They are worthy of the cordial support of all citizens who wish that the child now in school may be made into a better man than his father was before him."

Julius G. Lamson is president of the Council (1929) and Rev. Robert Bayne Blyth executive secretary, with the heads of departments as follows, when this was written: John D. Rhoades, Comity Department; Rev. Perry C. Hopper, Educational Department; Howard Lewis, Finance Department; Chas. E. Miller, Publicity Department; Rev. B. F. McWilliams, Race Relations Department; Rev. T. H. McDowell, Religious Work Department; Rev. Paul G. Macy, Social Service Department.

CATHOLIC.—The history of the Catholic Churches of Toledo is covered by the able article on Catholicism in Chapter LIX, written by Rev. Francis J. Macelwane.

The Jews of Toledo and Its Environs

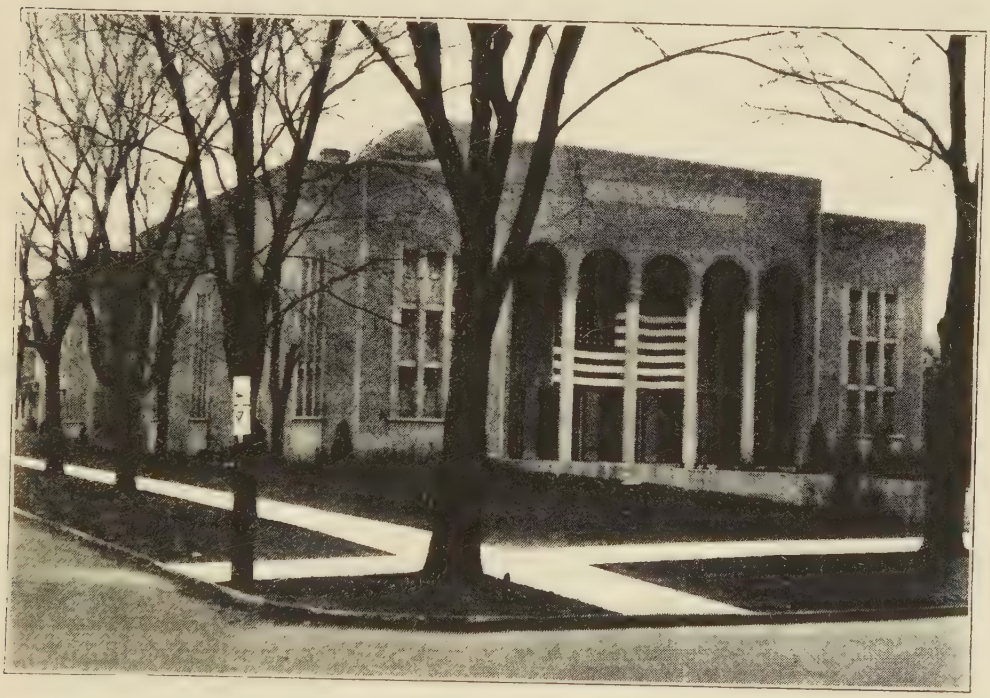
Joseph S. Kornfeld

The Jewish population, within a radius of 50 miles south and east of Toledo is estimated at about 15,000, 12,000 residing in Toledo.

Already in 1860 Toledo gave promise of becoming the center

of Jewish life in this part of the state. Though the Jewish settlement was very small, it comprised names of families that have contributed materially to the upbuilding of Toledo. Among the Jewish pioneers one notes such names as Jacob Landman, Solomon Van Noorden, Guido Marx, Alexander Black, Abraham Goldberg, Jacob Friedman, William and Lehman Krauss, Sam and Henry Stettner, Joseph Roth; Joseph Koch and J. J. La Salle, founders of Toledo's largest department store.

The first attempt at organization of the Jewish community took place in the fall of 1860, but owing to lack of sufficient num-



JEWISH TEMPLE, TOLEDO

bers, it failed. For some time the religiously disposed would come together for worship in the home of one or another; whereas for functions such as confirmations, marriages, and funerals, they had to depend upon the rabbis of the larger neighboring Jewish communities, chiefly Detroit.

Congregation B'nai Israel.—The first Jewish public religious service held in Toledo was on the High Holy Days in the fall of 1863 in Gitskey Hall on corner Summit and Monroe streets. About 1866 a congregation was organized at Clark's Hall on Cherry Street, where it continued to meet for worship for a num-

ber of years. From there it moved to the old Bethel Church between Summit and Water streets, and incorporated under the name of B'nai Israel as an orthodox congregation. Solomon Van Noorden, a clothing merchant, father of Louis Van Noorden, was the first acting Rabbi. This procedure was quite consistent with Jewish belief and practice, there being no distinction between the clergy and laity in the Jewish religion, any man of learning and good character being eligible for the office of minister. In 1867 the congregation was sufficiently affluential to engage a rabbi by profession. Five years later a house of worship was built, corner of East Woodruff and Union streets, now Twelfth Street. In 1913 the congregation moved into its present edifice, corner Bancröft and Twelfth streets, and in 1924 it dedicated a social center known as the B'nai Israel Annex. The present membership of the congregation is 400. As in most Jewish congregations, the head of a family constitutes a member. Its president is Sol Edelstein, and its rabbi is Michael Lichtenstein. Among those who served the congregation most conspicuously are the late Isaac Gerson, a worthy leader of his people, who, on account of his integrity and fine intelligence, enjoyed the confidence of the entire community, and Henry Rosen, who for the past 25 years has been a pillar of strength to the institution.

Affiliated with the congregation is the B'nai Israel Ladies Auxiliary organized for the purpose of giving financial assistance to the Sunday School and the Annex. It has a membership of two hundred. For the past two years Mrs. Jos. Feerer has been the president. Then there is the B'nai Israel Men's Club with a membership of 187 and Royal S. Binzer, president. And the B'nai Israel Boy Scouts, Troop 9, Dr. Louis Swaab, captain.

B'nai Jacob, Sharai Zedeck, Anshai S'Fard.—Besides B'nai Israel there are three other orthodox congregations. B'nai Jacob, organized in 1894, has a membership of 200. The president is William Cousin and the Rabbi is Isaac M. Silverman.

Sharai Zedeck was organized in 1905 and its first house of worship was on Spring Street. In 1925 it moved into its new synagogue at Moore and Mulberry streets. The congregation has a membership of about 110. Its president is Harry Blatterman. The Sharai Zedeck Ladies Auxiliary, formed six years ago, has a membership of eighty. Its president is Mrs. Harry Essak.

The Anshai S'fard Congregation was incorporated in December, 1909, and has a membership of 375. Jacob Kaplan is the president, and Isaac M. Silverman is its rabbi.

Daughters of Israel.—About 17 years ago a group of orthodox Jewish women organized under the name of Daughters of Israel,

the object being to assist in the maintenance of a Talmud Torah, or the Hebrew Free School. Its membership is 200, and the president is Mrs. B. Berkowitz.

Collingwood Avenue Temple.—The Collingwood Avenue Temple is the only Reform Jewish congregation in Toledo. Of the earliest settlers there were only four families who belonged to what is known as the Reform wing of Judaism, all the rest being orthodox. In 1870 the Reform element appeared to be sufficiently large to justify the organization of a separate congregation under the name of Shomer Emunim. After struggling for over four years to maintain itself, the congregation dissolved, not to be reorganized until 1884. The prime movers in its establishment were Gotthelf Bloch, Max M. Eppstein, and Simeon H. Frank, who is to be remembered for his distinguished service in the Civil war in the First Michigan Infantry, and as Captain in the Lamphere's Coldwater Battery Light Artillery. The Temple's first house of worship was located on Tenth Street. This was superseded by one on Scottwood Avenue, which in turn gave place in 1917 to the present edifice on Collingwood and Acklin avenues. The present membership of the congregation is 350. A. S. Cohen is its honorary president, Oscar J. Smith, the president, and Joseph S. Kornfeld, the rabbi.

The Temple has the following auxiliary organizations: the Temple Sisterhood, with 350 members, Mrs. Joseph S. Kornfeld, president; the Temple Men's Club with 150 members, Milton F. Silverman, president; the Temple Boy Scouts, Troop 37, Jules Housman, captain; and the Temple Girl Scouts, Troop 27, Mrs. Eugene Farber, captain.

Council of Jewish Women.—This society was organized in 1896. The objects of the Council as defined in its Constitution are, "To further united efforts in behalf of Judaism by supplying means of study; by an organic union to bring about closer relations among Jewish women; to furnish a medium for interchange of thought and a means of communication and of prosecuting work of common interest; to further united efforts in the work of social betterment through religion, philanthropy, and education." The Toledo Section of the Council was established about twenty years ago. It has 300 members and its president is Mrs. Jack E. Bernstein.

Junior Branch of the Council of Jewish Women.—The Junior Branch of the Council of Jewish Women has a membership of 38 and the president last year was Miss Ann Fineman.

Toledo Zionists' Organization. — The Zionist organization whose object is the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland established its Toledo section about twelve years ago. The latter has a membership of 200 and Sam Kasle is its president.

Hadassah.—The Hadassah is the women's Zionist organization of America. Its local branch was established in 1921 and has now a membership of 200. Mrs. Sam Kasle is its president.

Junior Hadassah.—The Toledo section of the Junior Hadassah was organized in 1925. It has now a membership of forty and its president is Miss Ethel Jacobson.

"The Zionists."—Another organization for helping the Zionist organization in Palestine was formed in 1928 under the name of "The Zionists." It has taken for its special task the care of children whose mothers are forced to work during the day.

The Workman's Circle.—The Workman's Circle, or Arbeiterring, an organization for the welfare of Jewish workmen, has a membership of 100. Its secretary is Jake Lebowitz.

The Toledo Hebrew Benevolent and Cemetery Association.—The oldest Jewish benevolent society, the Chevrah Kadishah B'nai Israel, was organized in 1869 and since 1870 is known as the Toledo Hebrew Benevolent and Cemetery Association. It was a mutual benefit society, taking care of its poor and sick. The society purchased the Eagle Point Cemetery which is one of the most beautiful burial grounds in the city, and is the only orthodox Jewish cemetery not owned or controlled by any congregation. The president of this association is Louis Van Noorden, son of the late Solomon Van Noorden. His faithful service to the community covers a period of over 60 years.

Independent Order B'nai B'rith, No. 183.—The Independent order, B'nai B'rith, has been rightly designated as the international order of Jewish benevolence. Its lodges are scattered all over the world. Toledo Lodge No. 183 was established in November, 1907. Its membership numbers about 875. For the size of the Jewish population, the Toledo Lodge is the largest in the United States and in actual numbers, the second largest in the state of Ohio. For this phenomenal growth, Lou M. Frank is chiefly responsible. The president of the lodge is Rabbi Michael Lichtenstein.

Junior B'nai B'rith.—The Junior B'nai B'rith was formed in April, 1928. It has about twenty-two active members and its president is Harry Gittlen.

Jewish Federation of Toledo.—Charity is one of the cardinal virtues of the Jewish people. For forty years Mrs. Simeon H. Frank, now a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., was the recognized leader in Jewish philanthropic endeavor in this city.

The first important step in the consolidation of Jewish philanthropic work in Toledo was the organization of "The Jewish Charities of Toledo" in 1907. For this the community will always be deeply indebted to the late Nathan Kaufman and Chas. K. Friedman, the prime movers in this undertaking. At about the same time the Jewish Educational League was organized. In 1912 the latter, under the inspiration of Morris B. Lempert and Lou M. Frank, erected what, for that time, was a spacious community center on the corner of Linwood Street and Southard Avenue.

These two organizations amalgamated in 1919 under the title of "The Jewish Federation of Toledo." The latter was the collecting as well as the spending agency of money contributed by the Jewish people for social service. In 1920 it became affiliated with the community chest and since then is obtaining its entire income from that source. The budget of the Jewish Federation at the present time is in excess of $33,000. Providing for every phase of social service for the Jewish community the Federation also gives financial assistance to a dozen or more institutions outside of our city, which Toledo couldn't possibly support for the few of its citizens who might be in need of the care these institutions furnish.

Prior to 1920, the executive work of the Federation was done by a superintendent. In 1921 the position of executive director was created. Maurice Seivers occupied this position until 1927 when Jos. A. Woolf, the present incumbent succeeded him. The president of the Federation is Jos. H. Ringold.

SOCIAL CLUBS

The Progress Club.—The Toledo Jewish community maintains two social clubs, the Progress Club and Glengarry Country Club. The Progress Club was organized in 1885. Its first home was on Erie and Monroe streets. This it occupied for a number of years moving thence to 15th and Monroe streets. Subsequently it moved to its present home on Monroe Street and Parkwood Avenue. The club has a membership of 140, and its president is H. L. Keidan.

Glengarry Country Club.—The Glengarry Country Club was

organized six years ago. It has a beautiful course and club house on a tract of over two hundred acres located at the end of Hill Avenue. The club has 183 members, and its president is Sylvain Basch.

CULTURAL GROUPS

The Toledo Jews have a considerable number of circles of a purely cultural nature. Thus the women of Collingwood Avenue Temple have three study classes interested chiefly in general literature and in current world events. Another group is devoted to the study of Biblical literature. It has also a group of men who apply themselves to the study of Jewish history. All of these meet weekly.

Then there is the Poale Zion Club whose aim is the study of Zionist literature. This club is presided over by Herman Paris.

The Miamonides Club consists of young Jewish professional men with Dr. Louis Ginsburg as its president.

Lastly, the Players Guild was organized in 1926, the guiding spirit being Mrs. Stanley Herzog. It has about twenty-two active members and about fifty associate members. In the very short time of its existence the Guild has given a number of creditable performances. Its president is Julius Zeckhauser.

Considerable as has been the contribution of the Jewish institutions to the upbuilding of Toledo, individual Jews have also served the community faithfully and well. The commercial, political and professional life of the city owes much to the enterprize and vision of its Jewish citizens. In the early days of the Jewish settlement, Toledo had Jewish mayors, namely Guido Marx and William Krauss, and in recent years another, in Cornell Schreiber. Henry Stettner, one of the pioneers, was the chief of the volunteer fire department.

Mrs. Jos. Steinem served as a member of the Board of Education of Toledo from 1905 to 1910, and for a number of years as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Sam Cohn was for many years superintendent of the State Free Employment Office, market master of city, for sixteen years chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, and up to the time of his passing, tax commissioner of Lucas County. No one was more implicitly trusted and none was more trustworthy.

At the time the latter exerted powerful influence in the Republican party, Sam Cohn, a lawyer of unimpeachable integrity was recognized as a leader in the Democratic party.

Aaron Cohn, son of the late Sam Cohn, served nine years as judge of the Municipal Court, in its criminal and civil branches.

Esther Antin served a short term as judge in the criminal branch of the Municipal Court.

Sigmund Sanger has been for the last ten years the president of the Toledo Public Library Board.

Joseph Eppstein served two years as a member of the Ohio State Legislature.

Harry Levy was assistant United States attorney and now is deputy attorney general of the state of Ohio.

Joseph Zimmerman is the present sheriff of Lucas County.

An honored name among the Jews of Toledo is the late Nathan Kaufman. His influence for good was not limited to the Jewish community. He was one of the organizers of the Toledo Traveling Men's Association as a mutual benefit society, and it was largely through his instrumentality, that it was changed into an old line insurance company, the Toledo Travelers Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the directors.

Another is Dr. Louis Jacobson, a surgeon of note. He rendered conspicuous service as a member of the surgeon's staff at St. Vincent's Hospital from 1899 to the time of his death in 1918.

Dr. Otto Landman is the dean among Jewish physicians and is internationally known as an authority in ophthalmology.

Sam Davis has evinced a fine civic spirit by his liberal patronage of the Toledo Zoo of which he has been a trustee for a number of years and by giving the Sam Davis Children's Health Camp to the Toledo Public Health Association.

TOLEDO ISRAELITE.—The *Toledo Israelite* is a monthly Jewish paper edited and published by Mrs. Aaron Gould since the year 1915.

SURROUNDING COUNTIES

Among the several thousand Jewish people scattered in the counties surrounding Toledo there is very little of organized communal life, though wherever Jews live in any appreciable number there is some voluntary agency for the care of the poor and needy. While these communities have no houses of worship, the families meet together for religious devotion on their holy days and volunteer teachers care for the religious education of the children. The recent creation of regional rabbis by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations gives promise of ameliorating the conditions that obtain in towns and hamlets where the Jews are not sufficiently numerous and affluential to maintain synagogues and schools of their own.

CHAPTER LXXVI

PUBLIC, PHILANTHROPIC, AND CHARITABLE SERVICE

HOSPITALS—HUMANE SOCIETY—COUNTY HOME—WELFARE FARM —THE COMMUNITY CHEST—INSTITUTIONS SERVED.

Toledo's great philanthropic institution is the "Community Chest." In 1918 and 1919, World War Chest funds were raised to aid the needy of Toledo, resulting from the great conflict. In the latter year a surplus was distributed to various worthy institutions resulting in the idea of the Community Chest. The purpose was to make one campaign for funds for all charitable, philanthropic and welfare purposes, thus preventing duplication as theretofore when each institution made a separate and independent campaign.

In 1920 the first year of its campaign, the Community Chest raised $495,000 which was distributed to thirty-two organizations and institutions. Each year thereafter the amount was increased until 1929, when the budget was fixed at $865,000 to be distributed to forty institutions with amounts to each as stated below:

EAST SIDE HOSPITAL.—Only 199 of the 859 patients in 1928 were full pay. There were 610 who paid only in part and 60 charity cases who received 816 days care. There were 127 babies born in the hospital during the year. Amount, $9,500.

FLOWER HOSPITAL.—Of the 3,091 patients received during 1928, there were 1,963 part pay cases and 316 free cases for which the hospital received nothing. These free patients received 5,040 days care. Amount, $28,500.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Treated 2,047 patients in 1928, including 409 babies born. Pay patients numbered only 429. Part pay patients numbered 1,354 and free patients, 210. Amount, $38,500.

ROBINWOOD HOSPITAL.—Of the 1,895 patients treated last year, 1,385 were either full charity or part pay cases which received 18,641 days of care. Only 510 of these patients were able to pay in full. Amount, $16,000.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.—This hospital treated 9,821 patients

in 1928. Of this number 3,012 could pay only in part and 1,471 were full charity patients who received 13,676 days of care. Amount, $42,600.

TOLEDO HOSPITAL.—The annual report for 1928 shows a loss through handling of charity patients of $113,783.71. This includes both pay and part pay patients. Amount, $50,000.

TOLEDO DENTAL DISPENSARY.—The work of this organization is playing a vital part in safeguarding the health of the young. It gave dental attention to 4,118 patients in 1928. Sixty-four per cent of the patients were children and 2,007 were unable to pay for the work even in part. Amount, $8,000.

DISTRICT NURSE ASSOCIATION.—This great organization made a total of 92,568 visits in 1928 nursing the sick back to health, and extending a helping hand to the poor and unfortunate. It provided tuberculosis patients with 16,500 quarts of milk, 10,006 quarts going to babies. It gave free service to 10,979 patients. Amount, $62,500.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.—In addition to an extensive health educational program this organization conducted the Sam Davis Health Camp in which 144 white and 96 negro children were put back on the road to robust health. Amount, $4,000.

COLORED WORKING GIRLS' HOME.—Homeless working girls found comforts and associations and protection here. In 1928 it provided a home for 250 girls. Amount, $1,800.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Shelter for wayward and homeless girls. Grade schools maintained with classes in art, domestic science and other features. Cared for 68 girls in 1928 of an average of 16½ years. Amount, $16,500.

THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME.—A shelter and haven for unmarried mothers which, in 1928, cared for 54 mothers and 45 babies. Protecting and uplifting influences thrown about these girls through classes in domestic science and in other ways. Amount $5,200.

THE LUELLA CUMMINGS HOME.—A training school and home for girls. In 1928 the Association gave shelter and training to 110 girls. Amount, $15,351.

THE TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY.—Renders assistance to the traveling public. In 1928 it assisted 13,884 persons, looked after 335 children traveling alone, handled cases of 16 run-away children. Amount, $8,500.

TOLEDO SAFETY COUNCIL.—An organization devoted to saving life and limb and property damage through safety and educa-

tional work. Child fatal accidents in 1928 reduced to 24, as compared to 33 the year previous. A reduction in home accidents from 50 deaths in 1926 to 30 in 1928. Amount, $7,000.

WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—Operates Beach House, a temporary shelter for stranded women and girls, giving protection and care. Sheltered 731 girls in 1928, including 151 children with their mothers. Amount, $5,000.

ADAMS STREET CITY MISSION.—Shelters children of mothers who must work. In 1928 this organization gave 6,042 days of care to such children. Obtained 844 days work for unemployed mothers. Amount, $8,400.

LUTHERAN ORPHANS' AND OLD FOLKS' HOME.—In 1928, 113 children found a home here. Cared for 28 aged men and women, 14 of whom were charity residents. Amount, $16,500.

ST. ANTHONY'S ORPHANAGE.—A home for orphaned and homeless children. In 1928, 143 children received 52,195 days of care and 105 children, part-time classification, received 17,785 days of care. Total children cared for was 248. Amount, $40,113.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SOCIAL SERVICE FEDERATION. — There were 322 children in families cared for by this bureau. Of this number foster homes were found for 67, the care of 27 was assumed by relatives and 44 by other agencies. There are 84 foster homes under the supervision of the organization. Children's Bureau, $13,935.

AMERICAN LEGION, LUCAS COUNTY COUNCIL.—Devotes its entire time to problems of the ex-soldier. In 1928, handled insurances cases, adjusted compensation, hospitalization, bonus problems, child welfare work and guardianship problems in 1,794 cases. Amount, $5,400.

SALVATION ARMY.—In 1928, this organization cared for 1,400 persons in 251 families, giving material relief; distributed toys to 125 children, reached 32,694 persons with spiritual help in 474 meetings; made 60 visits to jail and hospitals; supplied cheap meals to 29,331 unfortunates, lodging to 9,132. Amount, $9,000.

SOCIAL SERVICE FEDERATION.—A vital Chest organization, which, through investigation work, family service, confidential clearing house, distribution of city relief and its scientific study of the whole problem, is doing a great preventive work. In 1928, handled 1,841 major and 1,323 minor family cases; made 13,694 visits to families. Handled in actual relief $77,893.09. Amount of allotment, $57,065.

TOLEDO CITY MISSION.—A haven for homeless men. In 1928,

obtained employment for 726 men, furnished 2,700 with free lodging, gave 1,012 medical treatments. Amount, $6,000.

SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND.—Devoted to the cause of the sightless. In 1928 it registered 391 blind persons. Conducted vocational classes and sold the goods produced by the blind. Assists in collection of blind pensions. Amount, $5,400.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.—Furnished lodgings to 16,475 unfortunates of whom only 1,133 were able to pay in money and 1,377 in work. Medical aid given to 317 persons. Clothing furnished to 191. Amount, $7,000.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—A home for homeless or unwanted old ladies, in which, in 1928, home comforts were provided for 26 aged women. It needs a larger home and in a private campaign has raised $200,000 for it. Amount, $3,150.

TOLEDO COUNCIL BOY SCOUTS.—Character building and training in citizenship. It has 2,733 members and 1,067 adult leaders. Has its own reservation. Amount, $28,500.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS CENTER.—Builds character and health through recreational and educational work among negro boys and girls. A great new building in which the work may be greatly enlarged is planned. Amount, $10,000.

TOLEDO GIRL SCOUTS.—Builds health and character. It has 835 girls enrolled in troops. It maintains a summer camp which 145 girls attended for two weeks or more in 1928. Its members dressed 150 dolls for poor girls at Christmas. Amount, $8,000.

THE JEWISH FEDERATION.—A community center where Americanization is taught, where vocational and other classes are maintained. In 1928 the Federation cared for 35 families and 480 transients with material and financial relief. Amount, $31,000.

LEAGUE FOR HARD OF HEARING.—Obtains orders for sewing and other employment for the handicapped; conducts reading classes. In 1928 found employment for 137 deaf persons. Amount, $2,500.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY HOUSE.—Furnishes room and board at minimum cost for homeless working girls, conducts classes in dressmaking and other instruction. Building also used as a community center. Had 246 residents during the year of which number 47 were permanent and 195 transient. Amount, $9,500.

NEWSBOYS' SISTERS.—Gives three-year course in home making for girls and builds character through this and other classes. Has a monthly attendance of more than 600 girls. Amount, $2,142.

NORTH TOLEDO COMMUNITY HOUSE.—Open to residents of neighborhood. A community laundry and shower baths are unusual features. The Institution had a total attendance in 1928 in organized groups of 48,552. Amount, $9,500.

OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTE.—A community center with supervised play, classes for boys and girls and educational lectures are given. Amount, $6,500.

THE TOLEDO NEWSBOYS' ASSOCIATION.—Its character building work has been supplemented by vocational training. Promotes healthful athletic activities, entertainment and teaches citizenship through self-government. Amount, $12,000.

THE Y. M. C. A.—Recreational, educational, social and spiritual. Operates central office and five branches in various parts of the city. Provided room and board for 640 young men in 1928. In the year, 357,457 participated in 11,093 events originating in this institution. Amount, $61,000.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Houses only girls whose salaries are less than $75 per month. In 1928 the Association handled 12,294 persons, cared for 1,741 transients, placed 295 girls in investigated rooms. Amount, $39,000.

Added, was $25,000 for office, collection and publicity expenses; campaign expenses, $15,000; shrinkage, $69,200 and emergencies, $17,910, making a total of $865,000.

Owing to the efficient organization and excellent work of previous years, the campaign in April, 1929, went over more successfully than ever before, with several thousand dollars more than named in the budget.

The chairmen of various campaigns were: Percy C. Jones, 1920; M. J. Riggs, 1921; Thos. A. DeVilbiss, 1922; Henry Theobald, 1923; Alfred B. Koch, 1924 William M. Booker, 1925; C. O. Miniger, 1926; Wm. F. Broer, 1927; W. W. Knight, 1928; Al E. Reuben, 1929. The chairman is W. M. Booker; treasurer, Henry Truesdall; secretary, James Dunn.

TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY

In December, 1883, the following citizens met at the home of Hon. Richard Mott and his daughter Miss Carrie Mott, on Monroe Street, to discuss the advisability of organizing a Humane Society for Lucas County: Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bacon, Mrs. M. P. Hubble, Mrs. M. C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Macomber, Mr. Clarence Brown, Mr. B. A. Stevens, Mr. James M. Brown, Asa C. Clark, and Daughter, Hon. Kent Ham-

ilton, Mr. Daniel Shaw, Mr. W. Y. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lenderson. After discussing the advisability of forming a society or organization of this kind, a committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws whereupon the meeting adjourned to meet on January 29, 1884, at which time the society was organized and Mr. Clarence Brown in a masterly address nominated Hon. James M. Brown to act as president, which office he filled until 1909, the time of his death. He was also president for several years of the American Humane Association, which organization is composed of the different Humane Societies of the world, and the larger portion of the laws both State and National which appear on the statute books today for the protection and care of those who are unable to care for and protect themselves, are largely due to his personal acts and labors. He was succeeded by his son Mr. Walter F. Brown, who is still president of the Toledo Humane Society.

The objects of the society are: "To provide for the care and support of innocent children; for the protection of helpless children from the brutal-minded; for the care, comfort and support of aged parents; for the over-worked, under-fed and abused horses; for the protection of all dumb creatures."

The first building of the society was located at St. Clair and Orange streets. The work was divided into the "Department of Children," the "Department of Animals" and the "Lodge and Woodyard," where persons temporarily out of employment could find a home until they could find work. The present home of the society, at 418 Erie Street, was made possible largely through a bequest of the late John T. Newton. It was completed and occupied in 1914, and is five stories in height, exclusive of the basement. The main floor is used as the general offices of the society and the upper floors for the Juvenile Court Detention Home.

The report of the society from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1929, shows the following: Cases investigated, in the Children's Department, 1,314; children involved, 2,166; complaints against fathers for abandonment and neglect, 286; cases against mothers for the same cause, 20; arrest of fathers for abandonment and neglect, 132; convictions on this charge, 59; complaints for children's neglect of parents, 63; amount received from parents for support of children, $272,460.91; received for families of prisoners, $5,433.24; received for alimony, $3,445.65; received from children for support of parents, $1,686.60; fines received imposed by court for abandonment, cruelty and neglect, $1,800; office calls

during year, 42,210; telephone calls during year, 24,390. Animal Department: cases coming under society's care, 1,747; dogs received, 507; cats brought in, 967; horses, cattle, sheep inspected by agent, 71,617; chickens, 600. Besides this were hundreds of other humane reports and inspections and animal relief.

The society does not receive one cent from the Community Chest, and is supported by gifts, rentals and by limited property investments. One of the great benefactors was the late agent of the society Charles C. Ware, who labored conscientiously in the cause for some 35 years. Walter F. Brown continues the good work of his father, the late Hon. James M. Brown, the society's first president. The other first officers being: Dennison B. Smith, first vice president; W. Y. Walker, second vice president; Hon. Harry Kahlo, third vice president; Miss Carrie Mott, fourth vice president; Mrs. E. H. Van Hoesen, fifth vice president; E. W. Lenderson, treasurer; J. W. Erwin, secretary; Clarence Brown, attorney.

The society during its life has investigated cases running into six figures and has effected hundreds of reconciliations between husband and wife, and by so doing aided children in retaining homes.

LUCAS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

It was in August, 1860, that the German Lutheran Church opened St. John's Orphan Home on a tract of forty acres on Seaman Street, near St. John's Lutheran Church, with Rev. John Doerfler as superintendent. Later an Old Folks' Home was established in connection. This institution is now known as the Lutheran Orphans' and Old Folks' Home.

On January 11, 1867, a number of women met at the residence of Dr. S. H. Bergen and organized the Protestant Orphans' Home, to be managed by a board of thirteen directors composed of women, with an advisory committee of eight men. The first board was composed of Mrs. E. B. Atherton, Mrs. George Baker, Mrs. S. H. Camp, Mrs. M. D. Carrington, Mrs. Robert Cummings, Mrs. M. P. Ewing, Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, Mrs. Vincent Hamilton, Mrs. T. H. Hoag, Mrs. Almon Hopkins, Miss Louise Kuper, Miss Carrie Mott and Mrs. H. L. Phelps. The first advisory committee consisted of William Baker, Dr. S. H. Bergen, Matthew Brown, William Cummings, W. C. Earl, D. D. Mather, Morrison R. Waite and Horace S. Walbridge.

The home was opened on April 22, 1867, in quarters donated by William Baker, where it continued until the following Novem-

ber, when it was removed to Lagrange Street. Although known as the Protestant Orphans' Home, it was nonsectarian. It continued in existence for more than twenty years.

These orphan's homes led the county authorities to take an interest in caring for the unfortunate children of the county. A tract of land containing about fifty acres, located on the river at the lower end of the Village of Maumee, was purchased and the Lucas County Children's Home was established.

The situation below historic old Fort Miami is most delightful, and some three to four hundred boys are schooled and cared for there annually in the most thoughtful manner. The institution has an administration building, dormitories, school building, work rooms and other equipment. A fine new hospital building has just been added and across the highway, connected by a tunnel to avoid the dangers to the boys of the home in crossing, are spacious play grounds. The city officers of the institution are located in the Humane Society Building, 418 Erie Street.

LUCAS COUNTY HOME

Toledo made early provision for the infirm, poor and unfortunate. In January, 1838, William P. Daniels and Eli Hubbard, members of the board of county commissioners, were authorized by a resolution of the board to purchase land for a "County Poor Farm." On April 9, 1838, they reported that they had purchased the north half of Section 16, Township 10, Range 7, containing 320 acres. Samuel Bartlett, the other county commissioner, concurred and the sum of $1,000 was appropriated for improvements. On the 16th of the following June, Roswell Cheney, John U. Pease and James Wilkinson were appointed directors and the institution was opened for the reception of inmates.

In March, 1861, the county commissioners—Galen Norton, Samuel A. Raymond and William Taylor—ordered the erection of a building on the poor farm for the care of the incurable insane, "for the reason that it is inhuman and brutal to continue to keep them where they are, said building to be 40 by 50 feet in size and 12 feet high." This was the first provision made by the county for the care of such persons, who up to that time had been kept in the county jail. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to John Farrell and George Wilson for $1,058, and it was occupied in the fall of 1861. About that time the name of the institution was changed to the "County Infirmary" instead of the "Poor Farm."

When Adams township was formed in December, 1856, the poor farm was included within its limits. While the original tract of 320 acres was available, the male inmates, who were able to work, cultivated the land and raised the greater part of the grain, vegetables and supplies required for the support of the institution. The able-bodied women did all the indoor work such as cooking, laundry work, etc. As the city grew in that direction, portions of the farm were sold from time to time and part of it is now occupied by the State Hospital. The infirmary grounds now contain a little less than eighty acres, lying between Arlington and Aberdeen avenues and directly east of Detroit Avenue. The Lucas County Tuberculosis Hospital is located on the grounds, near the intersection of Arlington and Detroit avenues.

Buildings and improvements have been added from time to time until now, under the superintendency of George Demuth the inmates are well housed and cared for.

The story is told that when the first main building was constructed and accepted by the county commissioners, two of the members facetiously selected the rooms they would later occupy in their old age. By a turn of fate, one of these members lost his mind and was confined in the very room he had selected.

WORKHOUSE AND WELFARE FARM

About 1865 the Toledo city council purchased a tract of land lying between Swan Creek and the Miami and Erie canal for a workhouse for the care and confinement of prisoners sentenced for minor offenses. There were eighty-seven cells in the building with a brickyard and woodyard in connection. The old police station on Market Space also contained a prison for the confinement of offenders of the law.

The old workhouse was utilized until 1918 at which time there were confined over two hundred men serving sentences, while the structure had a capacity for the confinement of one hundred and fifty. It was on account of these conditions that the "Welfare Farm" near Whitehouse was projected.

In 1918 a tract of 310 acres of land was purchased by the council at a cost of $41,850. Here a fine plant has been established, and was occupied in part in the winter of 1918-19.

There are shops as well as prisons, the structure is finely equipped throughout, costing $150,000, and barns and fine farm buildings have been added. In fact the "Welfare Farm" is what

the name implies, has rich, tillable soil where all farm products are produced and the institution is practically self sustaining.

After the Welfare Farm was established, the old workhouse became a House of Correction. About 1920 it was turned over to the Social Service Federation which converted it into a "Wayfarers Lodge" for transients, without sufficient funds for hotel lodgings. The majority of the cells were removed and the space provided with single iron bedsteads and equipped for service. The building was made sanitary, a woodyard opened in connection and in other ways inmates able to work were required to perform labor for their accommodations.

THE TOLEDO STATE HOSPITAL

The Toledo State Hospital has the distinction of being the first state or federal hospital for mental patients in the United States to be erected on the cottage plan. Charles Foster was governor of Ohio at the time the bill was passed by the General Assembly creating the institution and was very much interested in having the hospital constructed on the cottage plan. General Brinkerhoff was also greatly interested in the new institution and to him much credit is due in having the institution erected on that plan. When the idea was first proposed, it was ridiculed by a number of men prominent in the care and management of the insane. A number of uninformed politicians threw many obstacles in the way of its consummation. The idea was laughed at as "Foster's Folly," "Brinkerhoff's Idea." A prominent physician who was at that time Superintendent of one of the State Hospitals in Ohio called it "Toledo's Cattle Pen." Much credit should be given to the late Noah H. Swayne of Toledo, who was serving in the Ohio Legislature at the time, for having the hospital located in Toledo. A Building Commission was finally appointed, and with the knowledge they had at hand and the help of architects, finally worked out the plan and completed its construction.

After the Commission had completed the buildings, a Board of Trustees was appointed and Dr. H. A. Tobey was elected the first superintendent. The first patients were admitted in January, 1888. Dr. Tobey was superintendent of the hospital for more than 19 years and was generally recognized by physicians and others as being extraordinarily well qualified as an administrative officer in the care and treatment of mental patients. He was succeeded by Dr. G. R. Love who served as superintendent for more than 13 years. Dr. Love is recognized as a leader in his profes-

sion and to him much credit is due for the progress made and the high standing of the hospital.

The plan that was originally ridiculed has now become the model for the construction of all modern hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. The hospital comprises thirty cottages of brick construction for patients, and twenty-seven other buildings. The hospital is located in a beautiful park of ninety-seven acres within the city limits. The institution farm comprises five hundred eighty-six acres of very fertile land, and in addition thereto, approximately four hundred acres are under lease. The total valuation of the institution property as shown by the last inventory, June 30, 1927, was $2,198,800.29. The resident patient population is approximately twenty-one hundred. The hospital employs two hundred forty people. The medical organization consists of the superintendent, seven assistant physicians, resident dentist, druggist, psychiatric social worker, assistant social worker, occupational therapist, five assistant occupational therapists, recreational therapist, laboratory technician, superintendent of nurses, four supervisors, four hydrotherapists, etc. The hospital maintains a training school for nurses, and now has in the service, thirty-five graduate nurses. The hospital has a well equipped laboratory, X-ray, operating room, two very complete hydrotherapeutic departments, occupational therapy department, recreational therapy department, etc. The resident medical staff is assisted in the physical examination of the patients by a visiting staff of specialists comprising several of the foremost physicians in Toledo. The Toledo State Hospital district comprises nineteen counties of Northwestern Ohio representing one of the most prosperous districts of this State. Dr. O. O. Fordyce is superintendent in 1929.

CHAPTER LXXVII

TOLEDO MEDICAL PROFESSION

By Louis R. Effler, M. D.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF TOLEDO AND LUCAS COUNTY—LIST OF PRESIDENTS—EARLY MEDICAL DAYS—MEDICAL PROGRESS AND HISTORY—THE DENTAL PROFESSION

Introduction—History is that branch of knowledge that records and explains past events. It will be our plan to delve into the history of Organized Medicine in Lucas County from its inception in 1851 to its present high state in 1929.

History usually associates in one's mind the thought of searching through old musty tomes and age-browned records. In this way, only, issues an authentic sequence. Tradition and half-knowledge gleaned by word of mouth serve mostly to give colored views. To the records, therefore, must we go perforce.

Historians of the past have accused the Medical Profession in this region of having no adequate records from which to picture the development of the Toledo Society. This is true only in part. The writer has succeeded in unearthing musty tomes and hitherto forgotten papers. Records of the transactions of the Academy are in existence from its earliest organization. They record the minutes of every meeting and every step of its progress since 1851 to the present time. In the light of these records, it is possible to get a fair viewpoint of Past and Present. The story reads like an epic. The Academy points with pride to its veritable apostolic succession unbroken by vicissitude and controversy.

Past Presidents in Order of Succession

1851, H. Graham; 1856, J. Clark; 1859, W. Jones; 1860, W. Daniels; 1861, S. Bergen; 1862, S. Bergen; 1863, C. Plessner; 1864, C. Cochrane; 1865, J. W. Bond; 1866, S. S. Thorn; 1867, S. S. Thorn; 1868, S. S. Thorn; 1869, S. S. Thorn; 1870, S. W. Skinner; 1871, J. J. Nolen; 1872, C. A. Collamore; 1873, L. H. Bodman; 1874, W. Ridenour; 1875, J. M. Waddick; 1876, S. F. Forbes; 1877, C. A. Kirkley; 1878, W. C. Chapman; 1879, D. P. Chamberlin; 1880, A. W. Fisher; 1881, H. M. Schnetzler; 1882,

J. F. Aris; 1883, J. T. Lawless; 1884, C. H. Reed; 1885, H. A. Root; 1886, J. T. Woods; 1887, J. T. Woods; 1888, J. A. Duncan; 1889, J. A. Duncan; 1890, A. R. Smart; 1891, H. Hathaway; 1892, J. T. Curry; 1893, J. L. Tracy; 1894; J. M. Bassey; 1895, O. Hasencamp; 1896, J. C. Reinhart; 1897, W. C. Chapman; 1898, T. Hubbard; 1899, W. H. Snyder; 1900, W. H. Fisher; 1901, W. H. Fisher; 1902, John North; 1903, J. H. Jacobson; 1904, J. A. Wright; 1905, T. Hubbard; 1906, H. Smead; 1907, W. Snyder; 1908, C. W. Smith; 1909, J. A. Duncan; 1910, J. C. Keller; 1911, L. C. Grosh; 1912, C. Moots; 1913, W. Dickey; 1914, J. L. Watson; 1915, P. Hohly; 1916, L. Mullen; 1917, C. Lukens; 1918, C. Lukens; 1919, C. Waggoner; 1920, E. W. Doherty; 1921, L. A. Levison; 1922, J. F. Wright; 1923, F. W. Alter; 1924, L. F. Smead; 1925, J. T. Murphy; 1926, E. J. McCormick; 1927, W. W. Alderdyce; 1928, E. J. McKesson.

The data for this history are contained in a series of ten volumes. In the early days, the records are quaint yet dignified. In the later stages, they develop a confidence and business-like aspect that is more consistent with modern times. These volumes detail the events in periods. The first volume extends from 1851 to 1863; the second from 1864 to 1875; the third from 1876 to 1890; the fourth from 1891 to 1902; the fifth from 1903 to 1904; the sixth from 1905 to 1906; the seventh from 1907 to 1912; the eighth from 1913 to 1920; the ninth from 1921 to 1924 and the last from 1925 to date. For purposes of simplicity, we have divided the history of the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County into four periods. We shall call them the Pre-historic, the Ancient, the Medieval, and the Modern.

Authors Note: The seventh volume covering the period from 1907 to 1912 has not been found.

Prehistoric—Let us picture a bit, medical conditions as they existed in the early days of Toledo. The year 1838 in Lucas County marked what was called the "terrible sickly season." The most severe drought in its history occurred at this time. It is said there was no rainfall from July 3rd to October 15th. During these four months streams dried up. The swamps and marsh lands in which this section then abounded became dank and fetid. A tremendous amount of ague laid the population low. Many deaths occurred. Those who recovered were said to have been troubled for the balance of their lifetimes with dyspepsia and diarrhoea. Perhaps, the large doses of Peruvian bark and calomel, which were the accepted medical treatment in those days, were partly responsible.

However this may be, Toledo was looked upon as a most unhealthful climate at best and at this particular time as the foulest at worst. The excavation of the canal was proceeding just then between Manhattan and Maumee. Upwards of 500 Irish laborers were employed on this project. They were lodged in temporary shacks under the most unhealthful conditions. Due to a variety of circumstances, a greater proportion of these laborers died than the resident population of Toledo.

In 1852, a terrible cholera epidemic occurred in Toledo. There were upwards of 130 deaths in one month. Cases extended to what was then called Utah, since Yondota, and now East Toledo. The population of Toledo was at that time 2,000. The ratio of deaths from cholera to population was as 1 to 12. In the light of present day standards, this is a fearful mortality. The pioneers held on, however, in the face of illness and death, influenced partly by the scenic beauties and partly by the rich bottomlands of the Maumee Valley.

The Medical Profession battled nobly in the face of numerous difficulties entirely apart from the limitations of early medical knowledge. There were other and more trying difficulties to be encountered. There were no street cars, taxis, bus lines, bridges, nor private automobiles. The roads were bad even in good weather. They wound around marsh and swamp. In wet weather they were morasses. Streams and rivers had to be forded or swum. The doctor was forced to make his rounds on horseback. His saddle-bags were stocked with crude drugs and instruments. His territory was unlimited. A call in those days might take him anywhere from one to thirty miles. It was not unusual to be called as far as Fremont or even Defiance. One doctor in answering a sick call to Defiance was forced to swim eight streams on horseback and then return home by canoe.

It was the rigors and hardships of medical practice in these days that endeared the physician to the public. These were the days of the true Family Doctor. With crude knowledge and still cruder methods he labored uncomplainingly. Often, his drugs were gathered in the woods and swamps by himself and by himself prepared. There were no refinements in appearance and tastiness such as we associate with the modern pharmacy. There were none of the extracts that are now given in minute doses and masked as to taste. Those were the days of heroic doses of nauseating tinctures and fluid extracts.

The surgery also was crude and cruel. The surgical mechan-

ics were good up to a point—but, viewed from present-day standards, were woefully lacking. The total lack of antisepsis, in addition, caused the mortality rate to be very high.

Despite these facts, the Doctor was always a welcome visitor either socially or professionally. He was friend and confidant alike. His rounds brought him into intimate contact with scattered groups so that he was the logical purveyor of news without being a gossip. Besides endearing himself in the hearts of the community, he was always looked upon as a man of mark and a leading citizen. As a consequence, offices of trust were often his portion. His position was never a sinecure; it was bought at the expense of hard labor that was yet a labor of love.

Hand in hand with the better drainage and the more extensive cultivation of the soil, the Doctor labored with the public to improve disease conditions. From what was then considered to be the most unhealthful region in the whole Erie basin, he assisted as much as anyone to make it eventually the most healthful. As proof for this statement we can but quote Dr. W. A. Jones who grew up with Toledo as a member for many years of the Toledo Board of Health. This pioneer sanitarian said in 1888: "The writer has lived to see this city emerge during the last 40 years from the most sickly to the most healthful in the country."

The first physician who settled in this region was Dr. Barton. He was located somewhere about the rapids near what is now Maumee. It must be remembered that the tide of early immigration tended toward Maumee as the natural site for a big city. Later developments caused this site to be looked upon less favorably. The trend became more toward the lake and what is known as Toledo. Suffice it to say, however, that Dr. Barton took up his task where the missionaries left off. These gentlemen also had had some skill in the Healing Art and had treated Whites and Indians alike till the coming of the doctor. After 1816, Dr. Horatio Conant settled in Maumee. He was joined in 1823 by Dr. Walter Colton and in 1829 by Dr. Oscar White. The latter is to be remembered because, after fifty years of busy practice in this locality, he donated to the Toledo Medical Association his large and valuable library.

The first doctor locating in what is now Toledo was Dr. J. Sutphen in 1825. He purchased a tract of land at the time from Jessup Scott. Albeit it was then "in the woods," it marks now the heart of the city at 15th and Madison. In 1832, Dr. John Fassett took up his abode at Vistula. This was what is now Locust St.

near Superior. Later on, he moved his residence to East Toledo near the present foot of the Cherry St. Bridge. So strongly did he build that the present Fassett Street and the Fassett Street Bridge bear tribute to his name.

Ancient History—Period 1851-1902.—The first attempt at medical organization in this region resulted in the Maumee Valley Medical Association. The date of its start is not known. There are no official records of its transactions. In the newspaper files there appears a record of its meeting on July 6, 1842, with Dr. Conant in the chair. The Society consisted of nineteen members. Resolutions were drawn up at this time condemning mesmerism. These resolutions were evidently an attempt to counteract the influence of a certain itinerant "Professor de Bonneville" who was giving exhibitions of his skill in this region.

Volume One (1851-1864)—The first real organization of the physicians of Toledo took place on September 22, 1851. Seven physicians met at the office of Dr. Graham for the purpose of organizing a medical society. The names of these physicians are Drs. Graham, Jones, Hazlett, Timpany, Scott, Taylor, and Dawson. Their names deserve to be memorialized. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted to draft a constitution and by-laws. The latter were reported back at a second meeting on September 29th. Thus the Toledo Medical Association was born with the above mentioned names as signatories to the charter. Dr. Graham was elected president.

Among other things, the Constitution included the object and purposes of the Society. These were stated to be: "Mutual improvement and prosperity of its members; the general diffusion of medical science and useful knowledge; and the protection of the public from the impositions of quacks and quackery." The initiation fee was $1.00. The meetings were to be held once monthly.

The By-laws for the most part inveighed against quackery. They condemned it in no uncertain terms. They warned against practising, consulting, or even associating with those who sanctioned quackery and urged against giving a quack the professional title of "Doctor."

On October 6, 1851, a fee bill was drawn up and adopted by the Society. The charges, of course, seem ridiculously small in comparison with modern fees. They must have served their purpose, however, of giving both the doctor and the patient a standard with which to operate. Let us quote a few of the items contained in this original fee bill. They are interesting inasmuch as

they serve to throw a side-light on the medical methods of the day.

Visit to office	50c to $1.00
Visit to patient in city	$2.00
Visit to patient in country not over three miles	3.00
(Every additional mile, 50c.)	
Consultation	$5.00
Non-instrumental delivery	$5.00 to 10.00
Venesection in office	1.00
Cupping (dry or wet)	1.50
Leeching	1.50
Vaccination	1.00

It must not be inferred that these charges were made in each instance. As we learn from the later records, certain doctors were censured for making sub-standard charges.

The cholera epidemic of 1852 in Toledo temporarily dissolved the Toledo Medical Association. It was revived once more by a call from the secretary to meet at the Collins House on July 26, 1856. A new Constitution and new By-laws were submitted. These were adopted on July 31, 1856. New officers were elected with Dr. Jacob Clark, president.

The new Constitution expressed its objects a little more clearly and forcefully than before. They were in brief:

(a) Mutual recognition and fellowship;

(b) The establishment and maintenance of union, harmony, and good government among its members, thereby to promote the interests, honor, and usefulness of the profession as a whole;

(c) The cultivation and the advancement of Medical Science and Medical Literature; the elevation in standards of Medical Education; the improvement in knowledge and methods of Medical Practice;

(d) The diffusion of useful Medical Knowledge to the public partly to put the Healing Art on its proper plane and partly to protect the public against the various systems of quackery and medical error.

Article 10 of the By-laws explained that this society would be governed by the "code of ethics" adopted by the American Medical Association.

The accusation against the Doctor of Old of poor business methods seems scarcely supportable. To begin with, the above

mentioned fee-bill is a first-class business method. In addition, at one of the earliest meetings in August of 1856, a resolution was adopted "urging ways and means for collecting accounts from those who are able but unwilling to pay." A bit later at a meeting in July, 1859, a resolution was adopted to set up a "blacklist" for the proper extension of credit and the collection of delinquert accounts. The latter is reminiscent of our own "Five and Ten List" for confidential distribution among Academy members.

The meetings heretofore attended more particularly to business transactions. After August 22, 1856, the meetings began to emphasize more the clinical side. From this point, almost without exception, essays, case reports, and medical discussion form the bulk of the proceedings. It is interesting to note that the meeting dates at first were on Thursday evenings. Shortly after, however, they were changed to Friday evening. This custom still prevails at the present date. It will be impossible to enumerate the various medical subjects that came up for discussion at the meetings during this period. A study of them proves very interesting. To our surprise, be it noted, they were always more or less formal in character. Strict attention to parliamentary procedure maintained. Discussions were lively and exhaustive. All meetings were reported in detail. Perhaps, they are too detailed. They seem at times to exceed the scope of minutes and invade the prerogatives of a true medical journal. However this may be, they adhere with great fidelity to fact. It will be our purpose to enumerate in chronological sequence various important steps both executive and clinical that took place throughout this period.

On May 23, 1857, a resolution was adopted to affiliate the Toledo Medical Association with the Ohio State Medical Society at the annual meeting of the latter in Sandusky. As a corollary, a resolution was passed on June 2, 1859, requesting legal protection of the individual physician by the state society. On April 22, 1861, "patriotic resolutions" voted free professional care to the families of volunteers in the "War of the Rebellion." This same procedure was followed later in the Mexican war, the Spanish-American war, and the World war.

The number of meetings, regular and special, held to this point was 65. A great many papers were read and interesting cases reported. The list of members from the organization of the society to 1864 numbered forty-one. The active membership at this time, however, was twelve.

It is interesting to note that St. Vincent's Hospital was established in this period. This is Toledo's oldest hospital. It was begun in October, 1855.

Volume Two (1864-1875).—At the beginning of this period, anaesthetics were still in their infancy. Anaesthesia, it will be remembered, is a milestone in medicine.

At the 58th regular meeting on April 7, 1864, an interesting item occurs. Dr. Eaton reported on this occasion his personal experience in having a tooth pulled under nitrous oxide or laughing gas. This gas was introduced as an anaesthetic by Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1844. First using it upon himself, he later used it in public clinics and even set apart days solely for the extraction of teeth under its influence.

Ether also was discovered about this time. Dr. Crawford Long, of Jefferson, Georgia, used ether as an anaesthetic in 1842, but did not publish his discovery till several years later. Dr. William Morton first administered ether as an anaesthetic in a surgical clinic in the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846. A controversy has waged ever since between the adherents of Morton and Long as to the priority of discovery. We shall not pass upon the merits of this controversy. It is interesting to note, however, that at a meeting of August 9, 1867, the same Doctor Morton of Boston addressed the Toledo Medical Association upon the "Origin of Anaesthetics." Needless to say he received a great ovation.

At a special meeting on September 13, 1864, resolutions were adopted condemning the appointment of a certain enrollment surgeon on the grounds of incompetence. The act whereby these resolutions were voted down set a precedent the Society has followed ever since. It was pointed out that the Toledo Medical Association is a scientific and not a political body.

On July 12, 1867, a resolution was adopted condemning "counter prescribing" for patients by druggists. This matter was threshed out on several occasions. It was only later, however, at the meeting of July 26, 1878, that definite resolutions on the subject were given to the press. The doctors insisted that if the druggists wished to continue prescribing they should go to medical school and become Doctors of Medicine.

On May 10, 1867, Dr. Jones reported his visit to the meeting of the American Medical Association at Cincinnati, Ohio. The main subject concerned medical education. Prior to this time, requirements for practising medicine were lax. While some doc-

tors were graduates of a Medical College, others were satisfied to "read" medicine or "assist" some older preceptor in his practice. No preliminary education was required for entrance to a Medical College. Only two terms of lectures of six months each were required of the candidates. This makes a poor comparison with the entrance requirements as we have them today, viz., high school graduation and a college degree. Some one has said that we must know more nowadays to get *into* a medical college than one needed then to get *out* of one. The present course of studies in medicine requires four terms of nine months each. In some quarters, an extra term of at least one year in hospital is becoming compulsory.

Prior to 1871, the Toledo Medical Association had been subdivided into three sections: Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical. At the meeting of February 10, 1871, however, it was deemed advisable to divide the society into five sections. These were: Surgery and Anatomy; Pathology and Microscopy; Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics; Therapeutics and Practical Medicine; and Psychology and Medical Jurisprudence. Inasmuch as the society at this time numbered thirty-five active members, a resolution was passed to put seven members in each section. One member of each section was to report at each meeting. This decision was kept in vogue for a long time. We shall refer later to the present sections in the Academy of Medicine.

It is interesting to note that at the meeting of March 14th, 1873, a proposal was made to organize a Medical College as part of the University of Arts and Trades. Reference is made to this project at several subsequent meetings. The actual fruit of this proposal was the establishment in 1878 of the Toledo School of Medicine. The object of this school was to provide preliminary instruction for admission to medical college. This was consistent with the effort at the time of raising the general standard of medical education. In 1882, this school was abandoned and a charter obtained for the Northwestern Ohio Medical College. The object of this college was to furnish training in medicine, surgery, and hygiene. This college was located at Lagrange Street, between Huron and Superior. Classes were graduated each spring until 1892. The building was razed by fire at this time and the College suspended. In the same year, the Toledo Medical College, which had been conducted as a separate institution, erected a building at Page and Cherry streets. It was a modern brick structure with specially designed lecture rooms and laboratories.

In 1905, the Toledo Medical College became the Department of Medicine of the Toledo University. The course of study was four years. Many of our now practising Toledo physicians are graduates of this institution. The Toledo Medical College was discontinued in 1913.

The number of regular and special meetings held in this period was 140. Toledo's second hospital—the present Toledo Hospital —was established in 1874.

Volume Three (1876-1891).—On May 14, 1869, it had been proposed to give a digest to the newspapers of meetings of the Toledo Medical Association. This had been voted down on the ground that the place for such news was logically in a medical journal. As a follow-up of this decision, came a letter from the editor of the "Review," a Detroit medical journal, on April 28, 1876. The letter reads in part:

"Dr. Jenks of this city tells me that you have a first-class medical society." It ends with a request for a condensed account of its meetings for publication. Reference is made to this point to show that the Toledo Medical Association was developing individuality. Its influence was becoming more than local.

At the meeting of July 14, 1876, preparations were made for celebrating coincidently the 200th regular meeting and the 25th anniversary of the society. This celebration took place on September 29, 1876. It was featured by Dr. Chase on the one hand, who regaled the society with his personal experiences over forty years in this section, and Dr. Jones on the other hand, who outlined the history of the society with his reminiscences of the early practitioners. The former emphasized the battle against malaria and the latter the struggle against cholera when Toledo had a population of around 2,000 and Summit Street was just being "planked."

On March 26, 1880, the first reference to telephone installation was made. A resolution was passed which requested that the doctor's telephone be put on the same charge basis as that of the private family. It will be remembered that the telephone was first introduced into Toledo in 1879.

On December 11, 1886, the meeting was devoted to a report of cases operated under "cocaine anaesthesia." The discovery of cocaine as a local anaesthetic in 1884 is another milestone in medicine. The only reason for its mention here is to show how the Society tended always toward progressiveness.

On May 25, 1887, the first mention is made in the society

transactions of "antiseptic surgery." It will be remembered that Lister's epoch-making researches in this field were being conducted at this time. They mark another milestone in medicine. And yet, with characteristic naivete and skepticism, a member at this meeting discussed the subject and falsely predicted that "antiseptics will have their day and die out."

On June 14, 1889, reference is made to another milestone in medicine. This has to do with the combating of diphtheria by means of a new instrument. Needless to say, the reference is to O'Dwyer's "intubation tube." Hitherto, diphtheria had been a dread menace. The mortality ran as high as 50 per cent to 75 per cent. No adequate treatment had as yet been found to cope with it. The hopelessness of the situation is well pictured in Sir Fismet's famous picture entitled: "The Doctor." Laryngeal diphtheria especially was a menace. Tracheotomy had been done with indifferent success. The intubation-tube reduced the mortality considerably. Von Behring's discovery of diphtheria antitoxin in 1891 reduced it almost to the vanishing point. If antitoxin were used universally, diphtheria would probably become a forgotten disease. The antitoxin is a priceless boon to public and physician alike. The number of regular and special meetings held during this period was 298.

The present Women's and Children's Hospital was founded in 1884. It was the *third* hospital in Toledo.

Volume Four (1892-1902).—The meeting of November 14, 1892, marks the 500th regular meeting of the Toledo Medical Association. December 24, 1897, marks the 600th regular meeting. December 26, 1902, is noteworthy as the 679th meeting and actually the last meeting of the Toledo Medical Association as such.

The most notable event of this period, apart from the clinical conferences that were regularly indulged in, was the merging of the Toledo Medical Association and the Lucas County Medical Society. The latter organization had been in existence for about ten years. Its establishment was a gesture against cliques and controversies of the parent organization. There was no good reason at any time for the existence of two rival societies in the same locality. Ostensibly, of course, the Toledo Medical Association limited its membership to practitioners residing in Toledo. The Lucas County Medical Society numbered in its membership practitioners residing anywhere in the county. Many doctors were members of both societies. As the needlessness for two separate

societies was becoming apparent, overtures went out from each society with a view to merger.

With this object in mind, resolutions were adopted by each society to appoint a joint committee. This committee was to determine the best way in which these two societies could "merge their identities and form a new association under the name of the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County."

MEDIEVAL HISTORY (1903-1924)

Volume Five (1903-1904).—On January 2, 1903, a joint meeting of the two societies was held. This marked the first regular meeting of the "Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County" as at present constituted. A new constitution and new by-laws were adopted at this joint meeting. The special sections into which the Academy of Medicine was now divided were: the Pathology, Experimental Medicine and Bacteriology Section, which met on the second Friday of each month; the Medical Section which met on the third Friday of each month; and the Eye-Ear-Nose and Throat Section which met on the fifth Friday of the month when there happened to be one.

In addition, the trustees who are charged with the financial policies of the Academy held a regular meeting each month. In this way all executive and scientific matters were threshed out at regular intervals by the respective units of the Academy. The administration of Academy affairs thereby assumed a more business-like aspect. Meetings were numbered in a new series from this point.

It was decided that the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County be owner and custodian of the charters and properties of the two former societies. The official organ of the Toledo Medical Association had been the *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* The official organ of the Lucas County Medical Society had been *The American Medical Compend.* A resolution was adopted to have no official organ until the new Society could own and conduct its own publication. Several years were to elapse before the event took place which resulted in the present *Bulletin* of the Academy of Medicine. This was started in 1917.

On September 23, 1904, the delegates of the Academy were instructed to vote for the establishment of the *Ohio State Medical Journal* which was to be owned and operated by the Ohio State Medical Society. This journal is a monthly visitor in the libraries of all members in good standing in the local Academy. All local

medical news is forwarded to the *Ohio State Medical Journal* for publication and distribution throughout the state.

There were ninety-four active members at this time and the number of meetings held during this period was twenty-one. It was in this period that Flower Hospital was established (1902). This was the *fourth* hospital in Toledo.

Volume Six (1905-1906).—The Academy of Medicine moved forward from this point in more impressive style. A better spirit of coöperation is everywhere manifest. The meetings which were held regularly during this period were dignified and constructive. Apart from its satisfying the members with better planned programs of real scientific worth, the Academy reached out in its first attempt to interest the public in matters medical. One important step was the meeting on December 8, 1905, in Zenobia Hall to which the public was invited. The subject for discussion was "Tuberculosis." Dr. Lowman of Cleveland was the main speaker on this occasion. The public attested its interest by turning out 400 strong. A similar meeting on November 13, 1906, was held in Memorial Hall. It was likewise well attended by the public. Dr. McCormack of Kentucky presented ably: "Some Things About Doctors that the Public and the Doctors Should Know."

In addition, there were thirty-nine regular meetings during this period. Robinwood Hospital was founded in 1905. It was the *fifth* hospital in Toledo.

Volume Eight (1913-1920).—It will be noted here that a gap takes place between 1906 and 1913. The official records of this period contained in Volume Seven have been lost.

East Side Hospital was founded in this period (1909). It was Toledo's *sixth* hospital.

The meeting of January 3, 1913, represented the 143rd regular general meeting of the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County. During this year, affairs of increasing importance to the society were transacted. For instance, a resolution was read from the Toledo Dental Society for the appointment of a standing committee to promote mutual interests of both professions. On December 5, 1913, ten dentists made application for associate membership to the medical society. Several out-of-town speakers of national repute read papers before the society.

On October 2, 1914, the mayor of Toledo appeared personally before the society to appeal for assistance in establishing the Municipal Hospital. A committee of twelve doctors was named

to meet with a lay committee and draft plans. Thus, Toledo's *seventh* hospital was established.

On February 15th, a resolution went forward to the governor of the state in reference to the newly established Industrial Commission of Ohio. It was recognized that the proper working of this vast organization affected three great bodies of Ohio's citizenry, viz., the doctors, the employers, and the employees. The resolution called attention to these facts and requested the appointment to the first vacancy on the commission of a physician of probity and experience.

In the troublous war days of 1917, the Academy of Medicine carried on as an organization with professional and patriotic zeal. The meetings continued regularly with only a few exceptions. Throughout, there are references to war measures and patriotic service to our country. While in previous war days the society was content to vote resolutions, it went a step further in this crisis by giving more concrete evidence of its patriotism. It went so far as to equip twenty-six "patriot doctors" for war service. Their equipment represented a monetary outlay of no mean proportions. On January 4, 1918, the president of the academy tendered to the trustees a service flag with thirty-seven stars. These stars represented the thirty-seven Academy members in active service at the time. In the course of the year, seventy more stars were added. This brought the total up to 107. When it is remembered that this number represented 42 per cent of the membership, the Academy of Medicine will be found to have contributed more than a fair share to the cause of patriotism. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Nor were these "patriot doctors" forgotten by the Academy after hostilities ended. On April 23, 1919, a resolution was adopted to assist them in various ways to reestablish their practices.

An event of first importance came to a climax during this period. This was the purchase of a permanent home for the Academy of Medicine. It is interesting to go back over the history of the society and note the frequency with which the subject of purchase was broached. Difficulties, however, always obtruded. In fine, it took exactly 69 years to bring this dream to realization.

It will be remembered that the meetings of the Society for many years were held in various doctors' offices in turn. Later on, they were held at various times in the offices of the local Board of Health, in the Public library, at 65 Madison Avenue, Rooms

9 and 10, the Masonic Building, room 198 St. Clair Street, rooms 408 and 410 Superior Street, the National Union Building, room 442 the Valentine Building, the Chandelier Building, the Meredith Building, the Commerce Club, and the Y. M. C. A. At no time, however, was the thought forgotten that sooner or later the society would have a permanent place of meeting in its own home. Bear witness that as early as 1875, a resolution was passed "to secure a suitable room or rooms for the permanent use of the association." Ways and means of raising a building fund had been suggested and found impractical. It had even been suggested that an arrangement be made with the city to treat the indigent sick for a nominal sum and turn the proceeds into the society treasury as the nucleus of a building fund. This proposal met the same fate as numerous others. The plan adopted finally was personal subscription among Academy members.

In a brief space of time, the announcement was made on October 2, 1914, that $19,000 had been subscribed to this fund. A committee was named to formulate the best plans for acquiring an Academy Home and submitting the proposition to the membership. Some of the latter were found to be highly enthusiastic and others correspondingly lukewarm. In the main, however, the sentiment on the building project seemed to be growing. It was not until January 7, 1916, that the building committee woke the membership to life by taking an option of purchase on a lot at Sixteenth and Madison streets for $7,500. After much discussion this lot was purchased. It was never used, however, and was disposed of finally in 1922. The reason lay in the fact that the Hurd Club Building at Fifteenth and Monroe streets was offered in 1919 and found to be a far more suitable proposition. After numerous meetings, general and special, the motion was carried on April 23, 1920, to purchase the Hurd Club Building for the permanent home of The Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County. The building is fulfilling its fondest expectations. The lower floors are devoted to the library, the Doctors' Service Bureau offices and offices of the executive secretary and his staff. The upper floor contains a spacious auditorium with a seating capacity of 500 where all medical meetings are held.

The Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County is the only medical society in Ohio having its own building. It is one of the few in the country. Its members take just pride in the fact that the purchase was made entirely by individual subscription among its members. Some other societies in the country have had

their buildings donated. The doctors of Toledo deserve, therefore, the utmost credit for their financial sacrifice in the cause of medicine. The building is owned free and clear. Perhaps a knowledge of this fact has been a further stimulus in developing the various activities which emanate from the Academy home.

The number of general meetings held during this period was sixty-seven. One of the most interesting meetings held in this period was that of January 4, 1918. Nineteen ex-presidents of the Academy sat at a round table and regaled the membership with experiences of their early days in practice. The active membership of the Academy at this time was 262.

Mercy Hospital was founded in 1913. It was Toledo's *eighth* hospital.

Volume Nine (1921-1925).—Beginning with this period, all activities were centered in the Academy home. It is no exaggeration to say that the interest among the profession in medical matters has been heightened materially with this forward step. The Academy Building becomes the hub as it were from which all medical activities radiate. On March 3, 1922, a bronze tablet was placed with impressive ceremonies at the entrance of the Academy Building. This tablet reads "Academy of Medicine." The ownership of this building has added prestige in the eyes of the physician and the public. The former have a settled place of meeting. The latter have a tangible place to turn when seeking medical information. The building will always stand as a citadel of Medical Truth.

On May 6, 1922, a resolution was adopted that had its birth back in 1905. On this latter date, the first efforts were made to secure official recognition of the rights of a physician's auto on the city streets. An ordinance was passed at this time by the city council which gave physicians parking and speeding privileges in emergencies. A conference was held at the same time with the city clerk to select a suitable emblem for identifying physicians' cars. No real progress was made in this matter until 1922 when auto emblems were issued officially by The American Medical Association. These are now used almost universally on every physician's car throughout the country. The emblem which is a circular disk consists of a Caduceus (the emblem of the medical profession) and the name of the city. This emblem is usually attached to the radiator of the physician's car.

In 1924, the first steps were taken in another matter that was to have far-reaching effects. This had to do with the increase in

membership dues in the Academy. The annual dues at this point were $10. With the increased cost of maintenance of a new home, together with the constructive plans that were being discussed, this amount was found to be wholly inadequate. The income from this basis could not even take care of building maintenance. The question remained only to decide how much the dues should be increased. This matter was presented to the membership in 1925. A schedule was finally accepted unanimously which was modeled after the classification of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. The new plan called for an increase in dues to $35 for senior active members, or those who had been in practice for five years or over, and in increase to $15.00 for junior active members, or those who have been in practice under five years. In addition, six other classifications are in effect. Reference will be made to these later.

At the present writing each class is well represented. The system has proven its value. It has not only allowed a large number of individuals, both professional and non-professional, to partake in the privileges of the Academy, but it has helped materially to solve its financial problems by increasing its revenue. It is only fair to note that the direct result of the increase in dues caused at first a loss in membership. This was to be expected. From 305 who were enrolled in active membership at this time, the membership fell to 284. This loss has since been more than regained as the members realize the increasing advantages which the Academy of Medicine offers to them.

The first tangible result of the increase in dues was the appointment of a lay executive secretary. This measure had been discussed previously on numerous occasions. The value of such an appointment had always been conceded. Lack of funds was the chief stumbling block. Even in the early days, the doctors had attempted to train a stenographer to take the minutes of their meetings. This had proven unsatisfactory because of the difficulty in training along technical lines. It had even been suggested in 1889 that a reporter be specially trained for this purpose. In the last analysis, however, funds blocked the step. The result was that all along the secretary of the Academy, who has been a practicing physician, attempted to carry on his private practice and at the same time record the proceedings of the society. The increasing demands upon his time, however, prevented his carrying on both activities in ideal fashion. The logical necessity, therefore, was the appointment of a lay executive secretary

who could devote his whole time to Academy matters. Funds were now available. The need for this appointment was brought home to Academy members in forceful fashion by the president of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine. On February 6, 1925, he presented arguments in favor and traced the progress of that Academy since the appointment of their executive secretary. Following his discourse, very little time was lost. On March 15, 1925, the appointment of a full time lay executive secretary was made in the Toledo Academy of Medicine.

Final proof of the excellence of his appointment will be given with the passage of the years. It is safe to say that the Academy as a whole in this regime has progressed more in the last few years than it did in its whole previous history. New activities and new spheres for influence have now been developed to a high point and marked as accomplishments rather than hopes.

MODERN HISTORY (1925 TO 1929)

Duties of the Executive Secretary.—The history of this period is woven about the executive secretary. His office has been found indispensable. The whole time of the executive secretary is given to Academy matters. He is able not only to take care of routine business matters that present in endless detail, but he is able also to establish outside and inside contacts that make for the development of extensive constructive policies. With his corps of assistants, he is enabled to take care of all general, executive, and committee correspondence; to build liaisons with civic and social groups interested in medicine; to interview personally all individuals, both lay and medical, who have a proposition to offer or a problem to solve; to fulfill duties as managing editor of the *Bulletin;* to act as official secretary at all regular board and committee meetings; to direct the Doctors' Service Bureau; to give legal and economic suggestions that aid in collections, office practice, etc.; to distribute newspaper articles for the Publications' Bureau and arrange assignments for the Speakers' Bureau; to manage the details of scientific programs for all general, section, and post graduate meetings; to prepare the annual budget, mail invoices, pay bills, keep an accurate set of books from which the yearly audit is made; to keep a record of the Endowment Fund transactions; and, in a word, to carry out the numerous assignments that are found necessary by the 500 doctors in the Academy. In brief, he is the medium between the profession and the public. His finger is kept constantly on the pulse of both. No individual physician

can possibly carry on his practice any more and attempt at the same time to carry on the business of the Academy. The latter has assumed such vast proportions that if the Academy is to progress at all, it must have one man who can give full time and full effort. The investment, furthermore, will pay rich returns financially and professionally. We venture the prediction that every Academy of prominence in the country will have sooner or later a lay executive secretary to manage its affairs.

THE BULLETIN

As above mentioned, the *Bulletin* came into being in 1917. This was designed to be the official organ of the Academy of Medicine. In those early days, a four to eight-page booklet seemed like an ambitious attempt. What it lacked in size, it made up in the style and the selection of its items.

The *Bulletin* of today is an imposing publication of from twenty-four to thirty-two pages. Medical data of real merit fill its columns. A medical bulletin must not be confused in any sense with a medical journal. The latter busies itself entirely with scientific data. The former is concerned somewhat with medical data but mostly with local medical news and problems. The *Medical Bulletin* explains the activities within the Academy, makes important announcements, analyzes various problems in the profession, and, in general, touches on the whole field of medical economics.

The actual vis-a-tergo of the *Bulletin* is the executive secretary. He is managing editor. Besides doing a fair share of writing himself, he stimulates the Academy membership to contribute timely topics. It is his business further to see that the *Bulletin* is self-sustaining by virtue of its advertising.

The *Bulletin* is mailed exclusively to doctors—in all, 1,600 throughout Northwestern Ohio. The main features of the *Bulletin* are: its "lead article" which usually is a problem in medical economics; the program-announcement for the coming month; "The President's Corner," the editorial page for comments by the editor-in-chief; "Education Echoes;" "What's What;" Health Doctors' Service Bureau news column; "Hospital News;" Health Department items; certified milk reports; besides numerous other pages devoted to special feature articles. Each department has an appropriate column-heading design.

The *Bulletin* is a necessary adjunct to any county medical society. It is its best salesman. A brisk *Bulletin* suggests a vigor-

ous medical organization. Just as the *Stars and Stripes*, published in France during war days, was found to stimulate morale in the A. E. F., so the *Bulletin* fills a similar purpose with the members of the Toledo Academy and assists in welding them into a stable organization.

Scientific Programs.—The Constitution and By-Laws governing the Society have been revised and brought strictly up to date. All scientific programs are held in the spacious auditorium on the second floor of the Academy Building. A general meeting is held on the first Friday of each month. The meeting is devoted partly to business but mostly to scientific matters. Usually an out-of-town doctor of prominence is invited to read a paper or conduct a symposium on some medical topic. In 1927, for instance, the Academy members were addressed by fourteen out-of-town doctors. The other Fridays of the month are devoted to section programs. These sections now consist of pathology, medicine, surgery, and oto-rhino-laryngology. These meetings are addressed mainly by local physicians, though out-of-town talent has been frequently imported.

Post-Graduate Courses.—A special committee of the Academy has in charge the preparation of post-graduate courses. Post-graduate study in medicine has been in the past largely the privilege of the few. Obviously, time and money are the "raisons d'etre." There is no good reason why the majority should be denied further the opportunity for exceptional scientific advancement. The local Academy of Medicine has solved the difficulty. It has operated on the principle that: "If Mohammed cannot go to the mountain, the mountain must come to Mohammed." In other words, instead of forcing its members to go abroad, the Toledo Academy has brought eminent talent here. In the past few years, seven successful post-graduate courses have been held. The attendance at these courses has always been highly commendable. This further attests the thirst of Toledo doctors for better medical knowledge. The expense of these courses is prorated. The public should know these facts. More confidence will be placed in the local profession as a result. Post-graduate courses given to date include such celebrities in medicine as Dr. Franz Nagelschmidt of Berlin, Dr. Oskar Frankl of Vienna (two courses), Dr. Arthur Schuller of Vienna, Dr. Hans Brunner of Vienna, Dr. Frank N. Wilson of the University of Michigan, and Drs. H. Z. Giffen, F. J. Heck, V. C. Hunt, and A. H. Sanford of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

Medical Library.—Greater facilities for study are given Toledo doctors by their Academy library. Most of the volumes have been donated at one time or another by the membership. Several private libraries have come into possession of the Academy by will. The library numbers well over 6,000 volumes. In addition, the library receives the best current medical journals both from this country and abroad. These journals number about forty. This feature gives the benefit of up-to-the-minute discovery and new methods in medicine. Subscriptions to these journals have been donated to the Academy by certain doctors. A great deal of credit is due them for their fine sacrifice in the interests of contemporary medical advance.

Endowment Fund for Research.—The crowning glory in the Academy's scientific efforts along medical lines has been achieved by the creation of an "Endowment Fund for Research." Toledo takes just pride in this undertaking. The goal of this fund is $300,000. It is hoped that this fund will give opportunity for original study and research that may prove as epoch-making as some of the great medical studies of the past. Lack of funds has often been a bar to progress. The interest from this Fund will be used exclusively in Medical Research. It will be administered by the trustees of the Academy subject to certain well-defined provisions. The creation of this endowment fund is being established through "bequest insurance." Many doctors of the Academy are insuring themselves each for $1,000 and making the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County their sole beneficiary. This plan is unique as far as we know in medical annals. The endowment fund, begun in June, 1927, now boasts $75,000 toward its goal. In addition, the fund will be increased undoubtedly by individual bequests in wills.

Nothing more altruistic can be conceived than the creation of this Fund. No return will ever come to the subscribing doctors. It is entirely a gift to the public in the interests of better health and greater longevity. We all know there are still unsolved problems in medicine. The toll for instance from cancer, pneumonia, and tuberculosis is still very heavy. Much midnight oil has been burned in the attempt to solve the secrets of these and other diseases. None knows but that from this fund another Pasteur, or Ehrlich, or Carrell may be developed. The idea of this endowment fund is the same in miniature as that of the Rockefeller Foundation with all the noble purposes and ideals of that great organization.

Department of Education.—One of the foremost activities of the Academy of Toledo and Lucas County during 1926, 1927, and 1928 was its attempt to educate the public in matters medical. The public has long been hungry for medical information. It has secured its information and misinformation largely through the literature of the quack, the cultist, and the synopses of medical articles by lay journalists. Sensational, untrue, and garbled data have been the result. The physician himself had elected, in the past, to hold himself aloof. His silence was due largely to a mistaken idea of ethics. There is nothing inconsistent in the emanation of medical information from the profession. The physician is its logical source.

This fact was brought home in 1926 by a trenchant editorial in the *Saturday Evening Post* which challenged the doctors of the country to fulfill the demands of a hungry public for authentic medical information. Toledo's answer to the challenge was the appointment of its department of education. For purposes of easier handling, this department was divided into a Publications' Bureau and a Speakers' Bureau with a chairman in charge of each and a Director of Education over both to correlate better their activities.

The Publications' Bureau throughout 1926 published *weekly* medical essays in both the *Toledo News-Bee* and the *Toledo Blade.* It went further in 1927 and 1928. During these two years, it published a *daily* medical essay in the "Said by Toledo Doctors" column of the Toledo Times. The creation of this column is unique. Toledo asserts "priority rights" in this field. Upwards of 750 essays were published during this period. In addition, monthly essays were supplied to the *American Flint*, which is the official organ of the American Flint Glassworkers' Union of North America, and the *Stonecutters' Journal* which is the official organ of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association in North America with headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana. Upwards of 70 monthly articles were supplied each of these magazines during this period. Furthermore, a series of 18 daily articles were supplied to the *Toledo News-Bee* under the heading "Health Hints for Children." In addition, numerous other articles were supplied various other newspapers on seasonal topics in medicine. These essays in the main discussed disease, history, biography, discovery, disappointments, hopes, etc.—everything in short that bears upon the science of medicine. They adhered strictly to generalizations. They discouraged self-medication. A question box was

maintained for the answering of any questions asked by the public.

During this same period, the Speakers' Bureau functioned along the same lines. It furnished more personal contacts. It first advertised its willingness to supply a doctor to speak before luncheon clubs and various other societies in the city on any medical top that might be desired. The response as viewed from the number of requests was encouraging. These attested a thirst for medical information on the part of the public. During 1928, an average of ten medical speakers monthly was supplied and went forth under the auspices of the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County. The radio also has been a feature in this work. Weekly programs were broadcast for the whole year of 1927. It is needless to say that Toledo is looked upon in national medical circles as a pioneer in the "Popular Medicine" movement.

The Doctors' Service Bureau.—The establishment of the Doctors' Service Bureau has been a remarkable achievement. The main purpose of this service is to establish a link at all times between the Doctor and his patients. It is manifestly impossible for the doctor to be in his office at all times. The Service Bureau permits his patients to locate him in times of emergency or to make appointments for some later date. Back in 1922, the Physicians' Telephone Exchange had been established for the same purpose. It had been placed in private hands. Certain objections, however, to this course caused its early demise. The idea was reborn later and found its culmination in the Doctor's Service Bureau. It is of special value in emergencies and to strangers who come to town. It proves an invaluable aid in securing the services of an ethical practitioner. All doctors are listed as to their specialties, office hours, office and residence addresses, hospital connections, and the like.

The Doctors' Service Bureau has been running twenty-four hours per day since August 1, 1925. It began approximately with 100 subscribers. This number has increased gradually to 150 Academy members, which is believed to be the saturation point. The subscribers are assessed $3.50 per month, payable quarterly, for this extra service. This bureau is owned and controlled by the Academy. It is operated at cost as a separate entity and is managed by the board of trustees.

Thirty-nine subscribers have installed direct telephone extensions in their offices and residences to the office of the Doctors'

Service Bureau. A special switchboard (called a "stop board" by the telephone company) combines the main trunk lines with these extensions. Every time the telephone rings in the doctor's office or residence, a light signal is received in the Bureau. If the doctor fails to answer, the call is taken and the message held until the doctor returns. In this way, no business is lost to the doctor and no great inconvenience caused to the patient. The Bureau proves to be day-and-night watchman combined. It is an especial boon to the younger doctor who cannot afford the expense of an eight-hour office assistant and much less a twenty-four hour telephone coverage. The subscriber pays the telephone company extra for this extension. Most of the men pay about $5.00 per month. Others living greater distances pay more.

The business, conducted over this maze of wires called the Doctors' Service Bureau, is vast. The incoming and outgoing calls per month easily average 5,000. The Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County feels it is conserving thereby the best interests of the public and its doctors. Despite the grief and labor connected with its operation, the Doctors' Service Bureau keeps ethical Medicine where it belongs, viz, in the hands of the doctor. Medicine should be in the hands of the medical man as a profession, rather than in the hands of the non-medical man as a business.

Affiliation With Local Organizations.—The Academy is affiliated with two local organizations that are proving of real practical value. The first of these is the Merchants' Credit and Adjustment Company. Connections with the latter offers three distinct services to each member of the Academy. First, credit ratings may be obtained on every patient who visits the doctor's office. Obviously, these assist in determining paying ability and paying inclination. Second, a delinquent account letter service mails out series of letters from the Bureau to "slow pay" patients. This proves an aid in the doctor's collections. Third, the collection division offers dependable help to the physician who wishes to have old accounts adjusted or settled. The whole idea of the service results in making the doctor not a more mercenary but a more efficient business man.

The second local organization with which the Academy is affiliated is the Toledo Better Business Bureau. The whole purpose behind this organization is protective. It protects the physician and the public alike. On request, the operations and business methods of any individual or organization in the city are

ferreted out. Questionable enterprises or arrant quackeries are thus exposed. None need be taken in further by claims that never will be fulfilled. The motto of the Better Business Bureau is "Before you invest—investigate."

Memorial Services.—A decent respect for deceased members has always been traditional in the Academy. It is wonderful to note that proper tribute was paid to its departed even in its beginnings. The older record books contain numerous instances of special meetings for the drawing up of resolutions on such occasions. Whole pages are occupied with the photographs, records, and written memorials of its deceased members. "De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum," has been the motto. Resolutions of sympathy always went out from the Academy to the bereaved family. A committee was likewise appointed either to act as pall bearers or to attend the funeral. These demonstrations to the memory of the dead lacked a certain something. At least, they appeared entirely too automatic since they were voted routinely with each member's death. They seem too machine-made. A more comprehensive plan was therefore evolved in late years. A single day is now given annually to the memory of all Academy doctors deceased during the preceding year. This practice seems more official and more impressive. The ritual takes on the character of a true memorial service. Not only the family, but all members of the Academy and also the public are invited. Each departed doctor is eulogized by some member of the Academy with whom he worked in close touch. The attributes of the deceased are thus given better expression. Their composite memory is preserved, as it were, in tableau.

Golf.—It is refreshing to note that in the midst of arduous practice, the doctors of Toledo find time for recreation. In fact, the Academy sponsors golf as a healthy sport among its membership. Seven successive annual golf tournaments have been given under its auspices during the past seven years. "Qualifying day," which usually opens the golf season officially, is a gala one. It is the occasion for the gathering on the tees of between fifty and seventy-five doctors. Later in the day, they meet at dinner for entertaining speeches and the distribution of prizes. The gross scores made on this day determine the flights into which each golfing doctor falls. Thus, the first sixteen constitutes the "champion flight," the next sixteen compose the "first flight," and next sixteen the "second flight," and so forth. In each flight the players are bracketed. For the balance of the season, they engage in

match-play to determine the winner of each flight. A suitable trophy is given each flight-winner and each runner-up. The main trophy is competed for in the championship flight.

In addition, golfing relations have become firmly established since 1923 between the medical profession and the dental profession of Toledo. For the last five years a picked team of fifteen doctors and fifteen dentists have met on the links in friendly combat. A suitable trophy, in the shape of a wall plaque, remains in possession of the winning team for that year. This plaque has adorned the walls of the Academy of Medicine during the years 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927.

In addition, golf activities have been carried to other cities by the local Academy of Medicine. During the past five years, relations have been opened with the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland, Detroit, Jackson, and Sandusky. Home-and-home matches have been played. The most pleasant relations have been established with the doctors of these cities both as individuals and as organizations. These meetings have done much to cement friendships and establish closer medical relations. The doctor under such circumstances is found to drop his professional air. He is more real and more approachable. Apart from the physical exercise, there is mutual benefit from the interchange of medical ideas. Without reverting conciously to "shop-talk," this relationship often brings out knotty problems that confront medicine and healthy suggestions aiding in their solution.

Membership Classifications.—The eight classes into which membership in the Academy falls are:

1. Senior active members (defined above). Dues, $35.00. Number, 252.

2. Junior active members (defined above). Dues, $15.00 Number, 62.

3. Privileged members are those in full-time teaching or public health positions. Dues, $15.00. Number, 8.

4. Emeritus members are those engaged in practice over fifty years or retired by age or disability. Dues, $10.00. Number, 11.

5. Non-resident members are those physicians practicing outside Lucas County and in good standing in their own county societies. Dues, $5.00. Number, 91.

6. Associate members are those who are not members of the profession, but who are working in sciences allied to medicine. Dues, $5.00. Number, 34.

7. Interne members are those graduates in medicine who are

serving on a full-time basis as internes in recognized hospitals of Toledo and Lucas County. Dues, $2.00. Number, 32.

8. Honorary members are those whom the Academy deems worthy of honor for special services to medicine. Dues are abrogated. Number, 4.

The total active membership of the Academy up to and including December 31, 1928, numbers thus 494. The total number of regular general meetings held to this point is 316. This is exclusive of the regular weekly section meetings and the regular monthly trustees' meetings.

Conclusion. The medical profession has grown with Toledo. It has passed through primitive stages to the modern conception. It is a far cry from mud roads to paved streets, from horse to auto, from log cabin to mansion, from village to city, from crude drugs to active principles, from non-antiseptic surgery to antiseptic surgery, from rented halls to an Academy Home, and from recording secretary-physicians to a lay executive secretary. The two sides of the picture offer strong contrast. They present successive stages in the developmentary process.

Through it all, the principles of medicine have held fast. The methods only have changed. The pioneer physician and the modern physician have built with strong hands. With the tools at their command, each has raised bit by bit the standard of the medical profession. In this, each has but fulfilled his bounden oath and duty as a true disciple of Aesculapius.

Today, we see the Academy of Medicine not a physicians' club, as some suppose, but a physicians' school, as the word "academy" implies. It has endured for seventy-eight years and is hallowed by traditions. It is the educational center of Medicine in Toledo and Lucas County. Such an association makes better doctors, not only in a scientific sense, but in the sense that they have a keener appreciation of the highest ethical standards of public service. In its last analysis, this is the true relation of the Academy of Medicine of the community.

HISTORY OF TOLEDO DENTAL SOCIETY

By Dr. E. N. Bach

The Toledo Dental Society had its beginning at a meeting held in the office of Dr. C. H. Harroun, on October 22, 1889. Dr. C. H. Harroun was elected temporary chairman, and Dr. L. P. Bethel, temporary secretary. The permanent organization was formed

at the Boody House, November 29, 1889, the society being known as the Second District or North Western Ohio Dental Society. The name was changed to the Toledo Dental Society on November 11, 1898.

The officers elected were:

Dr. C. H. Harroun_____President
Dr. E. D. Scheble_____Vice President
Dr. Frank Hart _____Secretary
Dr. J. A. Stipp_____Treasurer

Charter members:

Dr. C. H. Harroun.
Dr. D. A. Allen.
Dr. S. Clippinger.
Dr. E. M. Cook.
Dr. Frank Hart.
Dr. L. L. Barber.
Dr. F. O. Brake
Dr. F. A. Root.
Dr. H. C. Kuebler.
Dr. A. S. Condit.
Dr. S. D. Potterf.
Dr. D. A. Harroun.
Dr. Edw. Heffron.
Dr. J. A. Stipp.
Dr. L. P. Bethel.
Dr. H. E. Harlan.
Dr. E. D. Scheble.

The first regular meeting was held at rooms of the Ransom and Randolph Company, December 10, 1889, with nine members in attendance. L. P. Bethel read a paper by Dr. Chas. B. Atkinson, of New York, subject "A Partial Consideration of Cement Work, and Some Non-Scientific Experiments Therein." It was voted to hold the annual meeting September 2, 1890, and each year thereafter.

At the meeting of March 21, 1890, it was stated that Van Wert County had been dropped from the Second District by order of the State Society, and that Sandusky, Erie, Huron, Seneca, and Ottawa counties had been admitted.

At a meeting held November 11, 1898, it was voted to change the name to Toledo Dental Society. No election was held on the date set for the annual meeting, and after the meeting of November 14, 1890, no meetings were held until June 26, 1896, when Dr. C. H. Harroun called the society together and stated that it was his wish that the meetings should be continued in the future. Meetings have been held continuously since that time.

It was reorganized as a component of the Ohio State Dental Society, November 10, 1909. At the present time (1929) its membership numbers 150. Two meetings are held each month during the year excepting July and August.

Past presidents and year of office are as follows:

1895—C. H. Harroun.
1896—E. D. Scheble.
1897—J. A. Stipp.
1898—D. A. Allen.
1899—H. C. Kuebler.
1900—L. T. Canfield.
1901—W. S. Graves.
1902—A. J. Wolfert.
1903—E. D. Gardner.
1904—L. L. Sheffield.
1905—L. L. Zarbaugh.
1906—L. L. Barber.
1907—W. H. VanDeman.
1908—Burt Abell.
1909—M. M. Park.
1910—J. W. Hartshorn.
1911—L. E. Phelps.
1912—A. E. Cole.
1913—J. D. Sullivan.
1914—D. A. Elwell.
1915—J. W. Travis.
1916—E. M. Cook.
1917—J. J. Welker.
1918—W. J. Dierks.
1919—T. S. Shaw.
1920—R. K. Wood.
1921—W. H. Hisey.
1922—C. H. Cox.
1923—F. B. Conkle.
1924—W. S. Sargeant.
1925—W. J. Dierks.
1926—E. N. Bach.
1927—R. L. Bearss.
1928—W. J. Cosgray.
1929—I. E. Jones.
1930—L. E. Struble.

The Toledo Dental Society is proud to have listed among its members, the following men who have been presidents of dental organizations:

Dr. L. L. Barber, President of American Dental Association, President of the Ohio State Dental Society, President of the Northern Ohio Dental Association.

Dr. C. H. Harroun, President of Ohio State Dental Society.

Dr. J. W. Hartshorn, President of Ohio State Dental Society, President of the Northern Ohio Dental Association.

Dr. L. P. Bethel, President of Northern Ohio Dental Association.

Dr. D. A. Allen, President of Northern Ohio Dental Association.

Dr. J. J. Welker, President of Northern Ohio Dental Association.

Dr. L. E. Phelps, President of Northern Ohio Dental Association.

Dr. Burt Abell, President of American Society of Orthodontists.

Dr. W. S. Sargeant, President of Great Lakes Society of Orthodontists.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

LUCAS COUNTY OUTSIDE OF TOLEDO

By the Honorable W. W. Farnsworth

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT—AGRICULTURE—SOILS—PIONEERS—FRUIT PRODUCTION—SCENIC BEAUTIES—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—TOWNSHIPS.

Although Lucas County was one of the later counties of the Maumee Valley to be organized, the territory within its limits was the first of the Northwestern Ohio section to be settled and improved.

There were at least two reasons for this condition. The principal reason, was the fact that the Maumee Bay and River afforded access to it by water, which was the most convenient method of traveling at that time, when unbroken forests and swamps covered much of the country.

Lucas County also contained much sandy soil, which was higher and drier than the Black Swamp land adjoining, and much easier to hunt over, and later to till, for the "Corn and Pumpkins" to balance up the pioneer rations of fish and game. It also contained several strategic points of commercial importance for traffic in furs, and the primitive products of the early settlement of the country.

Later the hardy pioneer settlers of adjoining counties of black swamp land, after incredible labor, hardship and suffering, succeeded in developing from these same Black Swamps, a vast area of rich agricultural lands, which have made this section the agricultural pride of Ohio.

The earliest settlement in this section of the state at Fort Miami, was made because of its accessibility by water for the canoes of savage hunters and trappers, and the larger boats of the slightly more civilized French traders.

This settlement made in the seventeenth century constituted not only a point of commercial advantage, but gave to the French another reason to claim this territory, for in the earlier day, "possession was nine points of the law," and "first come, first served."

More than this, it provided a center from which the surrounding country could be brought under cultivation and civilization,

LUCAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND McKINLEY MONUMENT, TOLEDO

by the pioneers of the states farther east, when their country became so "crowded" that they could see the smoke of their neighbor's chimney, or hear the ring of his ax.

The first recorded settlement of this county, if indeed it might be called a settlement, was when a party of Frenchmen are said to have erected a building just below where the City of Maumee now stands. Later, in 1794, the British, who were then claiming this country, built Fort Miami, at the same place. This was a strategic point, for the reason that it was as far up-stream as the boats of the French, or English, could safely travel, to meet the lighter canoes, of the Indians.

Rivers were the main arteries of travel and traffic then, as railroads and improved highways are now.

In 1817 the Village of Maumee was established about a mile up-stream from Fort Miami, and this place was for many years the leading city of the valley until it was outstripped by Toledo.

AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTY

The first developments in agriculture in the county, were along the banks of the rivers and creeks where the natural drainage permitted cultivation, and also on the higher and sandier soil of the county, which was found largely in a strip of land entering the county at its southwestern corner, and extending in a northerly direction, clear across the county to the Michigan line.

The soil immediately adjoining these streams, was in most part rather heavy with considerable clay, some of it very tenacious; but while new and full of the humus deposited therein by the decaying vegetable matter for ages, it was quite productive.

The sandier soils were also fairly productive while new, but a few years of tillage depleted their reserves of plant food, unless unusual care was given to maintain it. Much of it had a subsoil of quicksand, where the necessary drainage was very difficult.

The better land of the county was developed later, after the timber was removed and necessary ditches dug. In practically all of the county, underdraining by tile is absolutely essential in order to secure best results, and a great deal of it has been done, but much more is advisable and in many cases absolutely necessary before profitable return may be expected.

The presence of the City of Toledo on its borders has naturally tended to direct the attention of many of our farmers to the more perishable products of the soil, for which a good market exists not only in Toledo, but in the City of Detroit and numerous smal-

ler cities near-by. Accordingly, we find the soil products of the county, are quite diversified.

The Census of 1925, gives, the following statistics, viz.:

Vegetables (in Potatoes)	$ 800,000
Greenhouse products	1,000,000
Sugar Beets	850,000
Dairy products	600,000
Wheat and Oats	825,000
Corn	1,147,000
Poultry	500,000
Hay	250,000
Fruit	500,000

This highly diversified production is caused, not only by ability to market these products advantageously, but is made possible by the wide diversity of soils in the county, as shown by the following extracts from the State Soil Survey.

THE SOILS OF LUCAS COUNTY

In common with most of the counties of Northwestern Ohio, Lucas County is located within the "lake plain" area, a region which was covered with a broad lake, when waters of the site of the present Lake Erie stood at a much higher level than at present.

The history of the surface deposits of the county presents several interesting phases. Wherever bed rock is exposed limestone occurs, showing that this probably forms the foundation rock for most of the county. On the limestone there is a somewhat gravelly clay, deposited by the ice during the glacial period. Toward the close of this period, temporary glacial lakes were formed covering the land surface. Characteristic lake deposits were laid down, consisting of sand and gravel along the shores of the lakes, and finer deposits—very fine sand, silt and clay, at some distance from the lake border.

In Lucas County the most striking lake deposit is the sandy belt in the western part of the county known as the "Oak Openings." In this area, extending from the state line near Sylvania southwest across the county, the principal soils are light colored sands (Plainfield fine sand) and dark colored sands (Newton fine sand). The soils are quite variable, most fields showing areas of both soils. In this belt the soils are of moderate fertility only, but in recent years, the area has been developing rapidly for truck and small fruit production.

In the northwestern corner of the county, in Richfield and adjoining townships, the principal soil is a heavy dark colored clay (Brookston clay) of glacial origin with which is associated limited areas of dark colored clay loams, loams, and fine sandy loams. These soils are naturally very productive, as is shown by the prosperous condition of agriculture in this region.

To the east of the "Oak Openings" on the west side of the Maumee River, there is a gradation of soils from the deep sand, thin, fine and very fine sandy loams, loams, clay loams and clays. The area bordering the "Oak Openings" is extremely variable in soil character, nearly every field showing several soils. With the exception of the higher sand ridges, the soils of most of this area have rather heavy subsoils. The dark sandy soils (Toledo fine sandy loam and very fine sandy loam) the area west of Toledo, are used very extensively for truck crops. To the east, the soils are heavier (Toledo loam and clay loam) while just west of Maumee is a considerable area of dark colored clay soil (Toledo silty clay). These heavier soils are used more commonly for general farming. Providence township in the southwestern corner of the county, has a narrow sand belt in the western section, but for the most part the soils are dark colored, very fine sandy loams, and loams (Toledo very fine sandy loams and Toledo loam) which are excellent soils.

East of the Maumee River, there is a narrow belt of somewhat sandy soils which are largely utilized for truck. Beyond this belt is a broad, almost level area of dark colored clay soils (Toledo silty clay) which continues to within a few miles of the Lake Erie on the eastern border of the county. On these heavy dark soils general farming is the chief type of agriculture, with sugar beets as the main special crop.

In the extreme eastern part of the county in places, swamp borders Lake Erie. Some of these areas have been drained by pumping and placed under cultivation. In the same part of the county there are some areas of peat and muck which, when cultivated, are utilized in part for onions, and in part for corn.

The eastern part of Lucas County, east of the Maumee River has rather uniform soil conditions. West of the Maumee River, on the other hand, there is considerable variation in soils. This variation in soil conditions forms the basis for the diversified agriculture of the county. This diversification of the soil, was caused by the presence of a lake in former ages, and by the rock formations. These rock formations have been largely responsible

for the variation in soils, but have added materially to the resources of the county.

Nature has been kind to Northwestern Ohio. The Lucas County part of this section has prospered by reason of her own natural resources, as well as by the development of others near-by. Beneath a level fertile soil mantle which was but recently the lake bottom, lie the masses of limestone and sandstone formed during earlier ages. These have contributed their portion to the general well-being, by aiding the formation of soil and by supplying the soil with the elements needed by plants growing therein. This is perhaps the greatest service to man. Next in importance, is providing him with a material suited to so many industrial needs. Near the surface in most of Lucas County lies the stone belonging to the geologic periods known as the Middle Devonian. A great deposit of dolomitic limestone from fifty to sixty feet thick, was built up through long ages. Many interruptions took place during this formative period, as can be traced by variations in the chemical composition and physical properties of the stone in any vertical section as a quarry face. In places the stone is practically pure calcium carbonate, while in others it becomes almost pure dolomite, containing over 40 per cent magnesium carbonate. Because of this variation, special uses are made of the several types. Thus we find a call for the high calcium limestone in the process of sugar refining, cement manufacture, steel production and the glass industry. The dolomite and dolomitic limestone serve just as well in other lines, such as in the manufacture of basic refractories and finishing lime. The intermediate compositions find their places in the service of man.

Lucas County has within her border four large limestone quarries located at Silica, Holland, Whitehouse, and Waterville. These are operated by the France Stone Company of Toledo. The annual capacity of crushed stone from these quarries is about 1,200,000 tons. The product is a crushed, graded, washed material, screened into six sizes, each of which meets its own industrial need. The largest size (No. 1) which is above three inches in diameter, finds its chief purpose in the construction of macadam roads, as railroad ballast, and as the medium for sewage disposal trickle beds. The No. 2 stone from two inches to three inches, is used similarly and to some extent in concrete work. The usual concrete sizes of crushed stone, range from two inches, to one-half inch and include the sizes known as No. 3

and No. 4. The use of No. 6 (one-half inch to one-fourth inch) in concrete is increasing, being desired in connection with No. 4 or No. 3 and No. 4, to make an aggregate, well graded from fine to coarse. These concrete sizes are likewise used in bituminous road construction, macadam, etc.

Below No. 6, is material classified into two products, one-fourth inch down, known as No. 7, and from one-eighth down, as No. 8. These are popularly known as "screenings" and are used in a variety of ways. Approximately 10,000 tons of these sizes produced in this county, serve as agricultural limestone. The importance of this product to the basic industry of agriculture can hardly be over stated. Annually the soil in new sections of Ohio is becoming so depleted in limestone that the leguminous crops like clover and alfalfa, which are so vital to successful farming, can no longer be grown. The application of a few tons of agricultural limestone per acre restores this depleted soil to a state of productivity and tilth. Large tonnages of No. 7 and No. 8 get into road construction and the manufacture of concrete block tile.

During 1928 a new product was developed at one of these Lucas County quarries. It is a washed limestone sand, prepared to meet the State Highway specifications for concrete fine aggregate. Some 12,000 tons of this material were used in the construction of the concrete pavement on Central Avenue, west of Toledo to the county line. The materials in this pavement are distinctly Lucas County products, as the cement used was manufactured by the Sandusky Portland Cement Company at Silica, while both the fine and coarse aggregate came from the Toledo Stone and Glass Sand Company at the same location.

To the casual observer as well as to the student of geology, the stone formations at Silica are of definite interest. Within a few hundred yards of each other in a west-to-east line, lie the deposits of high calcium limestone, well suited to the manufacture of Portland cement, a dolomitic limestone quarried extensively for crushed stone, and a sandstone deposit which has been used for glass bottle manufacture. The limestones belong to the Lucas Limestone series, while the sandstone is the Sylvania member, both of the Upper Silurian period. It is rare indeed that such a variety of commercially adaptable resources are found located so close to each other and to a ready market such as Toledo provides. Thus have the mineral resources of Lucas County contributed largely to the prosperity of this section.

THE PIONEERS

The statistics of agricultural production already given, may perhaps satisfy the economist, but there is much of personal history connected with the achievement of such production, which contains a great deal of personal interest. The hardships and handicaps which our pioneer fathers and mothers suffered and endured, are matters of such common history and general knowledge, that it is unnecessary to recount them in detail.

Toledo, Maumee and Waterville, being situated on the highway of pioneer traffic, the rivers were naturally the sources from which emanated much of the agricultural development, and supplied the main markets for the scanty surplus of agricultural products. The ox team, worked among stumps and roots, or in the "Deadening" which covered but few acres. But few small fields could be harvested by scythe and cradle, or threshed by the flail. After the grain was threshed, the facilities for grinding were very meager.

The first mill in Waterville township and possibly the first in the county, was built about a mile and a half north of Waterville in 1818, and known as "The old red ox mill," because operated by oxen. Soon after that John Pray, one of the leading settlers of the county, who laid out the Village of Waterville and a little later built the well known Columbian Hotel, in 1821 built a grist mill on "Granger Island" at Waterville. Before this, the settlers were obliged to go to Monroe, Michigan, to secure the grinding of wheat.

The development of the City of Toledo soon created a demand for dairy products, as well as vegetables, fruit and poultry products. In the crude methods of those days, the milk had to be produced on near-by farms, sometimes under questionable conditions and ineffective methods. It was then poured into large cans and hauled around the city by horses, the drivers stopping at the customers' doors to dip out the amount which the purchaser desired. Improved methods of production and distribution, together with a better understanding of the great value of milk in its various forms, have tremendously increased the amount of dairy products used. In addition to the large amount of "liquid milk" used directly in the county, a large Condensery of the Henry Page Company, located at Whitehouse, prepares much of the milk product for transportation to distant markets.

The same causes have also contributed very largely to the increase in the amount of poultry and eggs produced in the

section. This has been aided by the increasing costs of other kinds of meat, and also by the great improvements in methods in use in poultry production by the commercial incubators, of which there are several in the county, and by the better understanding of the requirements of the fowls. It is coming to be recognized as a stable industry, and especially lends itself to persons of moderate physical ability and small acreage and means.

A very interesting experiment in this line is being carried on by Mr. Percy Jones of Toledo, who has developed a very successful Coöperative Colony of poultry establishments on his large farm northeast of Toledo.

FRUIT PRODUCTION

In the production of fruits of various kinds, Lucas County is particularly favored, not only by home markets, but by a diversity of soils, among which may be found those suitable for all varieties of fruit suited to the temperate zone; but the climatic conditions are very favorable by reason of the proximity of the Maumee Bay, and Lake Erie. Fruits are grown here to a considerable extent, both for home consumption and shipment, but are not grown to as great an extent as might be imagined by reason of the fact that so many other products are raised to meet demands, and which afford quicker returns, and in some instances less application.

About 1838, J. Austin Scott, one of the earlier members of the noted Scott family, whose lives and activities have been so closely connected with Toledo's progress, began to cultivate and distribute fruit trees throughout the county from his home at Fort Miami. A little later, Fannestock, Prentice, Maddocks, Powers and others of this county and of Wood, accomplished great results in promoting horticulture. Nature was kind to the earlier horticulturist and abundant crops were the rule.

A little later however, as the forests gradually gave way to fields, and orchards, vineyards and berry patches multiplied, insect and fungus enemies increased, until it would no longer do to "Trust to Providence," unless such trust was supplemented by vigorous, intelligent and untiring efforts on the part of the grower. As a consequence, many of the less zealous growers dropped out of this pursuit.

About 1880 practical growers of fruits aided by scientific workers, began to investigate the causes of failures and devise remedies. Since then, a constantly increasing amount of research

and experimentation has been devoted to the advance of this as well as to all other departments of agriculture, until now, we can feel assured that we have made some definite progress, and can have more confidence in the power of man to retain that "Dominion" promised by the Creator, when He first inspected His world and pronounced it "good."

The most extensive, and successful growers at this time (1928) are the Farnsworth Bros. at Waterville. The elder, W. W. Farnsworth, began near his birthplace in 1876, and the younger brother W. G. Farnsworth began some ten years later. Their farms while adjacent, are operated separately by the original founders and their descendants, and are considered as among the best in the state or nation. Together they have 400 acres in orchards and are continually increasing their acreage. They are constantly studying for improved methods, not only of production but of marketing. Each has storage houses for handling winter apples and pears.

The W. W. Farnsworth Co., also are producing a considerable amount of by-products in the form of pasteurized cider and apple butter. Last year they applied over half a million gallons of sprays to their orchards, besides over a car load of commercial fertilizers. When one of their fruit trees is carrying too much fruit to bring it to the highest perfection, the surplus is removed by hand, early in the season. [Since the foregoing was written, W. G. Farnsworth died early in 1929, from an automobile accident, and his family is carrying on his fruit interests successfully—Editor.]

The development of the truck gardening and greenhouse industry in Lucas County during the past twenty-five or thirty years has been most interesting. From a humble beginning with hotbeds, there has grown up in response to a demand for the product, an industry which measures the area devoted to vegetable culture under glass by acres, and represents an investment in the territory about Toledo, of well over one and one-half millions of dollars. In a local association, incorporated under the coöperative marketing laws of the State, are enrolled eighty acres of glass, the combined output of which (now being all marketed through the association) has an annual value of approximately one million dollars.

In the outdoor truck growing field, the development of sweet corn growing deserves mention. Also in response to a demand principally from the Detroit market, there has sprung up in the

past eight or ten years, a phenomenal increase in the acreage of this crop. The volume in the year 1928, has been estimated at from 1,000 to 1,300 acres, and practically ninety per cent of the crop is hauled by truck and sold on the Detroit market, sixty miles from Toledo.

Other garden crops, principally potatoes, tomatoes, melons, peppers, squashes, cabbage, etc. are produced in abundance, the total value of the annual production of these being estimated at $1,200,000. Among the pioneer families who have been largely responsible for the building up of these industries may be mentioned the Searles family, the Wright family, and the Miller Bros. the latter now being incorporated under the name of The Miller Farm & Greenhouse Company.

SCENIC BEAUTIES

Lucas County, in common with the entire Maumee Valley, is especially rich in a quiet natural beauty, particularly along its river and creeks. It is not of the majestic, spectacular nature, but a quiet, restful example of the work of the Great Artist of Nature's creations. Unfortunately much of this has been desecrated and destroyed, and the people have already lost much of their birthright, by the encroachment of commercialism and indifference. The people, however, are awakening to a realization of the fact that, with the present growing congestion of population and with the greater strenuousness of our national life, we must needs have greater opportunity for healthful recreation and relaxation, and that no other form equals that which brings one into close contact with nature in her happier moods. This sentiment has finally crystallized in the form of a newly appointed Metropolitan Park Board, who hope to preserve for posterity as many as possible of these breathing spots and works of Nature's Art.

HER PEOPLE

The population of Lucas County, like that of most Ohio counties, is of a varied origin. The earlier settlers were largely from the New England states and New York and Pennsylvania. A little later many German emigrants were attracted to Western Ohio by the rich, level lands of most of it, and a fair proportion of them settled in this county and have become closely identified with its activities.

In its earlier religious organizations, the Methodists, Presbyterians and Catholics predominated.

The Catholics had a seminary and church in the southwest part of the county at Providence, which was later depleted by the cholera. The Presbyterians established a mission and school in Wood County for the Indians, and cultivated an island called Mission Island, and now called Indianola Island.

Among the first Protestant services in the county were those held in Toledo in 1825. From these humble beginnings have grown a network of houses of worship of various branches of the church, so that they are available to every citizen and are largely responsible for the high moral and Christian tone of the people as a whole. Fraternal orders of various classes are numerous and well supported.

Various sections of the county were active in the earlier efforts to promote temperance among the people, and to free them from the curse of strong drink, which was lamentably prevalent at the time. The first public temperance demonstration in the county was at Waterville, in May, 1837, when Dr. Paris Pray presided over a meeting called to curb the evil. A little later stringent measures were taken to restrain the use of alcoholic liquors among the laborers constructing the Miami and Erie Canal. This sentiment in Waterville continued to keep it active in the various temperance organizations of the times, and in 1909 culminated in an organized effort to vote out the five saloons then in the village, under the provisions of the local option law then in effect. This campaign has often been called by state-wide temperance workers "The best organized and planned and the most successfully executed of any of the similar campaigns in the state." It resulted in voting out the saloons, and they were unable to regain a foothold until finally the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolished saloons.

Following the story of Lucas County outside of Toledo, written by the Hon. W. W. Farnsworth, the following history of the county is added:

As noted elsewhere, Lucas County was organized in 1835, and formed from territory included in Wood County, a portion of then Henry, and took in a part of now Fulton County. It took its name from Robert E. Lucas, Governor of Ohio from 1832 to 1836. The organization of the courts and the changes of the

location of the county seat from Toledo to Maumee and back to Toledo is told about in the chapter on the Judiciary.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The first session of the commissioners of Lucas County was held in Toledo, September 14, 1835. Only two members of the board, John Baldwin and Robert Gower, were present. The third and absent member was Cyrus Holloway. Samuel M. Young, father of Mott W. Young, now of Toledo, was clerk of the board session. Mr. Young, then residing at Maumee, was appointed county auditor; Eli Hubbard of Port Lawrence, treasurer; and Frederick Wright of Port Lawrence, recorder. At this session the township of Lucas was formed, made up of the territory north of the "Fulton Line" and west of the east line of range 4 east. This was before the boundary controversy with Michigan was settled and the township consisted of the disputed strip of land.

The second session of the commissioners was held October 13, 1835, a few days over a month after the celebrated first session of the Court of Common Pleas was secretly held in Toledo for Lucas County, to establish jurisdiction of the Ohio courts in the disputed section. At this session of the board, "it being deemed expedient and absolutely necessary for the well-being and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of this state that the part of the County of Lucas known as the disputed territory, and lying north of what is known as the 'Fulton Line,' be annexed, for township purposes, to the township of Waynesfield," it was resolved, that that part of Lucas County known as Port Lawrence township be annexed to the township of Waynesfield, for all civil purposes, and that the electors of the same have equal rights and privileges at the then ensuing election as did other electors of Waynesfield township; whereupon, it was directed, that notice be given to the electors of Port Lawrence that they should vote at Maumee City, and thus have "the privilege of voting, without interference of the Michigan authorities."

These precautions were taken because of the possible interference by the Michigan authorities with a peaceful election in the disputed territory, which was being held under the laws of Ohio. Waggoner says further: "At a session held October 13, 'the object for which such annexation was made having been accomplished,' Port Lawrence was restored to its former status. The emergency demanding the former action had been removed by the agreement on the part of the Michigan authorities, peace-

ably to abide the action of Congress upon the boundary question. This latter action by the commissioners took place on the day of the state election; consequently, Toledo and Port Lawrence township held one election within the polling precinct of Maumee City."

At a meeting of the county commissioners held December 7, 1835, Samuel Barrett, who had been elected commissioner to succeed Cyrus Holloway, took his seat. Several county roads were provided for, and the former action creating the township of Lucas was rescinded, as the township had not been organized.

June 6, 1836, York township (now in Fulton County) was established, and the first election was held at the house of David Doolittle, June 30th. The township of Providence was created at the same time, the first election to be held June 30th at the house of Peter Manor. June 20, 1836, the township of Springfield was created, the first election being held October 8th, at the house of William Ford. Two appropriations for road improvements were made—one of $20, between Toledo and Tremainesville; and one of $500, between Toledo and the head of the Rapids. An allowance of $47.66 was made to County Auditor Young in full for his services from September 14, 1835, to June 20, 1836. Tax levies were made as follows: For county purposes, 5 mills on the dollar; for road purposes, 3 mills; for school purposes, 1½ mills; and for township purposes in Port Lawrence, ½ mill. December 5th, William P. Daniels became a member of the board, vice John Baldwin, elected associate judge. County Roads 14, 15, 16 and 17 were then established, with Wiley Hamilton, Daniel Strayer, William Allman, Thomas Gleason, James Wolcott and Oscar White as viewers. An appropriation of $100 was made for the road from Upper Toledo to the state line, to be expended by Sanford L. Collins.

At the March meeting, 1837, petitions were presented for five new townships, which were not acted on. A survey was ordered for a road to extend from the northern termination of Monroe Street, Toledo, to the intersection of the Indiana Road with the turnpike leading from Maumee to Monroe, with Coleman I. Keeler Jr., Mareno Fox and John T. Baldwin as superintendents.

January, 1838. William P. Daniels and Eli Hubbard were appointed a committee to purchase a "County Poor Farm."

February 6, 1838. Fifty dollars was appropriated toward the erection of a bridge over Swan Creek at its mouth in Toledo.

March 5, 1838. The townships of Gorham and Clinton (now in Fulton County) were established. A new road was opened, from Toledo along the north bank of the Maumee River to the west line of the county.

April 9, 1838. The new jail was accepted, and $25 appropriated for furnishing bedding. The north half of section 16, township No. 3 (now Adams), was accepted for infirmary purposes, and $1,000 voted for its improvement.

June 16, 1838. John U. Pease, James Wilkinson and Roswell Cheney were appointed as directors of the County Infirmary.

August 3, 1838. A resolution was passed to erect a courthouse on the courthouse square, in Oliver's Division of Toledo, as designated by the commissioners in locating the county seat at Toledo, said building to be of the size and arrangements of the Ashtabula County Courthouse. For such building the "proprietors of the City of Toledo" had bound themselves to contribute the sum of $20,000. William P. Daniels, of the board, was appointed superintendent of the work.

March 4, 1839. German township (now in Fulton County) was created. June 5, 1839. Sections 33, 34, 27, 23, 24 and half of 13 were taken from Waynesfield and attached to Springfield township.

December 2, 1839. The township of Richfield was established, the first election to be held at the house of Willard S. Fuller.

December 30, 1839. Adolphus Kraemer, of then Hartford, Sandusky (now Ottawa) County; Platt Card, of Toledo and Isaac Knapp, of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), were appointed to establish a state road from the Maumee River opposite Manhattan to Lower Sandusky, via Hartford (now Oak Harbor). The proposition of Richard Mott, to lease a building for use as a courthouse, was accepted.

March 2, 1840. Road No. 47, in Sylvania, was established, with Andrew Printup, David Harroun and Hiram Parker as viewers, and Wm. White as surveyor. Road No. 46, with Benj. Joy, Townsend Ellis and Lyman Morse as viewers, and D. L. Westcott as surveyor; Road 48, with Daniel Strayer, Harvey Kellogg and Samuel Divine as viewers, and Wm. Martin as surveyor.

June 1, 1840. The townships of Washington and Manhattan were established; an election to be held June 24th, at the house of Sylvester Cornell, in Manhattan Village; and June 27th, at the house of Benj. Mallett in Washington.

June 17, 1840. The proposals of John E. Hunt, Horace Waite and Thos. Clark, II, for erecting county buildings at Maumee, were accepted.

March 1, 1841. The new townships of Fulton, Pike and Franklin (now in Fulton County), were created.

December 6, 1841. Richard Mott was allowed $400, for county orders destroyed by the burning of his warehouse in Toledo, November 29, 1840. The *Toledo Register* was allowed $522.40, for publishing the delinquent land-list for 1841. Action was taken for the adjustment of a question of boundary between Lucas and Williams counties.

July 2, 1844. The bond of John E. Hunt and others for $10,000, securing the erection of county buildings at Maumee, was cancelled, in consideration of the fulfillment of such agreement.

January 12, 1845. Proposals for building a jail at Maumee were examined, to wit.: Isaac Hull, $4,500; J. Miller, $5,291; Elijah Clark, $3,775; C. Matthews, $3,414; J. Hale and George W. Reynolds, $3,200; Peter H. Shaw, $960; S. Johnson, $350; Francis Manor and Samuel Wagner, $865. The offer of Isaac Hull was accepted.

March 9, 1853. The new township of Monclova was formed. It was ordered that the prices to be paid by the county for the use of vehicles for conveyance, be as follows: For single open buggy, with horse, $1.50 per day; for covered do., $2.00; for two-horse do., $2.80.

December, 1854, the County Commissioners authorized Edgar F. Potter to "take charge of the jail at Maumee City, for the purpose of receiving female prisoners, criminals, insane persons, and perhaps some county paupers." Dr. H. Graham, of Toledo, was appointed jail physician, and as such to "visit, attend to, prescribe for and furnish all necessary medicines for all prisoners in the county jail in Toledo, at the rate of $200 per year," until the next session of the commissioners.

December 1, 1856, that portion of Oregon township within the City of Toledo (consisting of East Toledo), was annexed to the township of Port Lawrence, and that portion of Port Lawrence not within Toledo was set off to the township of Springfield. December 3, 1856, this last named territory, with other, was organized as the township of Carey, since named Adams.

At the March session, 1858, Sheriff Springer presented to the commissioners an inventory of counterfeit bank bills and

bogus coin, taken from prisoners during his service as sheriff and marshal of Toledo. The bills, with the exception of one sample of each lot, were burned: and the bogus coin melted, when it was found that the latter contained proportions of pure metal too small to be of any value. The list is as follows:

	Pieces	Total
Half Dollars	23	$11.50
Five-Francs	3	2.82
Quarter Dollars	4	1.00
Dimes	9	.90
Gold Dollars	389	389.00
Quarter Eagles	513	1,282.50

Bank bills—

	Value	Pieces	
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	$3	26	$78.00
State Bank of Indiana	3	33	99.00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	3	5	15.00
State Bank of Indiana	3	22	66.00
Bank of Corning, N. Y.	10	5	50.00
Bank of Empire State, N. Y.	2	6	12.00
Exchange Bank of Lockport	5	89	445.00
City Bank of New Haven, Conn.	5	1	5.00
Oneida Valley Bank, N. Y.	3	4	12.00
Danbury Bank of Conn.	1	6	6.00
State Stock Bank, Jamestown, Ind.	1	1	1.00
Bank of Corning, N. Y.	10	1	10.00
			$2,486.72

At the September session, 1859, the policy of ditching lands under the laws of the state was introduced, in the approval of the plan and survey of "ditch or watercourse No. 1." It was located in Washington and Port Lawrence townships, "commencing at the creek which runs through the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 23; thence Southerly across the same on the line between Secs. 25 and 26, so far as the same was necessary." The survey and plan were made by W. H. Harris, County Surveyor. Ditch No. 2 was approved. It ran from the Air Line Railroad, where the same crossed the center line of Section 7, Town 3, U. S. R. South, along such line to Swan Creek. Ditch No. 3 was in Waynesfield township.

At the same session allowances were made for assessing real

property, as follows: Maumee City—Samuel M. Young, $98.00; Oregon township—Peter B. Porter, $86.00; Toledo—Declan Allen, $392.55; William Carew, $280.00; Michael Callaghan, $260.00; Patrick Gavin, $252.00; Patrick Horan, $64.00; Joseph Delaney, $54.00. Total for Toledo, $1,302.55.

At the March session, 1860, the commissioners accepted the proposition of the Maumee City Plank Road Company to relinquish and transfer to the county its plank road, extending from Maumee City to Swanton. The president of the company was Wm. P. Homer, and its secretary Edward Mitchell. A former order of the board, authorizing the county auditor to hire persons "to bring in wood and pay for the same out of the county funds," was revoked. The proposition of the Toledo and Woodville Plank Road Company to turn over its road to the county, was accepted.

At the June session, 1863, bids for the building of a new jail and dwelling-house, were considered, and the contract was awarded to William C. Hoffman, at $31,500, and C. C. Miller was appointed superintending architect, with compensation at the rate of 4 per cent. on the expenditure for the work. Subsequently the contractor concluded not to proceed with the work, when proposals were again invited, the lowest bid being that of David J Silver, at $58,000; whereupon, it was resolved not then to pro ceed with the work.

At the August session, 1865, new bids for the construction of a jail and dwelling-house were considered, and the contract assigned to Luther Whitney, for the sum of $40,098, he furnishing everything but the block-stone. This job being completed was accepted by the commissioners at their April session, 1867.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

Adams township was made up from Waynesfield, Port Lawrence and Springfield townships and organized as Carey township in 1856 and in 1860 the name was changed to Adams. Probably the first settler within the present township lines was Orlando Bushnell. He built a log cabin on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1, township 2, U. S. Reserve.

In those days the cabin "corners" were carried up a little easier and more rapidly, with a jug of whiskey near-by. Opposed to strong drink, Mr. Bushnell failed to abide by the custom, and as a consequence his neighbors who were invited to the "raising"

refused to participate in the ceremonies. He declared that he would chop the logs into pieces small enough to handle alone, before he would compromise himself. In his embarrassment, some of his considerate friends over at Vienna, sixteen miles away, hearing of his need, came to his assistance and the first home in Adams township was built without liquor. Valentine Bargy was evidently the next permanent settler; followed by Michael Carney and Charles McTague. Wm. W. Wadsworth also became a large landowner in 1834. Other pioneers were James Agnew, John Patten and Amos Atkin. Bernard Cass, a half-brother of General Lewis Cass, located in now Adams township in 1833.

MONCLOVA TOWNSHIP

The petition to establish Monclova township along with that of Springfield, was granted March 14, 1853, after one or two previous attempts had failed. The selection of the first township officers took place on the first Monday in April following. The early records were lost, but the board of education met at the residence of B. T. Barnes, at which J. O. Allen presided and Warren B. Gunn was made township clerk. The first schoolhouse in Monclova, a frame building, was put up in 1838 on ground donated by Hezekiah Hubbell.

The Village of Monclova was platted by Hezekiah Hubbell and O. H. Beatty, May 27, 1836. Thus it is one of the oldest towns in Lucas County. The post office was established in 1854 with Benjamin F. Barnes the first postmaster. Early church societies in the township were the United Brethren, the Methodist and Disciple.

Mrs. Maria Reed settled in Monclova in 1818, where she moved from Perrysburg. Samuel Ewing built a mill at Monclova on Swan Creek before the War of 1812, but it was destroyed by the British and Indians during that conflict. Ephraim Leaming of Perrysburg (father of Mrs. Ewing), and his brother Thomas, built a sawmill at the same place in 1817. Settlers along the Maumee and back sections were patrons of this enterprise. Lumber for the General Hunt and Major Forsyth residences in Maumee came from this mill. It has been told that Anthony Ewing, son of Samuel Ewing, was the first white child born in Monclova township. The date given (1808) seems rather too early. Other early settlers were John Trapp, Conrad Coder, John Barton, Peter Bateman, and Warren B. Gunn.

OREGON TOWNSHIP

Oregon township in the eastern part of Lucas County, was originally included in the townships of Port Lawrence and Manhattan. Its west line borders the Maumee River. The petition for its establishment was granted June 11, 1837. On December 2, 1856, that part of Oregon township included within the Toledo city limits, was set off to Port Lawrence township, and its boundaries were further reduced in 1872. In 1874 a portion of Manhattan township was annexed to Oregon. There were several Indian and other land reservations in this vicinity which came upon the market after the last treaty with the Indians here in 1833. As noted by Waggoner, the earliest record of such sales, is the deed of Au-to-kee, a chief of the Ottawa tribe, and son of Fish-qua-gun, another chief of the same. The sale was made in August, 1835, to James W. Knaggs, and consisted of 125 acres, being the west half of the grantor's tract on the south side of the Maumee River and near the mouth of that stream.

On the same day Au-to-kee, for $1,000 sold to Geo. B. Knaggs and R. A. Forsyth the property known as Presque Isle, constituting the remaining portion of grantor's reservation, and containing eighty-one acres. This deed bore the following certificate:

"To the President of the United States: We do hereby certify, that the consideration named in said instrument, which was duly paid to the said Au-to-kee in our presence, is a full and fair consideration for said tract, as we verily believe." (Signed by John E. Hunt and Horatio Conant, and by James Jackson, Sub-Agent.)

As a sample of the form of such conveyance, the deed of Au-to-kee is herewith given in full, as follows:

Know all men by these presents: That I, Au-to-kee, a Chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, and son of Fish-qua-gun, in consideration of the sum of $1,000, to me in hand paid by James W. Knaggs, of the County of Wood and State of Ohio, do hereby give, grant and convey to said James W. Knaggs, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land contained in the West half of my tract, lying in said County of Wood at the mouth of the Maumee River (South or East side) adjoining Presque Isle, which I lately granted to Robert A. Forsyth and Geo. B. Knaggs, and bounded by said Presque Isle on the West; on the North by Lake Erie; on the East by the East half of said half of said tract; and on the South by land granted to Alexis Navarre by the United States at the treaty with the said tribe of Indians

in February, 1833, at which treaty this said tract was granted to me, the West half of which, containing 125 acres, I hereby grant to James W. Knaggs. To have and to hold, to him and to his heirs and assigns forever, for their proper use and behoof. And I further covenant and promise with and to the said James W. Knaggs, the above granted premises to him, his heirs and assigns forever, to warrant and defend.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1835.

AU-TO-KEE. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of H. Conant and Jaques Navarre.

The State of Ohio, Wood County, ss.: On the 4th of August, in the year of our Lord 1835, personally came Au-to-kee, Indian Chief of the Ottawa Tribe, the maker of the within deed, and the purport and meaning of the within deed being fully explained to him, he acknowledged that he signed and sealed the same and was content and satisfied with the consideration made therefor; and that he executed said deed and makes the above acknowledgement without any circumvention or undue influence or persuasion of the said grantee or of any other person whomsoever.

Before me, Horatio Conant, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, and I further certify, that I was present at the execution of the within deed, and counted out and delivered to the said Au-to-kee the consideration mentioned in said deed, $1,000. Witness my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

H. CONANT,
Justice of the Peace.

November 18, 1835, Jaques Navarre, Francis Navarre, Peter Navarre, and Antoine Navarre, of the Indian reservation at the mouth of the Maumee River, on the south side of said river, for $800, sold to Geo. B. Knaggs, sixty acres of land bounded on the east by Duck Creek; on the north by Maumee River and the line run by Ambrose Rice, surveyor; the same having been granted to the Navarres by the treaty of 1833. The deed was signed by Catharine, wife of Peter Navarre, and by Catharine, wife of Jaques Navarre.

November 18, 1835, James W. Knaggs sold to Daniel Chase 258 1-3 acres of the reservation of the Navarres, for $5,000. The same day, Knaggs and Forsyth sold Presque Isle to Daniel Chase for $3,000, being the same tract purchased of Au-to-kee June 3, 1835, for $1,000.

August 3, 1835, Geo. B. Knaggs, for $12,880, sold to Daniel Chase 160 acres granted by treaty of 1833, to Wa-sa-on, an Ottawa Indian; eighty acres granted by the same treaty to Joseph Cavalier Renjard, and next to a tract assigned to Cheroo, an Indian chief; and 100 acres granted to the Navarres by treaty of 1833; making 340 acres, the price averaging $37.88 per acre, against about $13 per acre paid for the same a few weeks previously.

August 3, 1835, B. F. Hollister sold to Daniel Chase for $1,600 a tract of land known as the Cheroo Reservation, on Little Creek, or McCarthy's Village, at the mouth of Maumee River, being the same reserved to Cheroo, principal chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians.

Much of the early land purchased in Oregon township, was by land speculators. The first permanent settlers, or squatters, arrived long before a government land office was opened in this territory. As early as 1763 and the Pontiac conspiracy, an Ottawa Indian village was located near the mouth of the Maumee River, in this present township. The widow of the renowned chief Kan-tuckee-gun and his son O-tus-sa, lived at this village as told about in the chapter on the Indian tribes. There must have been a French trading post in this vicinity at a very early day, for there was a French colony here including the Navarres. Early white settlers on the east side of the Maumee were: Joseph Prentice, 1825; Luther Whitmore, 1829; Robert Gardner, 1830; Hiram Brown, 1831; Mercino and Philander Fox, 1831; Gabriel Crane, 1831; Oliver Stevens, 1832; Elias Fassett, 1833. Gabriel Crane had three sons, James, Henry J. and Amos W.

Among the first improvements was a steam sawmill located on the old plat of the Town of Oregon (1836) which furnished the plank for the first bridge built over the Maumee River. The mill builder was Charles V. Jenison, who in 1837, built a schooner named *Ottawa*, long in the lake service.

Before a ferry or bridge was opened, most of the crossings from one side of the river to the other were made in canoes. J. H. Crane ran an early ferry scow, and in 1836 when the Swan Creek bridge was carried out by the spring breakup, Crane utilized his scow to ferry teams and pedestrians across the creek until a new bridge was built.

The first road opened was the Woodville turnpike connecting Toledo, east side, with the Maumee and Western Reserve Road.

The earliest schoolhouse seems to have been a log structure

built on the Woodville Road, with Elizur Stevens, teacher. He joined the "Patriot war," was captured by the British, sent to Van Dieman's Land, and died early from the exposure. The oldest church was organized by the Baptists, now the Second Baptist Church.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP

Providence township at the head of the Maumee Rapids is the southernmost township of Lucas. Bordering the river in that section was the home of a contingent of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, with a village below now the settlement at Providence. Their habitation extended down the river, and Tontogany Creek on the Wood County side, was named from Ton-taga-nie, one of their prominent chiefs. The chapter giving the story of the Indians of the Maumee and Sandusky valleys, tells about the reservations here for members of this tribe and for Peter Manor who later laid out the Village of Providence. He was the earliest white inhabitant of this region. His first cabin built in 1816, was south of the platted town. A sketch of Peter Manor appears earlier in this story. His son Francis Manor, born May 18, 1812, said that "about the time war between the United States and the Indians commenced, my father removed his family to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) for safety and protection. But that point, too, was soon deemed insecure, and he removed to Upper Sandusky (forty miles south), where he continued to reside until hostilities were over. As soon as it was considered safe, we returned to Maumee and moved up the river to Providence, January 1, 1816, where I have resided ever since (1888) knowing no other place as my home. My earliest recollections are of Ottawa Indians, with whom I was familiar until they left their reservation in 1837. About the only impression that I retain, and the most prominent feature in their character, was their love for strong drink, which made savage drunken carousals very frequent. When unmolested, they were in the main harmless and peaceable, and gave the whites no trouble. From the time of our locating in Providence until their removal, I remember no instance in which fear was had on their account, except in the year 1832, when some believed that an Indian outbreak was about to occur, and considerable excitement prevailed along the Maumee. It took but a few days, though, to allay the fears, as the report was plainly false."

A stately old brick home still stands near where Peter Manor built his first cabin. Other early settlers in that neighborhood were William Ewing, Xenophon Mead, James Hartwell, John Galloway, Benjamin Atkinson, Charles McKarn, A. B. Mead and Philip C. Mosher. Providence Village was laid out by Manor in 1835. Early lot purchasers were John E. Hunt, George Gale, A. B. Mead and Robert A. Forsyth. It was believed that this location at the foot of up-river navigation was most favorable for important industries, and the opening of the Miami and Erie Canal made it for some years an important business center. A. B. Mead established a general store there in 1835, followed by J. B. Abele, and Neptune Nearing, father of the late Mars Nearing, the Toledo banker.

In 1836, a man named Philips built a tavern, and with the canal workers in that vicinity, one may imagine there were some lively days (and nights) at the head of the Rapids, with the traders and travelers passing up and down the river and meeting these unbridled Irish. It is said too it was a favorite resort at one period for criminals from Michigan and elsewhere. Providence at one time boasted of five "hotels," several prosperous stores and a mill. A raging fire swept the place in 1846, and the town never fully recovered from the calamity.

The story of the establishment of St. Joseph's Catholic Church is told in the chapter on religious organizations. The United Brethren and Methodists held union services there early.

The first schoolhouse in Providence was of logs, built in 1828, and stood on the eastern part of the Manor reserve. It was later school district number one. While there had been earlier instruction, the first employed school teacher there was Martha Karns, the year the schoolhouse was built. Cyrus H. Coy yet remembered in Toledo, began his active career as clerk in the store of A. B. Mead, Providence, and also taught school in the old log schoolhouses of that township.

Providence township was organized June 6, 1836. The first township election, naturally, was held at the home of Peter Manor; the date was July 30, 1836. P. C. Mosher and Xenophon Mead were election clerks and Peter Manor and Thomas Rogers, election judges. The township officers chosen were: Drake Taylor, Benjamin Atkinson and Xenophon Mead, trustees; William Ewing, clerk; Norman Mead, treasurer; George Hale and J. Diendeiffer, fence viewers; Peter Manor and Joseph Hartwell, constables. Some of the officials chosen refused to qualify and

there were two or three changes. William Ewing was the first justice of the peace.

In 1835, a post office was established at the Town of Providence with James Berlin the first postmaster. When the village was ravaged by fire, the office was reestablished near the canal lock south of the town, but was discontinued about 1870, and mail received by the locality at Grand Rapids, Wood County and at Neapolis. For many years Providence was the postal center for a wide territory.

Neapolis on the Wabash Railroad, now a thriving village, was laid out in 1872 by J. C. Arnold, William A. Barnett and Jackson Jordon of Dayton. The post office was established there the same year with T. B. Meredith evidently the first postmaster.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP

Richfield township is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the county and on the north joins the State of Michigan. Originally, Richfield was a part of Springfield and Sylvania townships, from which it was taken on its organization April 16, 1840. The meeting took place at the home of Willard S. Fuller who was the first township clerk. It takes its name from the fact of the richness of its soil and tillage for agricultural purposes. Ten Mile Creek, or Ottawa River, flows through the northern section and Sugar Creek runs through the southern part of the township.

Among the earliest settlers were Lucian B. Araunah, Lucian B. Lathrop, Pliny Lathrop, James Farley, W. R. Cole, Isaac Washburn, Jacob Walfinger, David Hendrickson and Joseph Smith, who established themselves in that locality between 1834 and 1838. David Hendrickson arrived in 1834 from Boone County, New York, with a horse and wagon, by way of Buffalo, Cleveland, now Fremont and Perrysburg. After fording the Maumee River, they took an old Indian trail leading through now Holland and located in now the center of the township. The first apple and peach orchard was set out by Jacob Walfinger in 1834. Henry King opened the first store in the township in 1870, and Charles C. Welch a blacksmith, opened a shop in 1843.

The Baptists were the early religious workers throughout the country section of Lucas County. The first sermon at a religious gathering in Richfield was preached in 1835 by Rev. A. H. Cole, a Baptist. The first road opened through the township ran from Toledo to Angola, Indiana, and was opened in 1834-1835. The

first school teacher was Francis Smith, who taught in the winter of 1834-1835, in a log schoolhouse built near Berkey's Corners, in section nine, and on the old Territorial Road. Up to late in the eighteen hundreds, there was not a place in the township where intoxicating liquors were sold.

The first post office was established at Berkey's Corners in 1835, on the old Indiana Road. Riga was the name of the office and Col. Lucian B. Lathrop was the first postmaster. In 1865, the name of the post office was changed to Berkey. The first physician was Dr. M. M. Mason, who came there in 1840.

Richfield Center, a thriving town, had a post office established in 1873 with William H. Williams, postmaster. Henry King, as stated, was the first merchant. Dr. E. Tompkins located there in 1877. Rev. Stillman Post organized a Christian Church society in 1855, which was established in a new church in the Lathrop neighborhood in 1870.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP

Spencer township located just south of Richfield, joins Fulton County on the west. It was organized in 1845, being taken from the townships of Swanton and Richfield. On account of a portion of the township being once known as "the barrens" and another part marshy prairie, settlement was slow. A few settlers took up their abode there between 1832 and 1835, while others who entered land there at the Monroe Land Office, never became actual residents. Among these were Thomas Clark, Samuel A. Sargent, William and E. S. Frost, Jonathan H. Jerome, Israel Rockwood and R. A. Forsyth, a majority of whom lived in Maumee. It will be noted that the northern portion of Lucas County was in the disputed Ohio-Michigan section, and consequently matters there were in rather an unsettled condition for some time. Among the first actual permanent home owners before 1835 were: Bennett Warren, Benjamin Fairchild, Abraham Johnson, John All, Aaron H. Cole, Samuel Coleman, Gideon Rice, William Taylor and Charles Carson. One of the early arrivals while yet living told the following story:

"When we came here, it was all woods. There were more Indians than white people. We could see an Indian every day, or a squad of them with their squaws and pappooses, but a white man or white woman was a rare sight. Our nearest neighbors lived from three to four miles off, and there were no roads, only trails through the woods. Maumee was the nearest point where

we could get needed supplies; and as there were no roads, even chopped out, we had to 'back' supplies to our cabins. The old route to Maumee was very crooked—the trail marked out by blazed trees. It bent away round the prairie—first to the south and then to the north—making the distance twice what it is now. After roads were cut out, we hauled our supplies and went to mill, mostly with oxen and on sleds at all seasons, for there were few wagons at first in the settlement. My father paid $14.00 for a barrel of flour at Maumee; and that was not the hardest of it. A neighbor who was coming past our house without much load, and could just as easily bring the barrel of flour as not, charged him $1.00 for fetching it out.

"The first mill I remember going to to get corn ground, was a concern run by oxen. They walked round, hitched to a pole or shaft. It was gotten up by a man by the name of Berry, near what is now Ai, in Fulton County. It was not much of a mill—a sort of coarse corn-cracker, like. Sometimes we went to Blissfield, Michigan, to mill, and afterwards to Waterville. After the mill was built at the latter place, it was the best and the nearest, but it often took from one to three days to get a grist, the settlers coming from all around and waiting their turn. I have slept there all night on the bags, and at one time two nights, waiting for my grist. The usual mode of going to mill was with oxen, when one was well enough off to have such; but most of the settlers were poor and had to put up with great hardships. Sometimes men would go out and work at some odd job for a bushel or two of corn; take it on their backs to mill; wait for it to be ground; and return with the proceeds to their lonely cabins and anxiously-waiting families, often at night through the dark forests. Money was very scarce, prices high and most of the settlers poor. The land was wet, and chills and fevers prevailed. The country is now ditched and made healthy compared with what it was. Most of the pioneers, however, were hardy and strong men, and could stand almost anything."

Like most of the early schoolhouses, the first one in Spencer township was built of logs on land owned by Eli Munson, Chester Holloway was the first teacher.

The township organization was effected at a meeting of the residents held April 7, 1845 at the home of Abraham Johnson. The judges of the election were Abraham Johnson, John All and Darius Wyatt, with Aaron B. Cole and Benjamin Fairchild, clerks. At the balloting for township officers, Aaron B. Cole was

chosen clerk; Eli Munson, Samuel Coleman and William Brown, trustees; Theron Hamilton, treasurer. Later William Brown and Benjamin Fairchild were elected justices of the peace.

The nearest post office was Maumee until an office was established at what was known as East Swanton which was later removed to Swanton and then a post office was located at Java.

Rev. Aaron B. Cole was evidently a local Baptist missionary, for he preached in the schoolhouses of the township and held Baptist services in the pioneer homes. He came from 'York State and was ordained to preach in 1841. However, he held church services long before that time. Other Baptist ministers there were Elder Nill, Maumee, Rev. A. Brown, Rev. A. J. Porter, Rev. Horace Hall, Rev. A. J. Buel, Rev. F. C. Wright and Rev. James Adams.

It was about 1836 that Father Armedeus Rappe opened mission work among the German Catholic settlers of Spencer township, holding services at the various homes of the neighborhood. A log church was built in 1851 which was later used for a school when a new frame church was built in 1864. This latter building was burned June 7, 1875, and was replaced by an elegant new brick church, the organization being known as the Church of Immaculate Conception. This building was practically destroyed by a tornado, except the side walls, March 4, 1880. It was rebuilt on still finer lines and later facts are given in the chapter on church organizations. The Rev. Charles Barbier was the first resident pastor, 1865, followed by Father John G. Vogt, who was succeeded by Father Weimer Muller.

The German Reform Church of Spencer was founded in 1852. Among the organizers were the families of Andrew Reginald, Conrad Swine and Isaac Matzinger. The first church was built in 1864. A German Baptist organization was also effected and a church built in 1878. Rev. Sebastian Site was the first pastor.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

Springfield township situated in the central part of Lucas County has undergone several changes since its organization in 1836. The first election on October 8, that year, was held at the cabin of William Ford, when Thomas Wood, James Egnew and John Birchfield were chosen trustees; Peter Holloway, clerk; John Wiltse, treasurer; William Ford, constable; John Birchfield and John Spencer, justices of the peace. The next election, April 2, 1838, was held at the residence of Samuel Divine.

Swan Creek is the principal watercourse, which is joined near the eastern border of the township by Wolf Creek. The scenic beauties along Swan Creek and in many sections of Lucas County have a delightful individuality all their own. Especially in the fall months after the frost has touched the vegetation, there are miles upon miles of wondrous loveliness in the Oak Opening section, added to by the delightful display of the autumn wild flowers.

Among the first arrivals to establish themselves in this section were Dennis Sage, 1829 (who died in 1887, aged ninety-three years) Chloe Lee and sons, 1830, Peter Holloway, 1834; Ellison DeMott, David Trumbull, Harrison Wood, John Strayer, Bingham D. Abbott, Jacob Falk, Abraham Walter, John Birchfield, Philander Noble and some others.

One of the first roads laid out through this township was "the old county road" running from Lewis Rumseys to the "five mile tree." A bridge was built across Swan Creek "near Jacob Gnagys" in 1838.

Holland came into existence in 1863, when the plat on the north side of the main section of the town was laid out in March that year, by Robert Clark. Hall's first and second sub-divisions, constitute that part of the town lying south of the New York Central Railroad. Early stores were established there by Harrison Wood, Milan Perkins and T. W. Sage & Company. Up to 1888, there was a tavern there and a blacksmith shop. A schoolhouse and one church—free Methodist, were built in 1870. The Methodist Episcopal organization occupied a church built by Thomas Wood, one mile south of Holland, dedicated in 1859. The society was organized at a very early day.

SWANTON TOWNSHIP

In the middle western section of Lucas County, joining Fulton County on the west and touching the present thriving town of Swanton, the settlements in the Swanton township locality had an early beginning. As originally established, the eastern boundary of Swanton township was the west line of the Twelve Miles Square U. S. Reserve and the northern boundary, now the Ohio-Michigan state line. The west line was in now Fulton County. When in 1850 Fulton County was organized, taking a part of Lucas, the name of that part of Wing township remaining in Lucas was changed to Swanton.

The original township of Wing was named for Charles L. Wing, who built the first home of Swanton township in 1834. It was constructed of logs and located on the west bank of Swan Creek and in the east half of the southeast quarter of section 8. Luther Dodge built a frame dwelling and store on the east bank of Swan Creek, near the junction of the two branches there and situated on the northeast quarter of section 5. The first road through the wilderness here was the state road running from Maumee to Swanton, on to the state line and located in 1835.

Originally there was the town of Swanton in Fulton County, and East Swanton in Lucas County. A town plat was laid out by James Jackson and James H. Forsyth of Maumee in 1836, on the southwest corner of northwest quarter of section 8, at what was later known as Scott's Corners. The first tavern in now Swanton township was run by Huntington Larabee, about 1833. There were later several "stopping places" in that vicinity. James Williams had a blacksmith shop in East Swanton and Chester Scott, a wagon shop. The first sawmill in the vicinity was built by William Taylor in 1858, in section 6.

Even in the West in the early days, there were cases of "binding out" as practiced in the older settlements. In 1844, Henry Knavel, guardian of William Notage, entered into contract with George Curtis, whereby young Notage, then fourteen years of age, was bound to Curtis until his majority, "to learn the trade and occupation of a farmer." Notage was "to faithfully serve said Curtis and correctly demean himself during the term of his apprenticeship;" while Curtis covenanted to "teach the said Notage the said trade and occupation, and provide him with meat, lodging, medicine, washing, clothing, and all other necessaries suitable for an apprentice; and send him three months in a year to school for the first six years; and at the expiration of said term of service, will furnish him with a new Bible, at least two suits of good new home-made wearing apparel, and one young horse to be worth fifty dollars."

Another of early-time usages now rarely met, was that of "warning out of town" incomers "without visible means of support," the object being thereby to protect the tax-payers from the charges of such indigent visitors. Thus, in Wing township, as early as March, 1842, there is a record that the "Poor Masters," as overseers of poor were usually called, issued their warrant, directing the constable "to warn the Niger Gurl Merfey (meaning apparently negro girl Murphy), to depart the township forth-

with," which order was served "by reading service," with charge of 25 cents therefor, and 10 cents for traveling fees.

Previous to the formation of Fulton County, Swanton was the most central point in Lucas County, and as such was the usual place for holding political conventions and other county assemblages.

The first schoolhouse in Swanton township, of course of logs, was "raised" in 1835, on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4. Daniel S. Westcott was the first teacher and later surveyor of Lucas County. The same winter—1835-1836—a Mrs. Chamberlin taught a school in a cabin built by Willard Barnes, on a branch of Swan Creek, in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7, and where Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin then lived.

The first election in Swanton township, then Wing township, was held April 4, 1836. The judges at the election were Huntington Larabee, Philo S. Scott and David Clute. The selection for trustees were, Huntington Larabee, James Lindsley and Willard Barnes; treasurer, David Mills; clerk, Thomas S. Sabin; constables, David Mills and Russell Tavernor.

Most of the Swan Creek section was the favorite ground for the Indians. Their villages and habitations were strewn along its banks. Ottokee, a fine appearing chief was at the head of a contingent of the Ottawa tribe who had a village on the north half of the southeast quarter of now section 5, Swanton township. The chief in later years lived in a hut built by one Halford about 1834. They cultivated some open sections where the squaws raised corn and vegetables. Portions of Lucas County in early years were noted for the great quantities of huckleberries and one of the noted Indian "industries" was gathering this crop which they used themselves and exchanged for such trinkets and commodities as were attractive to them. When the Indians were removed to the West, Ottokee refused to go and died from exposure and cold while drunk.

Near the original Swanton, on the northwest quarter of section 8 was located an Indian burial mound, or a mound possibly constructed by the Mound Builders. It was some two feet high and about fifty feet across and contained several human skeletons. A very important historical fact was the following: Near the line between sections 5 and 8, on the west bank of what has been called the northeast branch of Swan Creek, in 1835, was noted the discovery of a stockade, evidently of a military nature,

which was some one hundred and twenty feet across. The upright timbers found, showed they were from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, the stockade being surrounded by a trench. There is no record as to who the builders were or the date of construction, but it is possible the British were the builders, the purpose being to house supplies for the Indians.

All along the line of the Toledo & Indiana electric railroad in Lucas County, have sprung up small hamlets containing clusters of homes, neighborhood stores, and perhaps a church and schoolhouse at hand.

SYLVANIA TOWNSHIP

In the north central portion of Lucas County lies the township of Sylvania. Its principal municipality is the hustling and thriving village of Sylvania, between which place and Toledo is a continuous residential and business section, consisting of beautiful homes, country estates and flourishing industries.

The Ottawa River with its tributaries, runs its course through the township. The surface is chiefly rolling, with delightful situations, and the township takes its name from the original beautiful forests and woodlands. The township was settled early and had its populous pioneer communities.

The first log cabin in Sylvania township was built by Gen. David White in 1832, upon the north bank of Ottawa River within the present town of Sylvania. Elkanah Briggs put up the first store, a frame building, occupied by H. D. Warren. Judge William Wilson built a structure of stone for a store, the stock of goods therein belonging to himself and W. F. Dewey, the firm name being Wilson & Dewey.

Between 1832 and 1835, there were some one hundred and sixty land purchases in the township, showing the rapidity with which that section was settled. Benjamin Joy came to Sylvania from Genesee County, New York, as agent for the Wadsworth interests. Eli Hubbard was a leading man in the Methodist Church organization. Haskel D. Warren was an early merchant; William B. Warren was his son. Others were Pelig T. Clark and John U. Pease. General White and Judge Wilson were the founders of Sylvania. There were also Erastus Morse, and Andrew Printup. Among the earliest land purchasers appear the names of Augustus Prentice, William Wilkinson, Jackson Hoag, Wm. Prentice, Marcus Baldwin, Allen E. Wilcox, James M. Whitney, Stephen L. Wilkins, Wm. Bancroft, Russell Rowe, A. G. Gard-

iner, John A. Gardiner, C. E. Dudley, S. P. Germain, Calvin Tremaine, Isaac Tremaine and Charles Allen.

Of course there were Indians through this section when the white settlements began. When the time came for their removal to the West, the Indians held a grand dance around the graves of their departed and made a night of hideousness in the Sylvania section.

Libbie Bancroft who married J. Wing Allen, is named as the first white child born in Sylvania township. The first schoolhouse in that vicinity was built by General White, not far from the location of the present fine Sylvania High School building. It was a frame structure, size about 18 by 25 feet and was also used for church services. When the railroad was put through there in 1836, the running of trains on Sunday near-by so annoyed General White that he had the building removed to another part of the town, where it served the purpose of school and church for many years.

While the township evidently had an organization before that date, the first available record is dated April 2, 1838, when the following officers were chosen: Trustees: Pliny Lathrop, Andrew Printup, Elijah Rice; Supervisors of Highways: District 1, Samuel D. Wiggins; 2. William M. Nelson; 3. William M. Leonardson; 4. John Harroun; 5. Benjamin Joy; 7. George Gaby; 8. David Hendrickson; 9. Marcus Bennett. Clerk, William M. White; Treasurer, Daniel L. Westcott; Overseers of Poor: David White, Joel Green; Fence Viewers: John Harroun, Benjamin Joy, Elkanah Briggs; Constables: Porter Kelsey, Adolphus Majors, Oliver Root. At this election ninety-one votes were cast. At a town meeting for the election of justices of the peace for the township of Sylvania, held May 5, 1838, Pliny Lathrop and John U. Pease were selected. The judges of election, Andrew Printup, Pliny Lathrop and Wm. M. White, testified "that the number of electors at this election amounts to thirty-four."

Waggoner in his history says further, that February 22, 1859, the pioneers of the township of Sylvania and Richfield, Lucas County; of Amboy and Royalton, Fulton County; and of Whiteford, Michigan, met at the house of Ellis Parker, in Sylvania, the same being "married persons, who had emigrated there prior to 1836." There were present sixty persons, pioneers. After a dinner, the meeting was addressed by different members. A historical account of the settlement of that region was read by Wm.

M. White, when the time was occupied by others in brief statements of their several experiences and hardships.

The first settlement of any of the townships named, was made by Gen. David White and Judge Wm. Wilson, in the spring and summer of 1832. They made their location at the mouth of the three forks of the Ottawa River, now Sylvania, then entering the lands on which that town stands. During that time ten or fifteen families came into the township of Whiteford, then under the jurisdiction of Michigan—including what are now Sylvania, Richfield, part of Springfield to the Fulton County line, and Whiteford. They laid out Sylvania and Whiteford villages. In 1833-34 considerable additions were made to the settlement, the increase continuing for twenty years.

"The Toledo war" came on soon after the settlement of that section had fairly begun, in which conflict most of the settlers were "good and loyal subjects of the sovereign territory of Michigan;" as they were of Ohio, when by law they were set off to that jurisdiction.

It was resolved by the meeting to hold such a meeting annually, and to include Washington township, Lucas County, within their circle. For this purpose John U. Pease, Wm. F. Dewey and Wm. M. White were appointed a committee of arrangements. No record is found of such subsequent meetings.

General White, who came from Palmyra, New York, also built the first mills on the Ottawa River, near his home. The original plat of Whiteford (now Sylvania) was laid out by General White of the date of July 11, 1835. It was the property on the east side of Division Street, then the dividing line between the land of the General and that of William Wilson on the west. The original plat of Sylvania was opened by William Wilson, L. W. Allen, William F. Dewey and D. D. Harris, June 13, 1836, where most of the business section now stands. A new addition was opened by Coleman I. Keeler, Delavan D. Hawes and others March 24, 1837. Sylvania was incorporated in April, 1867. At the first election held April 17, that year, James W. Clark was chosen mayor; William Bryan, clerk; George M. Crandall, Jason McGlinn, Foster R. Warren and J. J. Ritchie, councilmen.

In 1844, John U. Pease, Haskell D. Warren, William Bancroft and Horace Green received a state charter for "The Sylvania High School Company," for the purpose of establishing a high school in Sylvania, to promote practical and liberal education in the languages, art and sciences.

In accordance with the provisions of such act, the incorporators met at the office of John U. Pease, in Sylvania, on the first Monday in May, 1844, and completed their organization. The following names were attached to the constitution in the company's records:

Amos Miner.	Jedediah Jessup.	C. D. Warren.
John B. Cory.	Daniel Durfee.	W. H. Huling.
A. J. Majors.	Benjamin Joy.	Frederick Leonardson
James White.	Daniel Delvin.	Erastus Morse.
John U. Pease.	Zuriah Cook, Jr.	Rhial V. Vrooman.
Elijah Rice.	Beebe Comstock.	John A. Vrooman.
Stephen Porter.	Isaac Lewis.	William Wilson.
John Leonardson, Jr.	C. Anderson.	B. W. Bradley.
Daniel B. Curtiss.	William Corey.	John Emery.
David Harroun, Jr.	W. F. Dewey.	J. W. Pomeroy.
H. A. W. Newcomb.	Horace Green.	Peleg T. Clark.
H. D. Warren.	Wm. M. White.	Isaac Tremaine.
William Lee.	Paul Hawes.	James Dein.
T. E. Miner.		

The following officers were elected by ballot: Amos Miner, President; John B. Cory, Vice President; William F. Dewey, Secretary; James White, Treasurer; Benjamin Joy, Horace Green, Eli Hubbard, John U. Pease and David Harroun, Trustees.

It is stated that Elder Elnathan C. Gavitt preached the first sermon in Sylvania, in the mill owned by General White and that a class was formed there in 1834. In 1836 Rev. Ira Chase was a minister in the Toledo Circuit which then embraced Toledo, Tremainesville, Norton, Bedford, Stony Ridge (Wood County), Tillotson, Hopewell, Big Woods, Vienna and Sylvania, then called Whiteford.

The Congregational Church society was originally organized as "The First Presbyterian Church of the Town of Whiteford," at a meeting held for that purpose in the schoolhouse, November 8, 1834. Owing to certain unsatisfactory rules prescribed by Monroe Presbytery, with which it was connected, the church in 1844 adopted the Congregational form of government, and has since been known as "First Congregational Church of Sylvania."

Sylvania, on April 26, 1887, had a disastrous fire which destroyed most of the business section including the following concerns: Washington Lenardson, general store; the Misses Roberts, milliners; Milton Veasy, grocer; William W. Cowell, harness and carriages; William B. Warren, groceries and agricultural imple-

ments; Dr. W. A. Frost, physician and surgeon; Dr. F. B. Hanks, drugs; Owen Clark & Son, meat market and groceries; William Bryan, postmaster, post office and residence; W. H. Huling, general store; Temperance Hall and Lodge of K. G. R.; S. M. Judson, general store; William Chapel, barber and stationer; Orson Adsit, groceries; William B. Warren & Son, furniture and undertaking; Andrew Reager, boot and shoe shop; John H. Parker, groceries.

Mr. Waggoner also relates the following: As a young man named Hoag, residing six miles from Toledo, and in Sylvania township, was searching a piece of woods for missing sheep on the farm of Salmon Miner, in March, 1859, he discovered articles of clothing, bones, etc., which satisfied him that a human body had been consumed or decayed at that point. The next morning the neighbors turned out and proceeded to the spot, where were found the articles named by the boy, including various bones, boots and clothing. In the pockets were found a silver watch; a jack-knife; a purse with $136 in money; and a letter addressed to a Mr. Thurston. Inquiry at Toledo soon recalled the fact of the loss of an aeronaut of that name, who made an accidental ascension from Adrian, Mich., September 16, 1858, the circumstances of which were as follows:

At 8:30 A. M. of the day named, in company with an associate (Mr. Bannister), Mr. Thurston made an advertised ascension, and successfully landed at Riga, on the Lake Shore Railroad, between Adrian and Sylvania. Stepping from the car, they proceeded to unfasten it and removed the netting from the balloon, which, turning over, rested neck upward. Mr. Thurston got straddle of the main valve, a wooden frame, fixed to the top of the gas-sack (containing 25,000 feet of gas), and was engaged in forcing back the valve, which opened inward, at the same time requesting Mr. Bannister to untie the neck of the bag. The latter, then busy with the netting, neglected to do this, and the moment the netting was off the sack suddenly arose with Mr. Thurston clinging to the valve. Mr. Bannister instantly grasped for the ascending balloon, but Mr. Thurston cried, "Hold on, Bannister! She will soon come down again," supposing the neck of the sack to have been untied. But not so. Up the balloon ascended, and when last seen by Bannister was full two miles high and sailing rapidly northward. A few days thereafter the balloon was found at West Tilbury, Canada West, with the disc of the valve torn three-fourths of the way round. It was assumed that the silk

around the valve had given way, thus precipitating Thurston to the earth. No tidings had been received of him at the time of the discovery in Sylvania. It was then remembered that on the day of the ascension, a boy in the neighborhood of Mr. Miner's farm told a neighbor of having seen some object fall into the same woods, to which his attention was called by a whistling sound; while another boy, at the same time, saw something passing over very high, and seeming to be a kite. Investigation at Adrian soon showed the remains in question to have been those of the lost aeronaut. The watch had stopped at 11:40, showing the time of the fatal fall. The remains of Mr. Thurston, with the articles found, were taken to Adrian and delivered to the administrator of his estate.

Waggoner further says: District No. 2 of the Town of Sylvania having taken steps towards the erection of a school building, it was proposed by the High School Company to coöperate with the directors of the district in making the house suitable for the purposes both of the district and the company. Accordingly, such arrangement was made. The building was located centrally, on the west side of Division Street, occupying the same site as the present school building. It was about 40x60 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and surmounted by a tower or belfry. It was opened in the fall of 1844, the high school department occupying the upper story. Among the principals who taught there while it was under the company's management were Professors Gifford, Daniel L. Westcott, and Rev. J. B. Taylor. The school numbered among its pupils more than the average village student—such as the following: Ira E. Lee, of Toledo; E. R. Wilson, of Bluffton, Ind.; Almeda Doty, of Topeka, Kas.; Chester H. Harroun, of Toledo; Don A. Pease and Foster R. Warren; James W. Clark, son of Peleg T. Clark, who died in Toledo. The school continued to be managed by the company until about 1850, when settlement was made with the stockholders and a dividend declared. The stock was finally disposed of to the township board of education and the school passed wholly under the management of the town board. It has been a free graded school since 1872. J. C. Jones was their principal and superintendent.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Washington township lies on the western border of the Maumee River and Bay, takes in the northern part of the City

of Toledo and borders the Michigan State line on the north. It is traversed by the Ottawa River (Ten Mile Creek) from southwest to northeast. It was originally a part of Port Lawrence township and was organized in 1840. The meeting for the election of township officers was held at the home of Benjamin Mallet, Tremainesville, June 27, 1840. The officials chosen were as follows: Trustees, Alvin Evans, John Lambert and Lyman Haughton; clerk, Sanford L. Collins; treasurer, John Knaggs; constable, Thomas Wilkinson. The early history of the township is necessarily associated with that of Toledo, when it was a part of Port Lawrence township.

Settlements in later Washington township were made at an early date, by Maj. Coleman I. Keeler, 1817, who died in 1863, aged eighty-six years; William Sibley and Eli Hubbard. This was before the survey of public lands and the opening of the land office at Monroe, Mich. Eli Hubbard settled first on land now a part of Woodlawn Cemetery. Maj. Noah A. Whitney, with a large family, came from Onondaga County, New York, in September, 1822. Their route was through Canada in two covered wagons, one drawn by oxen. They were four weeks in reaching Detroit, spending nine days of this time in traversing the Forty-Mile Woods. Major Whitney was an ironworker. In 1824 he purchased the east half of the southwest quarter section (160 acres) bounded on the east by now Collingwood Avenue, on the south by Bancroft Street, and on the north by Delaware Avenue. He built a block-house for the protection of his family. His sons, Noah A. Whitney, Jr., and Thomas P. Whitney, settled on the southeast quarter of section 27, bordering now Detroit Avenue.

John Phillips, another early settler, arrived here in 1825. He settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 27 (160 acres), now a part of Woodlawn Cemetery. Cyrus Fisher, in the fall of 1829, settled on lands between the old Territorial Road and the U. S. Reserve Turnpike. Here he built a block-house, which, besides a residence, he utilized as a store and tavern. It was the only trading point between the Bay Settlement and Miami, and with two exceptions the only house of any character between these points on the line mentioned. Fisher's trading place was the first in Washington township as originally set off from Port Lawrence, of modern days. There were at the time some 1,500 to 1,800 Indians living on the two reservations on the north side of the river. As there was no trading point nearer

than Hunt & Forsyth's, Maumee, the trade with the Indians was profitable, until their removal to the West. There was a post office at Fisher's store, with himself postmaster. It was the one post office at the time between Vienna and Maumee, and was called Port Lawrence, as it was then in Port Lawrence township, at the time embracing what was later Toledo and Manhattan, Oregon, Washington and Adams townships. The mail was carried three times a week from Lower Sandusky (Fremont). At Fisher's, Major Stickney and others received their mail when the Town of Vistula was established. Calvin Tremaine succeeded Fisher as postmaster and the post office became Tremainesville, with Sanford L. Collins later postmaster. His story is told in the chapter of Reminiscences.

In February, 1834, Morgan L. Collins, a younger brother of Sanford, came from Orleans County, New York; this brother remained and became interested in the store and lands. Soon contracts were made for clearing and fencing, for it was all woods on both sides of the Territorial Road (now Collingwood Avenue) from Major Keeler's, near Delaware Avenue, to Ten Mile Creek, except a little patch near Tremaine's store and the Fisher tavern kept by Mr. Smiley. In the fall of 1834 the Collins brothers built a tavern on the southeast corner of Manhattan Road and the turnpike; this house was burned in the summer of 1848.

When Horace Thatcher arrived from Niagara County, New York, at Tremainesville in 1833, on the north side of Ten Mile Creek, one of his early efforts was to aid largely in building the Methodist Church there in 1835-1836. He was an itinerant preacher, justice of the peace under the Territory of Michigan. and later county recorder and probate judge of Lucas County.

Among the prominent early settlers in the western part of Washington township were Lyman, Stephen, Marvin and Cyrus Haughton, of Monroe County, New York, who took up large tracts of land in now the Haughton Street section, in 1833.

The first plat of what later became known as West Toledo was laid out from the "Phillips Farm"—Philip I. Phillips. West Toledo post office was established in 1879, with J. M. Lycan postmaster. The first preaching under the auspices of the Methodist society in what was known as West Toledo was by Rev. John A. Baugman, of the Monroe circuit, in 1825. Two classes were formed—one of women, under the leadership of Mrs. Frances M. Whitney, and a class of men, led by William Wilkinson. The

plat of the part of Washington township later known as Auburndale was laid out by Amasa Bishop in 1873.

WATERVILLE TOWNSHIP

What is now Waterville township was one of the earliest settled portions of Lucas County. Along the Rapids of the Maumee was a favorite abiding place for the Indians of primitive days, and relics and deposits found in the Waterville township area show there were Indian villages there long before the times known to history. Near Roche de Boeuf Rock was a mound which at one time contained the skeletons and relics from Indian or prehistoric burials. Regarding this earthen structure Peter Manor handed down the following tradition:

"At the time when the plum, thorn-apple and wild grape were the only products, and long prior to the advent of the paleface, the Ottawas were camped here, engaged in their games and pastimes, as was usual when not clad in war-paint and on the lookout for an enemy. One of the young scions of the tribe, engaged in playing on Roche de Boeuf (Rock in the River), fell over the precipice and was instantly killed. The dusky husband, on his return from the council-fires, on being informed of the fate of his prospective successor, at once sent the mother in search of her papoose, by pushing her over the rocky sides into the shallow waters of the Maumee. Her next of kin, according to Indian law, executed the murdering husband, and was in turn executed in the same manner, until the frantic passions were checked by the arrival of the principal chiefs of the tribe. This sudden outburst cost the tribe nearly two-thirds its members, whose bodies were taken from the river and buried with full Indian honors the next day."

This story is given without regard to its authenticity. It is more probable that the site was a burial place for the prehistoric people, the Mound Builders, who left a few of their earthen monuments along the Maumee.

The main road along the west side of the river was originally an old Indian trail and later used by the military. The Red Men from the Wapakoneta section used this trail in their annual visits to Detroit to secure their annuities. Aunt Lucia Haskins in her day told of seeing the old winding path being "literally packed with Indians," on their way to Detroit to procure their bounties from the British. What was known as Granger Island took its

name from a squatter named Granger, whom John Pray was obliged to eject when he entered the island from the Government.

Mr. Pray arrived in the Waterville section first in 1817, and settled there permanently in 1818. Then came, the same year, Orson Ballou, and Whitcomb Haskins in 1822. The first actual settler was Isaac Richardson, near Roche de Boeuf, above Waterville, in 1814. Gilbert Underwood arrived in 1816, the Adams family in 1817; and Artemus Underwood, from Onondaga County, New York, in 1818 settled on Presque Isle Hill, just above Turkey Foot Rock and the Anthony Wayne monument, and where Gen. James Winchester had his fortified camp, War of 1812. Warren B. Gunn, who was later an old settler near Monclova, was born on the old Gunn farm in 1820. Other early land purchasers were Martin Gunn, John Hollister, R. A. Forsyth, Joseph C. Larwell, Mathias S. VanFleet, Caleb Reynolds, Elias Fowler, Elijah Dodd, John Van Fleet, Thomas Shoemaker, Salmon Cross, Ralph Farnsworth, Isaac T. Dudley, Valentine Winslow, Paris Pray, Myers Shoemaker, Anthony LaPoint, Daniel Lakin and Peter Roberdeaux, with, of course, many others.

The first tavern in that locality was opened by the notorious Isaac Richardson in 1816 on the Roche de Boeuf farm. It was of the double log house style, with a roofed, outdoor space between. It was here Richardson, who had greatly wronged an Indian named Porter, was shot by the latter in 1829, for which offense Porter was hung at the foot of Fort Meigs in 1831. The Roche de Beouf farm was later known as the Dodd homestead, and upon which stands the beautiful Spanish villa built by the late George Stevens, known as the first director of the Toledo Museum of Art.

John Pray, who laid out the Town of Waterville, opened a tavern on the site of the Columbus House, Waterville, in 1828, and Lyman Dudley opened the Wabash House on the opposite side of the street in 1830. Strange to say, the motive power of the first mill in that section was oxen. About 1818, Adams Hunt & Company built a mill of hand-made clapboards and painted it red, and it came to be known as the "Old Red Ox-Mill." It was located about a mile and a half north of Waterville and was used mostly as a feed mill. In 1825 it was rebuilt for a schoolhouse. In 1821, John Pray built a grist mill on Granger Island. In 1830 he constructed a mill in the Town of Waterville. In 1835 Pray sold Granger Island to Theophilus Short and Ira Wilder. He reserved the right to "remove everything in the old mill on the

island except the water wheel and the contents of the barn." Another incongruity is the evident fact that Hiram P. Barlow, a later mentioned teacher, built for John Pray a distillery.

In March, 1836, Saw-en-de-bans, or the Yellow Hair, alias Peter Minor (an adopted son of Ton-dog-a-nee, chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians), in consideration of $60,000, sold to Robert Forsyth and George B. Knaggs, 643 acres of land, which was confirmed to Minor by the President, under the negotiated treaty with the Ottawas in February, 1833; the same lying on the north or west side of Maumee River, at the Wolf Rapids. Angelica, wife of Peter Minor, joined in the deed. The witnesses to the conveyance were Guy Nearing and James King; the former as justice of the peace, taking Minor's acknowledgment of the same; while J. H. Forsyth, Horatio Conant, C. C. P. Hunt and Oscar White certified to Minor's fitness to transact such business, and to the sufficiency of the price paid for the property. Gen. Lewis Cass, then secretary of war, endorsed the high respectability of these parties. Evidently the purchasers did not make a success of their investment, for in August, 1836, the same property was deeded back to Minor by the grantees of his deed, at the same price, $60,000.

The first election for township officers was held April 4, 1831. Jacob Eberly, George W. Evans and Daniel Lakin were election judges, and Ralph Farnsworth and William Meeker, clerks. The township trustees chosen were Jonas Cleveland, William Meeker and James C. Adams; overseers of the poor, Willard Gunn and Jeremiah Johnson; clerk, Ralph Farnsworth; treasurer, George W. Evans; constable, David Robbins; fence viewers, Richard Gunn and Jacob Eberly; supervisors of highway, John Van Fleet and Whitcomb Haskins. June 21, 1831, John Van Fleet and Daniel Lakin were chosen justices of the peace, and Ralph Farnsworth to the same office December 31, that year.

In 1836, during the canal construction era, the township trustees held a meeting at the Western Exchange Tavern, at which, in effect, the township clerk made the following entry:

It having come to the knowledge of the trustees that there have "lately come into the township certain persons on the Canal line, who are not legal residents thereof," and that one or more of them "are likely to become a township charge," warrants are issued to Lewis Eastwood, constable, warning such persons "forthwith to leave said township." The return made by the constable showed that he had meantime served such warrant by

reading the same to 541 different persons; and by copy to five persons, making a total of 546. They seem to have been employed by the contractors on sections 28 to 40, inclusive, of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and all within Waterville township. The constable's fees for service of the warrant amounted to $53.37½.

On settlement, March 9, 1849, with James B. Steedman, Supervisor of Road District No. 4, the trustees found in his hands two notes of residents for delinquent road work ($3.00) and "cash paid in," $0.25; total, $3.25, which was delivered to Elijah Dodd, treasurer.

CHURCHES—The Methodist Episcopal society at Waterville was evidently organized in 1834, the same year of the Maumee organization. Rev. Elam Day was the first preacher. Among the first members were Harriet Farnsworth, Jane Adams, Thomas Gleason and wife, Hannah Cross, John Hoag, Elisha Hanson and Sarah Bailey. The first church building was started in 1841, with Liberty Prentiss pastor, and completed in 1844. Elder Thomas Barkdull preached the first sermon in the new church. Previous to the organization of the Methodist society, Rev. Henry E. Pilcher and Rev. Elnathan C. Gavitt, then of the Michigan Conference, preached there.

The Presbyterian organization at Waterville was established in 1837 by the Rev. Benjamin Woodbury. The first members were Henry Reed, Sr., and wife Elizabeth, and daughters Wealthy, Fanny and Temperance, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall and daughters Sarah and Amanda, and Hannah Pray and Mrs. Dodd. A frame church was built in 1856 and dedicated by the Rev. P. C. Baldwin of Maumee, known as "the organizer of Presbyterian Church societies," throughout Northwestern Ohio, especially in Wood County.

The first German Lutheran organization in Waterville township was effected in 1866 by the Rev. C. F. Kadling of Perrysburg, at a point on the "Dutch Road" in the northern section. The services were held in the schoolhouse on the then Hutchinson farm "near the canal bridge." Previous to this organization the nearest church was at Maumee, in charge of Rev. Carl Mark Scheffel. In 1876 Rev. Theo. Meier of Custar, Ohio, organized a congregation in Waterville.

Evidently the first school in Waterville township was held in the "Old Red Ox-Mill" referred to, with Deacon Hiram P. Barlow the teacher. The sessions were held there from 1825

to 1828. Barlow was one of the first educators in the Maumee Valley, where he settled in 1816, at Orleans, and taught school during the winter of 1816-1817. In 1832 Miss Olive Gunn taught school in a combination log and frame building. The first schoolhouse in Waterville was built in 1834, corner of Main and South streets. L. R. Austin was the first instructor. Miss Kate Brown was at the head of the schools in 1885-1886, when the first structure on the present school site was built. E. W. Lenderson, Toledo, was superintendent there for ten years.

When Waterville was platted by John Pray, in 1830, it was the second existing village plat in Lucas County, next to Maumee. While Port Lawrence was originally laid out in 1817, the first plat was vacated and abandoned.

WHITEHOUSE—The now thriving and prosperous Village of Whitehouse, near the center of Waterville township, was established in 1864, the plat thereof being recorded July 5, that year. It was named for Edward Whitehouse, of New York, then a director of the Wabash Railroad. A general store was opened at that point in 1858 by A. J. Eldridge, and Alexander Walp was evidently the first postmaster. John Stoker built the Stoker House in 1874, later the Union Hotel. A commodious schoolhouse was built in 1877, the earlier frame structure being destroyed by fire. The Methodist Protestant Church society of Whitehouse was organized in 1846.

WAYNESFIELD TOWNSHIP

The territory comprised within Waynesfield township is only a small part of its original dimensions, previously referred to. Its area is about thirty square miles, and within which is the expanding little City of Maumee. As first constituted, Waynesfield, named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, was the first township in Ohio which contained lands north or west of the Maumee River. During the Ohio-Michigan boundary controversy, at a special meeting of the commissioners of Lucas County, the civil jurisdiction of Waynesfield township was extended to the northern boundary of Ohio as then claimed and now constituted. For the time being this move practically vitiated the township of Port Lawrence as an organization, which remained in a state of "suspended animation for three days and during the state election." That crisis past, Port Lawrence was, October 15, 1835, restored to its proper functions.

As related elsewhere, the first record made at the recorder's

office of then Wood County related to lands in Waynesfield township, and consisted of the plat of Maumee City prepared by A. I. Wheeler for John E. Hunt, in August, 1818. It contained 109 lots, 75 by 132 feet. Of these, three lots at the southwest corner of Conant and Detroit streets were set apart for public ground; and two at the northwest corner of Gibbs and Detroit streets were set apart for church and school purposes. The plat was acknowledged before Seneca Allen, justice of the peace for the County of Logan. Mr. Allen then resided at Orleans, below the site of Fort Meigs. The first transfer of property recorded in Wood County was the deed of Thomas Leaming to Ephraim H. Leaming, July 21, 1831, for 160 acres of land in section 5, Waynesfield township. The next was the deed of Aurora Spafford to David Hull, dated December 14, 1819, of a lot in Maumee for $400.

Maumee was incorporated in March, 1838, and the trustees of Waynesfield township appointed two judges for the election of village officers, which was held on the 26th of March the above year, and at which the following officials were chosen: Robert A. Forsyth, mayor by 117 votes over Gen. John E. Hunt, who received fifty-six votes; councilmen First Ward, Robert E. Forsyth, Daniel Cook, William Kingsbury, William St. Clair; councilmen Second Ward, James Wolcott, Levi Beebe, Daniel R. Stebbins, T. T. Woodruff; councilmen Third Ward, J. Austin Scott, George Kirtland, Joseph J. Bingham, George B. Knaggs. On March 29th, at their meeting in the Washington House hall, the council chose as president of that body James Wolcott; Daniel Cook, village treasurer; recorder (clerk), Henry Reed, Jr.; marshal, F. E. Kirtland. There were then in the town 865 people.

In 1871 the corporate name was changed to South Toledo, and in July, 1887, it resumed its proper name Maumee, dropping the word city.

Before the days of the canals, Maumee and Perrysburg were the principal shipping points on the river. The act of Congress to establish a customs district of Miami was passed March 3, 1805. Amos Spafford was the collector at this port in 1810. Skins and furs and bear's oil were the exports. When the War of 1812 began, business was discontinued. In 1836 W. W. Mumford built docks and a warehouse at "Port Miami" at the foot of now Hubble Street and carried on an extensive commission and forwarding business. Judge James Wolcott built a warehouse below the present business section and there was also a dock and warehouse at the foot of Tappin Street, and another east of Wil-

liams Street; a dock and warehouse at the foot of Dudley Street, one at the foot of Gibbs Street, and still another at the foot of Broadway. The present American House was then located close to the upper steamboat landing.

The canal business was at its peak at Maumee from the time the side cut was finished from the main line to the river in 1842, until 1845, when the boats mostly passed down to Toledo on the main cut. May 8th, 1843, was a memorable day for Maumee, as on that date the first canal boat, the *Albert S. White*, passed through the town. The first boat from Cincinnati arrived June 27, 1845. The first packet arrived in June, 1847. Abner L. Backus, later a prominent Toledo grain merchant, was Maumee's first canal collector. In 1848 the number of canal boats listed as passing through Maumee was 3,753.

Before the canals, the shipping business of Maumee and Perrysburg was carried on principally until 1833 by two small schooners, the *Eagle* and the *Guerrier*, owned by John Hollister and Capt. David Wilkinson, of Perrysburg. During that year a small steamboat (the *General Brady*) commenced running between these two places and Detroit. In 1834 the steamboat *Oliver Newberry*, a second-class boat, made a few trips to those towns, as did the *Detroit*, a boat of the same class and size. Two small boats, the *General Jackson* and *Major Downing*, made their appearance the same season, running to Detroit, and the schooner *Merchant* was built and commenced making trips to Buffalo. In May, 1835, the steamer *Commodore Perry*, Captain Wilkinson, came out. Several large schooners were built. Between 1835 and 1838 the *Monroe* and *Oliver Newberry* were purchased, the *General Wayne* built, and other steamers secured. The steamboat arrivals at these towns in 1837 was about 300, and of schooners 103.

At that time lake freights for Fort Wayne, Ind., came entirely via the Maumee River, and chiefly Perrysburg and Maumee; and it is probable that the first combination for the control of transportation rates was one of which Fort Wayne merchants complained at a meeting held March 25, 1837, with Francis Comparet in the chair, and Joseph Sinclair as secretary. William G. Ewing stated "the object of the meeting to be to consider what course it is necessary for merchants and others who are transporting goods from the East to adopt in order to secure themselves from oppression by a combination of the forwarding merchants of Maumee and Perrysburg." G. F. Wright stated that the rates

referred to were nearly 100 per cent higher than were charged at any other point on the lake. Samuel Hanna referred to the rule of the forwarding merchants requiring prepayment of all charges before forwarding property. The result of this movement is not recorded.

In 1838 there were seven taverns in Maumee City. The Franklin House, a large frame building, was situated at the intersection of Dudley Street and Waite Avenue, James W. Converse proprietor. The Commercial Building, the three-story brick at Wayne Street and Waite Avenue, was constructed in 1836, and was occupied, as the name indicates, with several stores, a bank and the post office. The Jefferson House, a two-story frame building, was situated in Hunt's Addition, and fronting on Harrison Avenue. The Washington House, a two-story frame building, stood on Waite Avenue, in Hunt and Beaugrand's Addition, and was built in 1834 by A. D. Williams. In 1838 the first Maumee City Council organized and occupied the second floor in this building as a council chamber for one year. The Kingsbury House, a three-story frame building, situated in Hunt's Addition, second plat, was constructed in 1834 by William Kingsbury.

In 1833 the proprietors of the Central House, built in 1823, were Allen and Gibbons. It was occupied as a general store and a tavern. This is said to have been the first frame tavern in Maumee City and was situated on Harrison Avenue, where the public school now stands. The American House was erected in 1836 by Woodruff & Clark, and was situated on the bend of the River Road on Wolcott Street, on the bank of the river above the steamboat landing. In 1839 it was operated as a tavern by Cyrus Tyral. In 1842 the building was moved to the intersection of Conant and Dudley streets. The Miami House, owned by George Kirkland, was situated at Askins Street at Miami.

The earliest newspaper published in Maumee was *The Express*, the first number of which appeared March 25, 1837, championed by an association of citizens headed by Calvin Frary. The editor was Henry Reed, Jr. Then came the *Maumee River Times*, H. T. Smith editor, which suspended in 1855.

After the *Maumee River Times*, there followed *The Amulet*, a weekly newspaper, published by William Holt. Then, during the Civil war, and for some time thereafter, the town was without a paper until November 20, 1871, when P. C. Holt published the *Maumee Advertiser*, issued weekly. This paper was changed into the *New Era* in 1876 by John E. Wilcox and published

weekly. Then in 1887 J. E. Dudley published a weekly newspaper called the *Natural Gas*. It lasted less than two years.

The *Maumee Advance* appeared in 1895, published by John A. Smith and O. J. Graham. In 1902 the *New Era* plant was destroyed by fire and the *Advance* and *New Era* were consolidated by Herbert S. Dickson, and continues to be published as the *Advance-Era*, with H. M. Pomeroy owner and editor, and is a well established, interesting publication. Then in 1925 appeared the *Maumee Valley News*, an enterprising and interesting weekly, under the direction of Leonard C. Bennett.

The story of the churches, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran denominations, is related in the general chapter on Church Organizations.

Upon the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Northern Light Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., at Maumee, Mr. A. F. Files wrote a sketch of the same. On account of its historical value a part of the account is here produced. After a preliminary historical survey of the Northwest Territory reaching down to Fort Meigs, War of 1812, Mr. Files says:

So it is indeed historic ground—this spot on which was organized the first lodge of Masons in Northwestern Ohio. Here at Fort Meigs, in 1813, Army Lodge, No. 24, had been established, with authority to hold its meetings at Camp Meigs or elsewhere as the casualties of war might direct, but there is nothing further of record to indicate the activity of Army Lodge, and it quite probably was discontinued with the disbanding of the troops after the war.

Among about forty settlers at Waynesfield and along the rapids above, were five Masons who petitioned for and were granted "all the privileges of right appertaining to a Lodge held by Dispensation, to be used and exercised agreeably to the Rules and Land Marks of Masonry." This was sealed and signed at Chillicothe, March 5, 1817, by Henry Brush, grand master (an officer in the War of 1812), and R. Kercheval, grand secretary.

This lodge was Northern Light, No. 40, the one hundredth year of whose existence we now celebrate. Connected by only a trail through a wilderness of woods seventy-five miles northward was her nearest neighbor at Detroit. At Mansfield, eighty miles southeast, was Mansfield Lodge, No. 35, the nearest in Ohio, with Hiram, No. 18, at Delaware, next, and Cleveland and Urbana following in order. In issuing the dispensation the grand master

appointed Brother Almon Gibbs, master; Brother William Griffith, senior warden; Brother Charles Gunn, junior warden.

Since its organization the lodge has had five places of meeting, three of which are still standing. For the first ten years meetings were held in an upper room in a building occupied by Dr. Horatio Conant as residence, and hotel known as the Central Hotel, located on Erie Street, near the present site of the high school. The next place of meeting was in a room leased from Brother Robert A. Forsythe in a brick building at the foot of Conant Street, below the hill toward the river. In this building, which has long since been obliterated, meetings were held until early in the summer of 1851, when temporary quarters were taken with the Sons of Temperance in the Hull Building, on Harrison Avenue, then known as Erie Street, and now owned by Mr. P. M. Puhl (1917). September 2nd, 1851, the lodge first occupied its own property, having purchased the house and lot at No. 34 Wayne Street, which is still at its original location, though now moved farther back on the lot and changed considerably in appearance by having its clapboard siding replaced by stucco, and by addition of porches. This property is now owned and occupied by Brother Dean Meyers. In 1856 Union Hall was purchased from the Sons of Temperance, and has been continuously occupied until now, after a half century of occupancy, it is replaced by the Temple we have today dedicated.

The idea of new lodge rooms, which had been in mind for some time, assumed tangibility in February, 1915, when Brother A. B. Creps, then worshipful master, appointed the following brethren to act as a building committee: Dr. George W. Clark, chairman; H. P. Bamford, A. W. Cone, G. W. Shaffer and L. A. Eckert. This committee did its work well, and finally submitted plans and estimates. Then a new worshipful master, Brother Lovell B. Rhonehouse, appointed a committee on finance as follows: Brother William Perrin, chairman; J. B. Rutherford, W. S. Swan, F. N. Glann, L. A. Eckert. Today we see the results of the splendid work of both of these committees, and Northern Light Lodge, No. 40, Fort Meigs Chapter, R. A. M., and Maumee Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, are rejoicing in a new, modern and commodious home for their work.

We have already mentioned the fact that the first recorded place of meeting was at the home of Dr. Horatio Conant. Doctor Conant was the first to take the master's degree in Northern Light. He had come to Waynesfield in 1816, and was engaged

in business with Almon Gibbs, first master of the lodge. While on a business trip to Detroit that year, he stopped at a house in the upper story of which a Masonic lodge was being held. To satisfy his own desire and afford a pleasure to his partner and friend, Mr. Gibbs, Doctor Conant sent in his application and received the Entered Apprentice degree. The following year, on the 5th of May, he was passed to the Fellow Craft degree, and on the same date raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. It would seem quite an innovation at this time for a candidate to receive two degrees at one meeting, but apparently it was nothing unusual then, for we read in the secretary's minutes of the lodge dated February 20, 1823, that David Wilkinson presented his petition and received the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees at that meeting, and on June 2d, the same year, Brother Francis Charter received the Fellow Craft and Master's degrees.

The first to receive all degrees in Northern Light were Seneca Allen and Daniel Murray, whose petitions came in together, being initiated May 1st, passed May 5th and raised May 25th, all in 1817. Seneca Allen doubtlessly presided over the first civic court in the settlement at the foot of the Rapids, as he was the first justice of the peace in this locality. His office was probably at Orleans, a mushroom city on the river flats opposite Maumee, in front of Fort Meigs, regularly platted and boomed before either Maumee or Perrysburg was surveyed.

The jurisdiction of Northern Light Lodge covered about all of Northwestern Ohio along and north of Maumee River, and well up into Michigan toward Detroit. Again we refer to the little old secretary's book and find that on the 27th of December, 1823, Harry Conant and Charles Noble, of Monroe, Territory of Michigan, presented their petitions for membership. Even as late as 1853 we find that Brother Octavius Waters came twenty miles from the vicinity of Delta to take his degrees, and thereafter, until the organization of Delta Lodge in 1854, he was quite regular in his attendance here, usually accompanied by other brethren of that vicinity.

Northern Light Lodge, No. 40, is truly the mother of lodges in Northwestern Ohio. All the older lodges came to her for division of jurisdiction before petitioning for dispensation to work. These were granted in the following order: Toledo Lodge, No. 144, 1846; Defiance, 1848; West Unity, 1849; Fulton County

Lodge, Delta, 1853; Sylvania Lodge, 1856; Tontogany, 1869; Swanton, 1888.

Between 1827 and 1845 no regular communications of Northern Light Lodge were held. This was the period of anti-Masonic frenzy developed from the Morgan imbroglio in Western New York. * * *

Masters of the lodge have been as follows: Almon Gibbs, 1817; Seneca Allen, 1819; John Hollester, 1824; Horatio Conant, 1827; James Wilkinson, elected December 29, 1827; Andrew Young, 1845; Thomas Clark, II, 1848; H. S. Commager, 1850; H. Thatcher, 1852; Freeborn Potter, 1853; William Robertson, 1854; Warren B. Gunn, 1870; L. S. Barnes, 1876; S. W. Cass, 1878; J. V. Shoemaker, 1880; W. J. Sharpe, 1881; E. S. Lloyd, 1886; J. H. Wyman, 1887; J. H. Binkley, 1892; William S. Swan, 1894; S. W. Cass, 1896; W. S. Swan, 1898; E. S. Lloyd, 1899; G. W. Rhonehouse, 1901; John W. Lloyd, 1904; John H. Russell, 1905; Ernest H. Perrin, 1906; N. N. White, 1908; A. W. Cone, 1909; E. L. Kane, 1910; H. W. Lloyd, 1911; William Perrin, Jr., 1912; Bert Bordeaux, 1913; W. E. Smith, 1914; A. B. Creps, 1915; L. B. Rhonehouse, 1916; George W. Shafer, 1917.

To the venerable Judge David R. Austin, now a member of a Toledo lodge (1917), belongs the distinction of being the oldest living Mason who received his degrees in Northern Light Lodge. On him the third degree was conferred April 17th, 1856, sixty-one years ago. Next in seniority is John L. Wiltse, now also of Toledo, whose master's degree was received April 19, 1864. Rev. N. N. Clark, now living in Petersburg, Mich., was raised April 7, 1866. These are the oldest living Masons who were made such in Northern Light, and now hold affiliation elsewhere. It is quite remarkable that the oldest living member of the Northern Light Lodge is the son of the first man to be raised to the master's degree in the lodge. Brother A. B. Conant, son of Dr. Horatio Conant, received all his degrees in Northern Light Lodge, the date of the third being March 20, 1866. Fifty-one years of continuous membership here is the enviable record of Brother Austin Conant (Conant died in 1929). * * *

Page after page of records in the secretary's book may be found in the familiar hand of Brother John Wilcox, and his attendance is quite regular when not hibernating in Chicago. Twenty-five years ago I had the honor to stand as historian for Northern Light Lodge at the celebration of her seventy-fifth anniversary. As touching the development of Maumee and

vicinity and the country in general during the time of our organization, I copy from that address: "Could she speak, Northern Light might rehearse an interesting tale of the rise and decay of Old Maumee (and I may now add, the rejuvenation of our beautiful little city). She could distinctly remember when this was but a struggling frontier village, a stopping place on the trail from Upper Sandusky and Fremont to Detroit; when travelers forded the river or were ferried across. She could recollect when all the business was done on the flats below the hill, along the side cut and river; when locks and warehouses lining the river from Miami to the present site of the river bridge received from lake boats their loads of merchandise, and distributed it to trading posts 50 and 100 miles away. She was a sunny-haired maiden when Toledo sprang up about Fort Industry, and had advanced but little farther in years when the Miami and Erie Canal became the great 'Artery of Commerce' to the south and west. She doubtless thought it nothing unusual when town lots sold for a thousand, two thousand and even five thousand dollars. She might have heard the echo of the first locomotive whistle, or of Fulton's steamboat on the Hudson River, or have wondered at Morse's telegraph; could hardly accept the mower and reaper as possibilities, and the sewing machine as a household necessity."

Thus do we record an hundred years of Masonic activity in Northern Light Lodge. We who now enjoy the fraternity and brotherhood and the atmosphere of good fellowship that pervades her sacred bounds but imbibe the beautiful spirit of Masonry that has been the portion of those before us who have gathered within her precincts—the beautiful spirit of Masonry that has been the inspiration of the votaries of the Masonic institution for thirty centuries or more. And now as we start a new century in our new home, shall we not offer our supplication to the Great Master above, that His divine benediction may rest on Northern Light Lodge today and continue to the generations that follow, in new and different times.

The population of Lucas County since 1840 is as follows:

1840	9,382
1850	12,363
1860	25,381
1870	46,722
1880	67,377

1890	102,296
1900	153,559
1910	192,728
1920	275,721
1929 (estimated)	360,000

By townships outside of Toledo, from 1900 to 1920:

Township	*1900*	*1910*	*1920*
Adams	2,090	2,635	4,735
Jerusalem	1,581	1,431	1,297
Monclova	1,031	1,043	991
Oregon	2,702	2,568	3,500
Providence	1,270	1,217	1,147
Richfield	1,136	1,029	1,036
Spencer	769	802	817
Springfield	953	1,176	1,415
Swanton	837	851	875
Sylvania	1,887	2,220	3,141
Washington	3,449	4,798	8,440
Waterville	2,176	2,154	1,968
Waynesfield	1,856	2,307	3,195
Total	21,737	24,231	32,557

CHAPTER LXXIX

SANDUSKY COUNTY

ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION —MANY THRIVING VILLAGES—REMINISCENCES

The territory included in present Sandusky County is one of the richest historical sections of the early Northwest. Important events which took place here are set forth all through the preceding pages of this story. Therefore, this chapter will be confined to the county's local developments, including its many enterprising municipalities.

The act forming Sandusky County, with several other counties taken from the old Indian Lands of this Northwest section of Ohio, was passed February 12, 1820 and became effective on April first following. These lands did not become available for permanent occupation until after the Indian treaty made on the lower Maumee River in 1817.

The various governmental relations of the territory comprised within now Sandusky County are told about in the chapter on the Evolution of Ohio Counties. The township of Lower Sandusky was formed some five years before the county was organized, and the names available of those who voted at the election held October 10, 1815, when this township was under the jurisdiction of Huron County, are as follows: William Andrews, James Whitaker, Henry Disbrow, T. A. Rexford, Daniel McFarland, William Ford, Asa Stoddard, Israel Harrington, Elisha Harrington, Randall Jerome, Jeremiah Everett, Moses Nichols, Anthony Arndt, Joseph Doane, Obediah Morton, Jonathan Jerome, Joel Thomas, Thomas D. Knapp, Peleg Cooley, Antoine Laurent, Isaac Lee, Joseph Mominee, Charles B. Fitch, John M. Clung, Nathaniel Camp, Samuel Avery, Peter Menare (Manor), Lewis de Leonard—total twenty-eight. This James Whitaker was the son of the original James Whitaker, the trader. At the time of this election the lands of Sandusky County had not been opened for sale.

The first election in Sandusky County to select county officials, was held in the townships of Sandusky and Croghan, the only

townships in the county, April 3, 1820, at which time William E. Brown was elected sheriff, Jeremiah Everett, Morris A. Newman and Moses Nichols commissioners, and Oliver Granger, coroner. The first session of the county commissioners was held April 8, 1820, at the cabin of Morris A. Newman, a member of the board, in Croghansville, which had been selected as the temporary seat of justice. At this session, Jesse H. Newman was chosen as clerk to record the proceedings; after which Nicholas Whitinger was appointed county treasurer and Charles B. Fitch tax collector. At the next meeting at home of Israel Harrington, on April 10, Jacques Hulburd was chosen county clerk (pro tem). The first county auditor was Jacques Hulburd; probate judge, John Ball; recorder, Jesse S. Olmsted; representative, Lyman Farewell; prosecuting attorney, Pickett Latimore; surveyor, Ezra Williams.

As noted, Croghansville was selected as the temporary location for carrying on the official business of the county, and the legislature in establishing the county, appointed Charles R. Sherman, Nehemiah King and Edward Payne, as a commission to locate a permanent seat of justice. Sandusky on the west side of the Sandusky River, and Croghansville on the east side thereof, were the competitors for the honor. While the contest was in progress for two years the county business and court sessions were held at the home of Morris A. Newman, located on the present corner of Pine Street and Ohio Avenue. As "possession is nine points of the law," Sandusky was obliged to back its claims with some tangible inducements, and prominent citizens on that side of the river agreed to procure a suitable site for the buildings and by popular subscription raised $1,800 to aid in their construction. The list of donors contains thirty-two names, the largest subscriptions coming from Cyrus Hulburd and Martin Baum, large land owners, who each contributed $400. The commission made their report at the May term, 1822, of the Common Pleas Court, on the 23rd day of that month, and their decision was in favor of Sandusky. Therefore, when court adjourned they held their next session in an old log schoolhouse which stood near the site of the present Fremont high school building, corner of Croghan Street and Park Avenue. For ten years thereafter, the county business and court sessions were held there until the first courthouse was built. Charles R. Sherman the chairman of the commission to locate the county seat, was the father of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, and was, soon after the county seat

SANDUSKY COUNTY COURTHOUSE, FREMONT

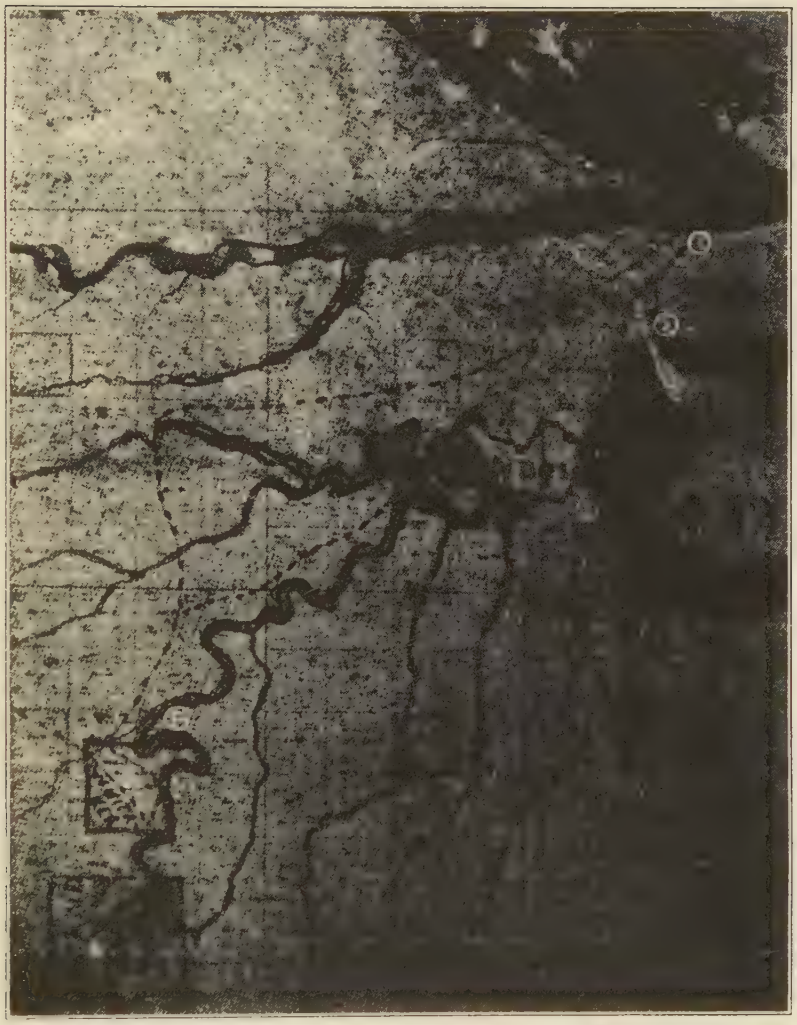
decision made a judge of the supreme court. With Judge Burnet of Cincinnati, he held the first term of the Supreme Court, which opened July 30, 1823, in this old log building.

The first courthouse was of frame, 24 by 36 feet, two stories. The construction was let at the contract price of $2,450, to Thomas L. Hawkins, who assigned the contract to Cyrus Hulburd, who never completed the structure. After many complications and a series of court actions, the building was finally completed and accepted June 5, 1833, ten years after the contract was let. The county was to have paid $650 of the cost, besides the $1,800 raised in popular subscriptions. But with the delay, removal of the building before completed and court suits, it is speculative at this day as to how the situation was finally adjusted. In the end the building was evidently a very substantial one, for it was later made into a residence and in 1844 became the property of the St. John's Lutheran Church and was used as a parsonage.

With the increase in population and community interests, the distinctive identity of Sandusky and Croghansville subsided, and in 1827 that part of Croghansville township embraced in the town of Croghansville was set off to Sandusky township. Then two years later, in 1829, both villages were incorporated under the name of the "Town of Lower Sandusky."

The early domiciles used for the reception of law breakers were rather crude, makeshift affairs. Criminals of a desperate character, unless under constant guard, certainly would not have remained long in confinement. The first jail in Sandusky County was a cabin rented from John M. Plumb, June 4, 1821. In 1824, a log house was leased from Asa B. Gavitt and some sixty dollars was expended in making it into a prison. The cabin was located near the river on Water Street. This and other quarters were used until a structure of some security was built on contract by E. W. Howland and completed in October, 1829. The cost was $844, and the structure was in use until the construction of the present courthouse in 1844 with the jail in the basement, where prisoners were confined until yet another jail was built in the rear of the courthouse, at a cost of $9,500 and accepted June 7, 1856. The present commodious sheriff's residence and jail was completed in 1892, at a cost of a little less than $37,000. The present courthouse of the beautiful, always pleasing classical style of architecture, was built in 1840-1844 and was added to in the rear in 1871.

On October 15, 1849, after much agitation, being satisfied that "public interest requires that the name of said town should



BOURNE'S SURVEY (1820) OF SANDUSKY RIVER

Showing Indian Trails and Land Portage of Sandusky-Scioto Water-course from Mouth of Portage River, South. Also Military Trails from Fort Stephenson (1812) to Fort Meigs (1813) and to Fort Seneca (1813).

1. Landing place of French and Indians from Detroit and General Harrison's Embarkation for Canadian Campaign (1813).
2. Old Fort Sandusky (1745).
3. French Fort Junundat (1754).
4. Williams Reservation (1817).
5. Whitacre Reservation (1817).
6. Two Miles Square Reservation at Lower Falls of Sandusky, now Fremont (1785), and Fort Stephenson, erected 1812.

be changed," an order of court changed the name of Lower Sandusky to Fremont. While "public interest" may have demanded the change, history lost much by it in sentiment. There was, however, some confusion in mail service and shipments, from the fact that in the same region there was a Sandusky and also an Upper Sandusky.

BALLVILLE TOWNSHIP

Ballville Township in the south central section of the county, was taken from Sandusky Township and organized March 6, 1822. Among the earliest settlers adjoining the two-mile square reserve on the south, were John Walcutt, Asa B. Gavitt, David Moore and Samuel Cochran, with John Fitch, John Custard, and the families of a Mr. Prior, Mr. Rex and Mr. Chaffee. Samuel Cochran with his family settled on the Sandusky River above the bend in 1819. He built his own boat at Buffalo after his removal from Massachusetts. He sailed up the lake in 1816 to the mouth of the Huron River, where he left his family temporarily, while seeking his home on the Sandusky. The late Basil Meek records that Cochran was employed by Gen. Lewis Cass, then Indian agent, to help the mail carriers across the mouth of Wolf Creek during seasons of freshets and high water. At the time Cochran located up the Sandusky and built his cabin, the Indian Lands were not on the market. When the lands were offered for sale after the Indian title was extinguished, he had already cleared some twenty acres, and like many other squatters, he lost all his improvements by being outbid at the government land sale. However, he then bought a tract below the old Whitaker Reservation, where he died in 1825, leaving a large family. When David Moore arrived above now Fremont from Ross County in 1818, he built the familiar old style double log cabin. On the river below his home he built a grist mill, where the pioneers from the surrounding section had their corn and wheat ground for meal, flour and feed. Mr. Moore died in December, 1829, from a fall from the upper floor of his mill. Meek's History publishes the following order, among others, handed down to the Moore family at Ballville, illustrating early business transactions:

"Portage River, July 20, 1825.

"David Moore—

"Dear Sir: Please send by the bearer two bushels of corn meal and charge to me.

"Ezekiel Rice."

Asa B. Gavitt, from New York, settled up the river on the west bank about 1818. Moses Nichols, after his arrival in 1820, built a tannery on the up river road just south of the Two-mile square Reserve. A tavern was kept in that section by Elizabeth Tindall. John Rhidout, who settled in the northwest section of Ballville Township, was a shoemaker and came west with the Isaac VanTassel Maumee Indian Mission emigrants in 1822. He located on the Sandusky two years later.

The settlements on the east of the Sandusky, in the southern section of Ballville Township, began in 1832-1833, after the Seneca Indians had disposed of their reservation in now Seneca County. Among further early home makers were Dennis DeRan, David Halter, John, George and Henry Fry, Joseph Hershey, Thomas Sherrard, Benjamin Decker, Isaac Maurer, Jonas Smith, John Hutchins and Cornelius Hufford.

Churches—The United Brethren Society built the Mount Lebanon Church in 1864. They first established an organization in 1835 and worshipped in the old Batizole schoolhouse. At Hoover's Corners a church was built about 1855, and at "Clinger's Corners," mouth of Wolf Creek, a meeting-house was built known as the Wolf Creek Church, and in 1868 a "Union Church" was built some three and a half miles south of then Ballville. Another Union Church was built about 1881, four miles southeast of Fremont, known as the Maurer or McGormley Church, under the direction of Rev. Jesse Richards, then pastor of the First Reformed Church at Fremont.

Schools—County supervision was adopted in Sandusky County in 1908, with George W. Bloom the first county superintendent. Evidently there were two schools in Ballville Township, held in the winter of 1833-1834; one on each side of the Sandusky River, supported by subscription. The teacher in the Baboine district on the east side was Miss Harriet Mudge. The school on the west side was in the Tyndall district. The first schoolhouses of course were of logs. Soon after those mentioned, schools were opened in the Ballville, Duesler and Batizole sections.

Among the early grist mills up the Sandusky from now Fremont, besides the one built by David Moore, as mentioned, was that constructed by David Chambers. Both were near the second river rapids and operated by water power. Later, Mr. Moore took over all the power rights held by Chambers. One of the Tindall brothers built a sawmill further up the river. In 1831, Charles Choate began the wool carding and fulling business, leas-

ing his rights from Mr. Moore. This business was continued on a large scale by Choate and others for some years. In 1858, near "Ball's Battle Ground," James Moore, a son of David Moore, built a stone mill, which has been in operation down the years. The Croghan mill was built by John Moore and P. C. Dean in 1867. The Shedenhelm sawmill was a more modern industry. The Fremont Power & Light Company's extensive plant at the Sandusky River rapids, a modern institution, is told about elsewhere.

The old covered bridge across the Sandusky at Ballville was built in 1858, the Tindall covered bridge in 1864, and the iron (Gilmore) bridge was built in 1901.

GREEN CREEK TOWNSHIP

Green Creek Township, in the southeastern section of the county and bordering Seneca County on the south, was established March 4, 1822, and detached from the Township of Townsend. The first election for township officers took place at the home of Samuel Baker on April 1, following. The first settlers in that section naturally located upon the ridges and higher, sandy ground. The first settler in the township is reported as Samuel Baker, Sr., who located in 1818 near where was built what has been known as the Baker schoolhouse. Later to the same neighborhood came Norton Russell, James Birdseye, William McPherson, father of General McPherson, and Lyman Babcock. An Indian trail led from Fort Seneca to now Sandusky City, and it was on this trail that the elder McPherson built one of the first frame houses in the township. It was in this home that the famous Gen. James B. McPherson was born November 14, 1828. The story is told that in traveling from the Seneca Reservation to Portland (Sandusky) along the ridge trail, which the Indians did yearly to receive some annuities from the British, an old chief once stopped at the McPherson homestead, perhaps for a wholesome meal. Anyway, as he gazed upon the "white woman's papoose," he said to the mother, "Him good. Him make big, big man." This trail, upon which the original Samuel Baker cabin was located, later became the regular line of travel between York's Crossing (now Bellevue) and Lower Sandusky.

Jesse Benton, a squatter, who in 1828 selected a place for his cabin on the present site of Clyde, was the so-called first settler within the corporate limits of that now enterprising village. Benton's claim of eighty acres was the east half of the southeast

quarter of section 14, Green Creek Township. According to Meek, the tract is now bounded substantially as follows: Beginning at the Big Four Railroad on Main Street, Clyde, thence running west to the old organ factory, thence south to the waterworks, thence east on the line of South Street, thence north on Main Street to the point of beginning. Like many other unfortunate squatters, when these lands came into market, Benton lost his land and all his improvements, including a log cabin and cleared fields. The property was purchased at the Government sale by Samuel Pogue, and while it would have been legally unnecessary, he presented Benton with a barrel of whiskey. Here in the cabin built by Benton, Pogue lived until his death about 1829. The west part of Clyde is platted from lands located upon in 1821 by Samuel McMillen. Luther Porter, Seth Miller, Oliver Comstock and a Doctor Forbes also settled on lands near the present village. Others who followed in Green Creek Township were Elisha Babcock, Chaplain Rathbun, and Clark Cleveland. William Hamer, who founded "Hamer's Corners," spoken of later, located on the southwest quarter of section 20. Josiah Rumsey, on his selecting a home site, put up a water power sawmill and an equipment for corn grinding—evidently on Raccoon Creek. When the country became more settled and the trail on which Samuel Baker lived was more frequently traveled, he made his cabin a stopping place, and established a bar where he sold liquors. Presumably the Indians were among his best patrons.

On the organization of the township, the first election for township officers was held in April, 1822. There were seventeen votes cast, resulting in the selection of Samuel S. Baker, Samuel Pogue and Josiah Rumery as trustees; Jared H. Miner, clerk; Silas Dewey, treasurer; Benjamin Collins, constable; and Baker and Pogue, appraisers. Other voters besides the above were Samuel McMillen, Caleb Rice, Joseph Baite, Francis McNutt, John Pumpery, David Cochran, Jesse Benton, Samuel Kepler, Samuel Utley, Levi Tuttle, Isaac Hines and Ben Collins.

Besides general farming, one of the important industries of this section is kraut making from the thousands of acres of fine cabbage produced throughout this locality. Horticulture and the production of small fruits, especially cherries, is another important factor.

Schools—The first schoolhouse in Green Creek Township evidently stood at the "Corners" in the present northern section of Clyde. It was built of logs about 1825, and not long thereafter

was destroyed by fire. Another schoolhouse of logs was built near the site of the present New York Central depot, but was later removed to the high ground in now McPherson Cemetery. The first school districts in the township were formed by a meeting of the township trustees July 1, 1826, and a township board of education was established in 1840. The first school teacher in the old log structure is reported as Joshua Fairchilds, while Jared H. Miner, in 1820, "kept school" in a cooper shop located on the old Pershing farm.

THE VILLAGE OF CLYDE

The beginning of Clyde in a business way was a blacksmith shop opened up by William McPherson on his property and located on the highway after that road was "piked." His business thrived and he opened a general store and was a leader in several other enterprises. When, about 1828, William Hamer came, he purchased of McPherson a triangular piece of ground bounded later by Main Street, Clyde, on the west, by the pike on the northwest, and by now Maple Street on the southeast. It was this triangle that became known as Hamer's Corners, whereon he built a two-story house of logs, which he opened as the tavern heretofore mentioned. Hamer's Tavern was one of the most popular and best patronized on the intersecting highways. Another tavern of note was built two miles east of Hamer's Corners by Wesley Anderson about 1830, who also kept a general store. Later he built a frame structure, which he stocked with goods, at the Corners. The first frame hotel at this point was built and run by Cornell Bradley. Reuben Bolls built the first brick building in this locality, a small structure utilized as a tailor and shoe shop. P. B. Beery had a store at the Corners in 1851, and Dr. C. G. Eaton a drug store.

The first public conveyance was the stage coach. A line was established about 1832, which also carried the mails. Two coaches drawn by four horses ran each way daily until put out of business by the railroads. It was railroad construction which settled the location of Clyde's business center. Near the railroad junction business houses of all character sprang up. Merchants at the old location moved to the new center of trade and Hamer's Corners lost its prestige.

Clyde was incorporated as a village March 8, 1866. The first mayor was John M. Lemon, and W. W. Wales, C. G. Eaton, Z. Perrin, Milo Hunter, John Lefever and A. B. French the first

councilmen. There was quite a controversy over a name for the early town. It was once known as Centerville. About 1852, at a meeting called to settle the question, the names suggested were Livonia, Plainville, Ayer and Clyde. The latter name was selected at the instance of O. P. Woodward, who before coming west lived at Clyde, New York. William McPherson was the first postmaster of the settlement.

Clyde has always had a first-class school system, since its establishment in 1867, and boasts a well equipped central school building. The names of the superintendents since 1856 are: J. F. Martin, William Russell, S. Motley, W. W. Ross, W. H. Rayle, C. H. Roberts, F. M. Ginn, Homer Metzger, George H. Hoke, W. L. Fulton, A. H. Wicks, A. L. Gantz, and A. J. Love. Professor Love succeeded Gantz in 1911 and has been superintendent ever since that date. Metzger and Wicks followed this service as able members of the legal profession.

Churches—The Methodist Society of Clyde originated with the gatherings for services in 1820. The organization was perfected in 1821 by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, when this section was within the Lower Sandusky district. The society is in a flourishing condition.

The Presbyterian Society was organized April 6, 1867, under the direction of Doctor Bushnell of Fremont and Elder George H. Fullerton of Huron. The first regular service was held by Doctor Bushnell and the first pastor was Rev. J. B. Smith. The old church edifice was remodeled and beautified in 1891, and the organization is prosperous and vigorous. The Catholic communities about now Clyde were early served by priests from Bellevue and Fremont. Mass was celebrated in 1853 in a log house occupied by a Catholic family located on the site of the New York Central freight house. From 1854 to 1859, the Rev. L. Mollon had charge of the local mission and said mass in the private homes, as occasionally did the Rev. John Rose, then pastor at Saint Joseph's, Fremont. Father Mollon inaugurated the movement for the first frame Catholic church at Clyde, completed under direction of the Rev. G. Peter, and which was formally blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop Rappe about 1860. A pastor's home was purchased during the administration of Rev. Father J. D. Bowles and a new church was completed about 1888.

The first Baptist organization was effected April 9, 1859, before which time meetings were held in the various settlements. At the establishment of the society, L. D. Clark was clerk of the

session, and Gideon Palmer, George N. Thornton and Lyman Ames were elected trustees. The elder in charge was Joseph Jackson. Rev. Adam Snyder was called to the pastorate in August, 1864, and after some years a new edifice was occupied.

The United Brethren society of the Clyde section, prior to 1865, held their meetings at the home of Rev. Daniel Smith, on the Bellevue and Perrysburg highway west of the town, and on what became known later as the John Chamberlin farm. When the Methodists occupied their new home on Buckeye Street, in 1865, the United Brethren people purchased the old quarters on Duane Street, but later their organization was practically disbanded.

The Protestant Episcopal society dates its beginning from 1875. A permanent organization was effected in 1879, known as the Grace Protestant Episcopal, and they occupied their new church on Buckeye Street, May 21, 1886. A society of Universalists was organized by the Rev. George R. Brown in this vicinity, about 1836, and a frame meeting-house was built. The organization had various pastors or supplies until about 1888, when services were discontinued. The church property was purchased by the Lutheran society, which became Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, organized by Rev. G. A. Harter, in 1887. The Seventh Day Adventist Church of Clyde was established by Elder J. H. Waggoner in August, 1867. Their house of worship was dedicated January 20, 1878.

Clyde is a prosperous, enterprising village, with large manufacturing interests, two strong banking institutions, a population of something below 4,000, surrounded by a thrifty agricultural community of high ideals.

WOODVILLE AND WOODVILLE TOWNSHIP

The first improvements in now Woodville Township were made within the present Village of Woodville in 1825, where the following year Thomas Miller and Harriet, his wife, occupied their little log cabin in the deep and lonely wilderness. Two years later Mr. Miller died and Mrs. Miller used the home as a tavern and entertained travelers going and coming between the Maumee and Sandusky River sections.

The township is situated in the northwest corner of the county, joins Ottawa County on the north, Wood County on the west, and since its organization, April 1, 1840, has undergone some changes in its outlines. The township takes its name from Amos E.

Wood, prominent in its organization and who served his district in Congress. He died during his second term in office.

It was at Wood's home that the first election for township officers was held, April 14, 1840, at which Lester Allen, David Dunham and Archibald Rice were chosen trustees; Ira Benedict, clerk; and Jared Plumb and Ira Benedict, justices of the peace. The township is traversed by the Maumee and Western Reserve road. It was after the lands ceded by the Indians one mile on each side of this road, which was laid out 120 feet in width, came into the market, that settlements began along this "pike," made into a corduroy affair in 1825. There had previously been an occasional "squatter," including Thomas and Mrs. Miller, referred to, and C. B. Collins, who located in section 35 in 1826. Ephraim Wood and G. H. Price, his son-in-law, purchased lands in sections 27 and 28, and thereon built their little cabins. The south part of the Village of Woodville is now located on a portion of the Price purchase. The land of Wood was on the opposite side of the Portage River, whereon he built his cabin. He later connected up a frame addition and turned the home into a tavern. Congressman Amos E. Wood was a son of Ephraim's, and it was at this tavern the first election was held, after the son fell heir to the property.

Among other early settlers were Lester Allen, in the eastern section, and the Baldwin and Chaffa families, in 1831. David Dunham came in 1833, followed by David B. Black, Archibald Rice, Ira Kelsey, John H. Scott, John Moore, Jared Plumb, James Scoville, Erastus and Samuel Pitcher, Peter Kratzer, Edward Down, Anthony Nuhfur, Ira Benedict, John Vanetta, Hiram Preston, Fred Myerholtz, Henry Seabert, William Black, Michael McBride, Dr. A. R. Ferguson, W. C. Hendricks, and T. L. Truman.

Catharine Seager taught the first school in Woodville, in a schoolhouse built in 1836. In 1839 the Lutheran society built a frame church which was later used for school purposes. The home of John Moore was taken over for a schoolhouse in 1836, with his daughter as teacher. Sugar Creek was honored with a schoolhouse in 1837. In 1857 the township board of education levied a tax of a half mill each for German and English schools; which would indicate that German was taught in the public schools. Among the early teachers were W. P. Catlin, a Mr. Baker and "Bent" Brown. Afterwards Brown was a professor in the Republic Normal and then founded the Normal University at Valparaiso, Ind.

D. B. Banks, whose son, Ira B., was later a merchant at Pemberville and Weston, built the first grist mill in Woodville Township on the bank of the Portage River near now Woodville, in 1835, with a sawmill on the opposite river bank. Although directly on the river, the Banks mill was operated by ox and horse power. There were several sawmills in that section and a woolen mill in Woodville, owned and operated by W. J. Keil.

Woodville Village, on the Portage River, was platted in June, 1836, by Amos E. Wood and George H. Price, and, as stated, was named in honor of Mr. Wood—thus, the town is older than the township. Shipping facilities are furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad System and the Lake Shore electric. In former years an electric line ran from Woodville to Bowling Green, Wood County. An important earlier industry was the flouring mills established in 1860 by Henry Seabert, and for many years operated by W. H. Bruns.

The Woodville Normal, now absorbed by another school, was established in 1881 by the Rev. George Cronnenwett, for the purpose of supplying teachers for the parochial schools of the Synod. The Lutheran Solomon's Parochial School was started in 1862. The change in the Ohio school system was one cause for the suspension of the Woodville Normal.

The Woodville Lutherans, from the Osnabruck section, established themselves here about 1830. For forty-seven years Father George Cronnenwett was the only Lutheran pastor, as elsewhere noted, in all this section. The finest church of the times was built in 1864. The congregation and membership is one of the largest in Northwestern Ohio. Father Cronnenwett related the following to the historian Meek:

"I can speak from personal knowledge only of the northwest part of Sandusky County, Woodville Township and vicinity. The first German settlers came there in 1833—Seabert and Schuler. The latter went to Perrysburg. The next year three more families came up the river. One mother brought a dead child hid in her shawl for fear it would be cast into the lake or river, as is the custom at sea, and she had it buried at Lower Sandusky. Other families came until there were nine in Woodville Township, and they did not have room enough in the barn of Mr. Sever to put away their chests and trunks and some were stored in the barn of Amos E. Wood. The Maumee Pike was not then made. These settlers lived there in the dense woods. Some children sickened and died and were buried without coffins. The parents longed for

a minister to come among them. Some of the husbands and fathers went to work on the Maumee Canal, from Toledo to Defiance, to get money to buy provisions for their families. In 1834 some were unable to buy flour in Fremont. They got such supplies as they could and carried them on their shoulders to Woodville. They bought their land at $1.25 per acre. One widow traveled on foot in wooden shoes to the land office at Bucyrus to buy her land. In 1835 they raised a crop of corn and ground it with their coffee mills to make bread.

"In 1841 I was sent as a missionary from Ann Arbor, Mich., to visit the Germans at Toledo, Perrysburg and the Black Swamp. I preached at Woodville but hesitated to accept a call from them until they came after me to Michigan with teams. I had at first very poor lodging. It was a sort of porch on one side of a wagon shop, another family occupying the opposite porch. We had a stove and two beds in one small room. When it rained we had to place an umbrella over us when sleeping. The roads through the woods were very bad and often hard to find. I often missed my way in going to preach to the settlers at a distance. Sometimes I had to follow marks blazed on the trees through the woods."

The United Brethren society was organized about 1867, and held their meetings in the Union Church until 1874, when they purchased the old German Methodist building.

The Rev. William Norton was the first pastor of the Methodist Episcopal society, organized in 1844, in the old schoolhouse, where services were held until the Union Church was completed. This latter structure was built in 1859 by the combined efforts of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Evangelical societies, each having a member on the official church board. When the Presbyterians and Evangelicals suspended their organizations the property was vested in the Methodist society, and finally passed to Solomon's Lutheran Church in 1909, when the Methodist society ceased its operations.

The German Methodists organized a society in Woodville in 1843, with the Rev. E. Reinschneider as pastor. In 1843 Father Rappe, the Catholic missionary, said mass at Woodville, and on the organization of a society, services were held in a building purchased for the purpose which had been a private residence. The organization was later discontinued.

Woodville is a prosperous, thriving village, with its business section spread along the wide Main Street on the line of the old

Maumee and Western Reserve Road. All lines of business are well represented, with two strong banks to take care of the financial needs.

Woodville is in the great limestone belt underlying that section of Ohio. The Portage River runs through the township from southwest to the northeast and divides the township in practically equal parts. Then there is Toussant Creek, in the northern section, which flows into Lake Erie, and Sugar Creek to the southeast, both streams paralleling the Portage. Between these streams are the valuable limestone ridges, with the underlying Niagara and water lime formations passing from northeast to southwest through this section of Sandusky County. There are three areas of the water lime, while there are two large areas of the Niagara formation. Consequently the lime industry here is of great volume. The Niagara belt has been developed by quarries and large lime plants at Woodville and also Gibsonburg.

The deep Trenton formation of the Woodville section, in the years between 1891 and 1915, brought to Woodville great wealth from its oil production, which income has been utilized in the development of other valuable industries.

MADISON TOWNSHIP AND GIBSONBURG

Madison Township is in the middle western section of Sandusky County and joins Wood County on the west. Gibsonburg is the principal business point. The township was organized in 1833 and named for President Madison. The first election was held on July 4 that year, in the blacksmith shop of Jacob Garn, where future elections were held for some years. The first township officers were: Trustees, Jacob Garn, A. Holcomb and William Whitford; supervisors, Jesse Johnson, John Reed and George Ickes; treasurer, Daniel McIntosh; justices of the peace, John Reed and David Smith; constable, William Smith; overseers of the poor, Henry P. Allen and Frederick Clark; fence viewers, Elias Miller and Gideon Harmon.

It is stated that the first arrival in the township was Henry P. Allen, who built his log cabin in 1831. A little later David Smith, whose descendants still reside in this section, settled here permanently. Daniel Smith, a son, was admitted to the practice of law in 1874 and was for many years a justice of the peace. David Reeves was a civil engineer and when he came to later Madison Township in 1832, he surveyed the township outlines. He located near present Rollersville. Among other settlers who

located in this section in 1833 and 1834 were George Ickes, Jacob Garn, Benjamin Cramer, Abraham Shell, Charles Hazelton, Elias Miller, and Jeremiah King. Later on arrived Noah P. Hathaway, Jacob Kemmerling, William Driftmyer and John W. Hutchinson. Peter Kemmerling's home was within the limits of now Gibsonburg.

Among the first improvements was a sawmill built on Sugar Creek in 1836, operated by Crawford King. Jacob Garn followed with another sawmill where he located. The first school teacher of record in the township was Eliza Davidson, who taught in the Standard district, and was followed there by Daniel Smith.

GIBSONBURG

As has been noted, Gibsonburg is in the great limestone belt, and the lime industry, with quarries for building and road purposes, is one of its greatest assets. The town was founded by Gen. W. H. Gibson, whose name it bears, from his land purchases there. For the town plat surveyed in August, 1871, his associates were J. F. Yeasting and T. D. Stevenson. The Yeastings were among the early and substantial settlers. W. H. Yeasting, the well known Toledo banker, is a descendant.

The first house in Gibsonburg was the Ezra Bell home on Yeasting Street. Thomas Dunlap, a blacksmith, built the second dwelling on the Lutheran parsonage corner. His shop was on the present site of the town hall.

Gibsonburg was incorporated in April, 1880. The first village officers chosen were: Mayor, Eli Reeves; clerk, S. B. Stilson; treasurer, Adam Hornung; marshal, George Kanukle; councilmen, W. M. Hobart, Eli Reeves, Elijah Garnes, J. W. Maroin, Charles Sander and T. D. Stevenson. The post office was established in 1871, with T. D. Stevenson the first postmaster.

The first business structure in the village was that of Joseph Bowers, located where the Wichman Block was afterwards built. Philip Zorn and Adam Hornung established the earliest mercantile business here in 1871. What was known as the Gibson Hotel was constructed for William H. Gibson and operated by John Patterson.

The present important lime industry was inaugurated when W. H. Gibson & Company opened lime kilns in 1873, followed by L. Friar & Company, in which the Zorn-Hornung Company, held the largest interests. This important mercantile firm also established the grain trade and built an elevator in 1875. The village

has two strong and prosperous banking institutions. The National Mortar & Supply Company, with its home offices at Pittsburgh, was established in 1907 and developed large interests here. The Ohio & Western Lime Company was the successor of the Standard Lime Company. The lime industry is Gibsonburg's greatest asset.

Gibsonburg's first schoolhouse was built of logs, located on Madison Street west of where the railroad was put through, and near where the Pennsylvania depot now stands. The second school building, a little more pretentious and built of hewn logs, stood on the site of the present large Zorn-Hornung department store. Later a frame building was constructed on the site afterwards occupied by the Hotel Williams. This schoolhouse was later sold to the Methodists for a church and that society then moved it to where the present M. E. Church stands. The Lutheran Society put up a schoolhouse about this time. The present brick village school building, later improved and enlarged, was built in 1894. Prof. Orrin Bowland was the first superintendent.

The first structure for religious purposes in Gibsonburg was known as the "basswood church," built by the Evangelical Society in 1858, and stood on the Gibsonburg Bank corner, at Main and Madison. Bishop Long conducted the dedicatory services. A new church edifice was erected by the society in 1873.

The Lutheran Zion Society was formed in 1875, by the Rev. P. H. Buerkle. A church was built in 1876 which was in use until a pretentious new church was constructed and dedicated April 9, 1893. The society has an excellent parsonage and a parochial school was early established.

The Methodist Society also occupied the basswood church for their first services, held in 1873. The first minister to preach regularly for this denomination was the Rev. C. W. Wolf, who arrived in Gibsonburg earlier in the same year. A Methodist class was organized by his successor, Rev. J. L. Scott, and in 1878, an old schoolhouse was purchased and moved to the site of the present building. It was used for holding services in practically its original condition for some years, and finally added to and enlarged to a modern structure. The parsonage was built in 1889 and the Rev. J. W. Shultz was the first occupant. For some years the Gibsonburg charge also took in Rollersville, Kansas, Washington Chapel and Tinney.

The Christian Society here was organized in 1879, by Rev.

A. C. Bartlett, who continued for some time as the first pastor. The present church structure was occupied in 1886.

Until May, 1896, when Gibsonburg was made a separate parish, the Catholic Society here was an adjunct of the Millersville parish, six miles to the southeast on the Pennsylvania railroad. The first edifice at Gibsonburg was a building purchased from the Lutheran organization in 1892, by the Reverend Father Dechant, under sanction of Bishop Horstmann, and dedicated Sunday, October 30, 1892, as the Church of St. Michael. The initial resident pastor was Father Philip A. Schritz, the priest's home being constructed in 1896. The present pretentious brick church was dedicated in June, 1905, when the priest in charge was Father J. B. Wendling.

The present United Brethren Church of Gibsonburg was occupied in 1897. Known as the Salem Society, the class was organized by John Bright and Samuel Hadley, the first services being held in the various homes of the members, or in the schoolhouses. The first church of logs was built on land donated by the Rev. D. P. Hurlbut in 1845. The location was some two miles south of the present village of Gibsonburg. It was the first church structure in Madison township. The first ministers were the Rev. John Long and the Rev. Peter Fleck. In 1870 a second church was built by the Salem United Brethren Society near the old log structure. The first pastor there was Rev. Michael Long. The initial pastor for the present Gibsonburg church was Rev. S. H. Raudebaugh.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson township on the southern border of Sandusky County west of the Sandusky River, is bordered on the south by the County of Seneca. It was organized in December, 1829, and named for Andrew Jackson. The principal water course is Muscallonge Creek, flowing diagonally through the center of the township from southwest to northeast, a tributary of the Sandusky. Wolf Creek eastward, another Sandusky River tributary cuts off the southeastern portion of the township. West of the Muscallonge and flowing in the same direction through Jackson township is Muddy Creek, a tributary to Sandusky Bay. Among the great masses of boulders sprinkled in a northeast to southwest belt over the surface of the township is the noted "Harrison Rock" elsewhere described in these volumes, named for General Harrison, whose trail from Fort Seneca on the Sandusky River to Fort

Meigs, on the Maumee, passed near this great boulder. The old Indian trail southward from Lower Sandusky, also ran near this point.

One of the first settlers in Jackson township, in 1828, one year before its organization, was Peter Stultz, who came from Franklin County, and built a log cabin on the banks of Muscallonge Creek. He was soon after followed by his brother Henry who also built a cabin in the same locality, near the Greenburg Road crossing. The Stultz families were followed by Gilbreath Stewart and then David Vernon, David Klutz and John Garn. The latter built a mill on Muddy Creek, a great convenience to the new settlers. Others who established themselves in this section were George and Lewis Overmyer, John Mowry, John Mooney, Hugh Iams, George Gier, Michael and Eleazer Shawl, George Roberts, Hugh Mitchell, Samuel King, George Camp, Peter Warner, Samuel Clinger, Peter Whitmore, Andrew Swickard, Henry Havens and others. Land purchases from the government began in 1828, and increased through the years following. The trails were early used and the first road was opened through the wilderness from Muscallonge Creek to Ballville on the Sandusky River, where the Chambers Mills were located. Henry Stultz built a sawmill on Muscallonge Creek near his home and John Garn constructed one on Muddy Creek, followed by two more sawmills on Muscallonge, one each built by Jacob Winters and Joshua Smith.

The first school in Jackson township was taught by James Drake in a log schoolhouse located on the Greenburg pike, about 1833, and the second school in 1834 was held in a log building located in the southern part of the township on Muscallonge Creek.

The first church services of record were held in 1829 at the cabin of Gilbreath Stewart on Muddy Creek. The minister in charge was the Rev. Jacob Bowlus. Meetings were also held in the old Mud Creek schoolhouse with preaching by Jeremiah Brown, and in Jacob Winters' barn on Muscallonge Creek. In 1866, Eden Chapel was built near Winters Station, mostly by the efforts of United Brethren followers, while some twenty-five years previous, a church was built in what was known as the Mowery settlement. The Evangelicals were also early represented in the township.

Burgoon, one of the principal towns of the township, is pleasantly located near its south line and at the junction of the Penn-

sylvania and old Lake Erie & Western Railway. It was named for Isadore H. Burgoon, then superintendent of the latter road. With good mercantile service, good schools and churches, and surrounded by a prosperous community, Burgoon is a thriving, progressive village.

Helena, another prominent village, is located in the northwest corner of the township on the Pennsylvania railroad, and is partly in the township of Washington. It has separate schools, three churches and good business institutions. Millersville also on the Pennsylvania road was laid out by Peter Miller, who was its first postmaster. St. Marys Catholic Church is supported by a large and prosperous surrounding community.

RICE TOWNSHIP

Rice township, on the north borders Ottawa County, and joins Fremont on the south. When Ottawa County belonged to Sandusky, Rice township was a part of Bay township. When Ottawa County was formed in 1840, a large portion of Bay township was included within its borders, consequently a new township was formed for this section of Sandusky County. It was named Rice, in honor of Ezekiel Rice, an early settler on the Portage River. In another chapter reference is made to a colony of French located on the lower Maumee River, who were during the War of 1812, ordered by the military authorities to move back into the interior for protection. Concerning the movement of this colony to the now Rice Township section, Everett in his history of Sandusky County in effect relates the following:

"In January, 1813, by direction of the Government, about twenty French families living along the Maumee River packed their possessions and started for Lower Sandusky. It was a fortunate circumstance that heavy ice, well covered with snow, gave them an easy course of travel and at the time made it possible to avoid the savage enemies of the forest. All being in readiness, a French train was formed of one-horse sleighs, runners of which were made of boards. The train was placed under direction of a Frenchman named Peter Maltosh, who had been an Indian trader. He knew the country thoroughly and proved himself a faithful and valuable guide.

"The journey to Locust Point was made over the lake ice with ease, in one day. On the following day Port Clinton or Portage, as it was then called, was reached. The train was held close together and the order of the sleighs frequently changed, so that

the horses having become weary, breaking the way, were rested in the beaten track in the rear. Upon arrival at the mouth of the Portage, the horses were almost exhausted. Maltosh on the following morning directed the train to follow his tracks; he assured them that he would be at Lower Sandusky far in advance of the train and would have at the mouth of Muscallonge Creek teams to assist them to the end of the journey. The horses, stiffened by two days' travel through the deep snow, entered upon the third day's trial of endurance with reluctance. The train slowly moved across the head of the bay and entered the Sandusky River. The delight of the band of weary travelers, on reaching the mouth of Muscallonge Creek (at Sandusky River) can be imagined. There a number of fresh teams were in waiting. The effect of finding the welcoming hand of friendship thus extended far to them, can only be appreciated when it is remembered that these people were strangers in a strange country. They found inhabitants in America even less secure, and were now fleeing from a savage foe under command and direction of the hereditary enemy of their mother country. With what delight then did these discouraged and exhausted refugees receive this token of friendship and promise of protection.

"These teams from Fort Stephenson took most of the load and broke the way. Lower Sandusky was easily reached and the colony was given quarters in government barracks during the remainder of the winter. In the spring cabins about the fort were occupied, but the forest was full of hostile Indians, and at a signal all were ready to flee into the enclosure. On the 1st of August, 1813, the French families, by order of the Government, were removed to Upper Sandusky. While on the way the sound of Procter's cannon was heard at Fort Stephenson which they had just left. The families remained at Upper Sandusky until the conclusion of the war, and were then moved back to Lower Sandusky in government wagons. The war having closed, it now became necessary for them to seek homes and earn their own livelihood.

"Of the colony, Joseph Cavalier and wife both died at Fort Stephenson before the removal of the company to Upper Sandusky. Their son Albert, and one of the few survivors of the company, was left in charge of his aunt, Mrs. Jaco, Gabriel O'Dett, Le Point and Thomas De Mars made squatter improvements on the river bank eight miles below Lower Sandusky, on the tract since known as the Tucker farm. Mrs. Jaco married

Le Point, and Mr. Cavalier was received by Mr. De Mars. Mr. Jaco died during the progress of the war. Le Point served as a soldier during the war. The land sales of 1821 caused serious confusion among all these French squatters. Few of them were prepared to purchase land, and those who had the means did not understand how to profit by the opportunities offered. The land on which Le Point and De Mars had located was purchased by Samuel Cochran and the inhabitants were compelled to seek other homes. De Mars purchased a tract on Mud Creek. The Bisnette family permanently settled on the farm at the bend of the river, later owned by Mr. Enoch. The Catholic cemetery is located near the site of their cabin. A member of the company, named Minor, squatted on Negro Point, and remained there about two years. He returned to the Maumee."

In the early German emigration to America, a large number made locations in the western portion of Rice Township beginning about 1835. This locality was dense forests then and the work of home making was stupendous. The greatest activities in clearing were from about 1838 to 1850. Among the early arrivals were the families of John Smith, Christian Kline, Henry Schwint, William Seigenthales, and Gotleib Gnepper.

The early French of the Rice section, being Catholics, some time after the close of the War of 1812, were ministered to by Father Gabriel ReShoir of Detroit, who held the first mass, and a regular society was formed about 1829. The Catholics of this section now mostly belong to St. Josephs Church, Fremont.

In 1849 or 1850, Joseph Lambert, Sr., and others formed the Fishing Creek Evangelical Society in the southern part of the township, and meetings were mostly held in the schoolhouses convenient until a church was built in the Kingsway settlement in 1860, which on the disbanding of the society about 1879, was for some time used by the Trinity Lutheran organization.

A large settlement of Lutherans in the western part of Rice Township which began about 1832, in the early years held services about the various pioneer homes. A regular Lutheran Society was formed by Rev. Henry Lang of Fremont, in 1843, and a log church was built, where the congregation held services until 1867, when a substantial brick church was constructed.

The Trinity Lutheran organization was effected in 1892 by Rev. Carl Ackerman, and the Zoar German Methodist Episcopal Society was established in 1844, in the central part of the township and a church was built by the organization in 1873.

Rice Township is devoid of many small towns or hamlets. There is Kingsway on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which was named for George W. King, a prominent member of the neighborhood.

As an extensive portion of the northeast section of the township adjacent to the bay is marsh lands, affording fine opportunities in season for hunting and fishing, large tracts are owned here by organized hunting and fishing clubs. In early times, the Indians found the locality favorite grounds for trapping, as did the French.

RILEY TOWNSHIP

A glance at a local map of Riley township which on the north borders the Sandusky Bay inlet will show that the township is a network of small sluggish streams which flow northward into the bay. In early years the marsh sections were the favorite grounds for Indian and French trappers and more details of the region are given in the chapter treating of the Sandusky River and Bay and tributaries. From the west, Bark Creek takes a "bite" out of the township, then farther to the east, of course running northward is Green Creek. About a mile east of Green, runs South Creek, then still eastward is Raccoon Creek with Pickerel Creek some two miles farther eastward. Tributaries of Pickerel are Fuller and Strong creeks. At the north, between the Sandusky River and Green Creek is what is known as the Yellow Slough. The mouth of the Sandusky River and the arm of the bay, might be comparable in a way to the outlet of the great Mississippi. Concerning the marsh lands of this area, historian Meek in 1909 wrote as follows:

"Pickerel, Raccoon, South and Green creeks flow sluggishly through shallow channels from south to north toward the bay, widening as they approach their outlets and assuming more the appearance of ponds than of running streams. Bark Creek also passes into and out of Riley township in Section 18, a distance of about one mile. Much of the north part of the township is marshland and up to within a few years ago was famous as hunting and fishing grounds and waters. Fish, fowls and fur-bearing animals were abundant and afforded a great source of revenue for the early settlers.

"Many acres of these lands remained as government land until about 1856, when nearly all the northern end containing

these marshlands was entered, and finally large parts of the same became owned by two sportsmens clubs, one known as the Winnous Point Shooting Club, and the other as the Ottawa Hunting and Shooting Club. These clubs have virtually monopolized for sport and pleasure the hunting and fishing of the principal part of all these marshes and waters, so that what is owned by the individuals is small in comparison, and furthermore so restricted by the enforcement of rigid game laws, passed at the instance of these clubs, as to become of but little value for hunting or fishing purposes for the average land owner there.

"The first settlers located on the prairies, and the heavily timbered district at the south was left till about 1835, when a class of industrious Germans began to take up lands there."

The first settler in the territory which became Riley Township was Andrew Stull from Huron County. In 1820 he came with his goods in a wagon along the old army trail which passed through the center of Townsend Township about one mile south of the prairie, until he reached a point opposite to Section 1, Township 5, his destination. A way or road was then cut through by him and the spot reached, which was to be the home of the Stull family for many long years thereafter. The nearest neighbor, William Tew, was six miles away. The nearest physician, at Lower Sandusky ten miles distant. The nearest mill was in Huron County, more than twenty miles away. Michael Stull, a son of Andrew, in a conversation in 1881 said: "Our food was chiefly wild meat, venison, turkey and fish, the latter in plenty. Salt pork was 50 cents a pound, bread mostly corn." He further said that fish were so plenty in Pickerel Creek that he and his brother Jacob speared in one night fifteen barrels of pickerel. They built a platform of puncheons across the creek, covered it with earth and built a fire at the middle of the stream. He in one end and his brother in the other of a canoe moved along. Swans were often seen from the cabin door. Mr. Stull killed six deer in one day and a Mr. Charles Lindsey shot nine.

Jonas Gibbs, Isaac Allyn, Christopher Straight, the Markhams, M. Bristol, Horton Twist, Charles Lindsey, David Camp, Joseph H. Curtice, John Karshner, the Woodford family, George Jacobs, Conrad Worman, William Pierson, William Harris, John Faust, Daniel Schoch, Cyrus Haff, Joseph and Samuel Meek, C. P. Daniels, Joseph Haaser, Charles Livingstine, W. B. Sanford, James Maurer, Adam Lutes, G. A. Wright and Henry Voght were

all among the early settlers of Riley and prominent in its development.

The hardships of improving this region were increased by the prevalence of the disease called "milk sickness," caused, as was supposed, by some unknown poisonous vegetation there growing, while the land was in its primitive state, and which was eaten by milch cows. Here, as elsewhere, when the land became cultivated and tame pastures came into use, this disease disappeared.

The nearer headwaters of the various creeks of that section furnished sufficient power for water mills and Charles Lindsey built the first mills on Raccoon Creek at an early day—both a grist mill and sawmill. On Pickerel Creek James and William Beebe constructed a sawmill. Compared with later years, the volume of water in all small streams was much greater and when the forests were cleared, the water supply was such as to cause the abandonment of most water mills.

A steam sawmill, the first in that locality, was built in Riley township by Jason Gibbs, and about 1846, a grist mill was constructed on Green Creek by Eli Faust, and some four years later another grist mill was put up on the same stream.

It is recorded that a Methodist circuit rider preached the first sermon in the settlement at the cabin of a Mrs. Lathrop. Later, services were held in a log schoolhouse near the center of the township. In April, 1853, at Tuttle's schoolhouse was formed the Tuttle's Methodist Class, Clyde Mission. About 1854 a United Brethren Society was organized by a Rev. Mr. Lemon. In 1868 the Methodist and United Brethren people built a union church and the organization was known as the North Riley Class, Bay Shore Circuit. The South Riley United Brethren Class was organized in 1855, and in 1877 built a church. An Evangelical church was built in the western part of the township about the same year.

The first schoolhouse in Riley township was the log structure above referred to, near the site where later was built the town house and was "raised" about 1846. The Faust schoolhouse was the second one built, both being used for school purposes for some years.

Erlin on the old Lake Erie & Western railroad and the Sandusky branch of the Lake Shore electric line, is recorded as a hamlet with twenty residents in 1890. When a post office was established there Ira Dunham was the first postmaster.

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP

The history of Sandusky township is in a measure the history of early Fremont, which follows later. Its organization in 1815 when this section was a part of Huron County, has already been presented. The township as originally constituted was reduced from time to time, until it took its present form in 1878, when Fremont township was established to include the old two-miles square reserve. The story of James and Elizabeth Whitaker the first permanent settlers and also the first white settlers in Ohio, has already been related as well as that of the Williams Reservation.

It was nearly a half century after the Whitakers settled on their reservation on the Sandusky River below now Fremont, that Reuben Patterson arrived with his family in 1818, and took up quarters in an officers cabin within old Fort Stephenson. The following spring (1819) the family moved into a crude log house on the Whitaker Reservation where a small tract was cleared of timber for the summer and fall crops. Evidently, Mr. Patterson being in ill health, when the lands of this section came into market, his wife rode to Delaware on horseback and entered a forty-acre piece of land across the river east from Whitakers, where a family home was built and where Mr. Patterson died in 1841.

Mary Whitaker, one of the daughters of James and Elizabeth Whitaker married George Shannon, who migrated to Lower Sandusky in 1809. When the War of 1812 came on, while the elder Whitakers remained, Shannon, the son-in-law, for the safety of his family took them to the Scioto, in the interior. At the close of hostilities they returned to the Sandusky and settled on a part of the Whitaker Reservation, given to them by Mrs. Whitaker.

Among other early settlers mentioned in a previous chapter, were George and Michael Overmyer. Henry Bowlus, George Michel, Daniel Hensel, George Reed, Rev. Jacob Bowlus, Samuel Crowell, Aaron Ferguson, Basil Coe, George Engler and John Kuns.

The history of the church organizations and schools come in the story of Fremont.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP

Scott township is located in the extreme southwest corner of the county and borders Wood County on the west and Seneca County on the south. It was organized April 8, 1830 and named

for Merritt Scott an early settler, and who fought in the War of 1812. Within its borders were two prairie tracts; one in the southwest corner of the township and the other, the Tauwa prairie, in the southern section. These prairies were counterparts of the Liberty and Jackson prairies farther west in Wood County in the midst of heavy forests and at one time were shallow lakes. Even within the memory of men still living (1929) where are now rich, cultivated fields, water in the spring covered thousands of acres and where swam myriads of wild ducks, wild geese, and even the beautiful swans. Meek in his historical writings says:

"There is a sand ridge bordering along the south prairie from eight feet to thirty feet higher than the surface of the prairie, and was at one time the route of an Indian trail. When the first settlers arrived this Indian trail over this sand ridge was worn about one foot deep by the ponies used by the Indians. This prairie was the first to be put under cultivation and before it was broken for cultivation furnished an abundance of pasture and tall prairie grass, which was cut and dried and stacked for winter feed.

"When the land was first plowed, numerous elk's horns were plowed up and so also were many logs covered with earth to a depth of about eight to twelve inches. On the sand ridge for many years all kinds of Indian relics were plowed up."

Among the early settlers in Scott township were Samuel Bickerstaff, Merritt Scott, Lewis Jennings, Henry Roller, Wilson Teters, Samuel Miller, Jacob Reinhart, James Buker, M. L. Smith, C. C. Barney, John Harpster, James Donnel, George N. Snyder, Phillip Miller, Jacob Kuntz, Daniel Long, Samuel Sprout, Michael Settzer, Jacob Havely, Elisha Moore, Reuben McDaniels, William Wright and David Solomon; besides the Wyants, the Ballards and the Hathaways.

Rollersville, partly in Madison township, divided by the highway, and named for Henry Roller, and Tinney, formerly Greensburg, named in honor of Judge John L. Green, Fremont, are the principal hamlets; with the Squires and Girton settlements in the southern section. Greensburg in early years was the mail distributing center for that section and Rollersville for the northern community, with David Smith the first postmaster. People from the Helena and Millersville district and even from the Gibsonburg community, received their mail at Greensburg. The most noted mail carrier for these two post offices was John C.

Dean of Rollersville, who made deliveries from Fremont twice a week. The rural delivery has changed all this.

The first church in Scott township was built at Rollersville in 1830, and a Congregational Society was organized there in 1842, with Rev. M. P. Fay the first pastor. A church was built in 1860. In the southern section of the township, in 1834 was formed the United Brethren Canaan Class, by David Long and David Solomon. A meeting-house was built in 1867. Among the first ministers of this organization were the Reverends Beaver, Moore and Davis. The Methodists organized a society known as Mount Zion Class and built a church near Tinney in 1872. Still another society was the Evangelical which built a church in 1870.

Scott township has always been prominent in the educational forces of Sandusky County. The first schoolhouse was located a short distance west of now Tinney. Among the leading early educators were Levi L. Wright, W. H. K. Gossard, Samuel Long, L. M. Snyder, Sarah Long, Ellen Wright and Druzilla Gossard. One of the important educational features of this locality, was the Tinney Select School, organized about 1891 and conducted by G. F. Aldrich up to near 1903, and supported by private tuition paid by the attendants. To perpetuate the memory of the good work done, the Tinney Select School Alumni Association was formed with annual gatherings held at Tinney.

A prominent early figure in Scott township was Dr. J. C. Thompson who took up the practice of medicine in this locality in 1844, and was active in the profession until about 1885.

TOWNSEND TOWNSHIP

Townsend township named for Abraham Townsend an early settler, is located in the extreme northeast corner of Sandusky County. Like the township of Sandusky, its early organization is related in a previous chapter. The streams running northward are Fuller and Strong creeks, tributaries of Pickerel Creek, and Little Pickerel, which cuts through the northeast corner of the township.

An individuality of Townsend is its underlying springs, which are fed, it is believed, from the same head source as Cold Creek springs, about Castalia in Erie County, the waters coming from the underground streams from the south, possibly as far as the Logan County elevation. Artesian wells early brought these waters gushing in instances to as high as four to six feet above the surface. There is also the Rockwell Spring and others of less

note in the township. Rockwell Spring was named for a man named Rockwell who built a mill there, later known as the Boice water-mill. Bordering the bay section are lower marshy lands originally covered with a luxuriant growth of coarse grass, such as described by James Smith, whose life among the Indians from 1755 to 1759, is told about in an early chapter.

The first recorded settler was Moses Wilson who, in the spring of 1818, built a log cabin on what was known as the North Ridge. Of the Townsend family mentioned, Mr. Meek the historian says that Mr. Townsend made improvements as early as 1818, on what was later known as the Brush farm. Abraham Townsend emigrated from New York to Canada before the War of 1812. His son Ephraim K. joined the American Army, which made it prudent for his father to return to his native country, which he did. The family consisted of the father and mother, two sons, E. K. and Gamalial, and five daughters, Margaret, Betsy, Mary, Amy and Eliza. The father removed to Huron in 1824 and later to Michigan. Ephraim remained and became owner of eighty acres of land. He was the first township clerk. He married Rebecca Tew, daughter of William Tew, Sr., in 1820. Mr. Tew built the fourth cabin there in 1818. He had a family of eight children. His son, Paul Tew, became a prominent and influential citizen and served as county commissioner when the brick courthouse was built in 1844.

A. C. Jackson settled in 1822, with his wife, Amanda, and two children, to whom ten were added, born in Townsend.

Other early settlers were Christian Winters, John Freese, Azariah Beebe, Robert Wallace, Ebenezer Rawson, Josiah Holbrook, Samuel Love, Daniel Rice, B. Wilder, James Lemmon, Sr., John Bush and Albert Guinall, who arrived between 1821 and 1825, while during the thirties the influx of settlers rapidly increased.

One of the first school teachers in the township was Rachel Mack who conducted a summer school at the Beebe place. The first schoolhouse was built in 1826, on the Lemmon farm.

Townsend post office, long ago discontinued, was established in 1824, with William Tew, Sr., the first postmaster. In 1853, the name was changed to York Station, and evidently back to Townsend. Whitmore Station on the Sandusky branch of the Lake Shore Electric and the old W. & L. E. Ry was once a post office, with Walter Devlin postmaster. Vickery the principal village of the township, located on the same two lines of transporta-

tion, was platted in 1881, for Robert Vickery. When the post office was established, B. Sharp was the first postmaster. The town has a Methodist church regularly supplied.

The first church services in Townsend township were held in the Jackson settlement, at which the Rev. Harry O. Sheldon delivered the address. The Methodist Society built a church on the North Ridge in 1848. The first minister to travel this circuit was Rev. Daniel Wilcox. Then in the north part of the township, in 1870, the United Brethren Society, built a church.

A well conducted sporting organization, The Rockwell Spring Trout Fishing Club, after the idea of The Castalia Club, changed the course of the stream emanating from the springs, built a club house and established a fish hatchery.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Washington township, located in the westerly section of the county, its largest township, is bisected by the old Perrysburg and Fremont Western Reserve Road, which caused its early settlement. The first land entries were made in 1826, though the first permanent settlers began to arrive some four years later. Among the entries recorded, most of whom became settlers, were those to David Hess, 730 acres; Enoch Rush, 210 acres; Josiah Topping, 140 acres; Reuben Wilder 267 acres, with later tracts as shown by Meek to the following:

Pontius Wheeler, J. H. Topping, George Waggoner, Samuel Waggoner, Robert Long, Jacob Nyce, Jonas Graham, Michael Hogle, William Floyd, David Grant, Magdalena Bowman, George Watt, David Church, Joseph Deck, A. W. Green, Jacob Hendricks, Daniel Karshner, Daniel Hendricks, John Mackling, Michael Overmyer, Peter Poorman, John Rose, N. P. Robbins, William Rose, Solomon Shoup, John Shoup, Jacob C. Stultz, William Skinner, John Strohl, Hector Topping, John C. Waggoner, John Smith, Isaac Rhidenour, John Baird, William Chenaworth and George Hetrick. The quantities were generally not large, varying from eighty to three hundred acres, and in one instance, Daniel Hendricks, as high as 370 acres.

For evident speculative purposes, one of the largest purchases was by Edward Bissell of Toledo who entered in 1836, 2,376 acres. Others of this class were, Dickinson and Pease, 376 acres; H. G. Folger, 532 acres; F. G. Sanford and James Easton, 426 acres.

Meek further says: The settlers were nearly all natives of

Pennsylvania and of German descent, but a large proportion came here directly from Perry County. Josiah H. Topping, David Grant and John Wolcutt were the first. Topping kept tavern on the pike. George Skinner came as the fourth settler in 1830 and settled in Section 26. From then onward settlements progressed, and among these hardy pioneers were: Joseph Cookson, Jacob Stultz, the Waggoners, Jacob Hendricks, Solomon Shoup, the Skinners, John Baird, Hugh Forgerson, William and Samuel Black, Michael Fought, A. G. Ross, Peter Morton, George Geeseman, Samuel Spohn, Jacob Moses, Joseph Garn, Henry Forster, Daniel Karshner, Christian Dershen, James Ross, Henry Bowman, David Hess, Henry Stierwalt, John Bowersox, Daniel Boyer, William Yeggle, John Avers, E. Humers, H. Bearing, John Mogler, David Deil, James Snyder, Martin Garn, Daniel Spohn, Jacob Heberling.

John Waggoner, a native of Maryland, came in 1830 with his family of eight children. Philip Overmyer, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1833. He had seven sons, viz: Samuel, William, Daniel, Jacob, George, Philip and David.

Jacob Overmyer settled here in 1833, coming from New York. He had a large family. Joseph Garn came in 1831 and was a preacher of the United Brethren faith, but never "rode a circuit." Joseph Reed came in 1832. Henry Forster, Mr. Shively, Samuel Kratzer, Henry Reiling, John W. Bauman, John Lantz, Henry Myers, Casper Heseman and B. Karschner settled later.

The earliest school in Washington Township was held in a log schoolhouse located on the Maumee and Western Reserve road, built on the old Hetrick farm, with Narcissa Topping the first teacher. A schoolhouse was built in 1834 on the Jacob Moses farm in the southwest corner of the township not far from Helena.

In October 1837, a town plat on the Western Reserve road was laid out for David Hess and B. H. Bowman and was named Cashtown. The name is said to have been applied from the fact that the "merchants" there paid cash for farm products, an innovation in those days. On account of the prominence of the Hess family there, the name was changed to Hessville. When the post office was established there it was known as "Black Swamp," by reason of the surroundings. David Berry was evidently the first postmaster. Mail comes there now by rural delivery from Lindsey about a mile and a half to the northeast. One of the extinct early industries was the distillery and mill operated by Henry Reiling.

The Lutheran and German Reform as early as 1843, occupied a union meeting-house at this point, one of the supplies being the Rev. George Cronnenwett, many times referred to. In 1851, the Lutherans built a separate church further west on the public highway, and a most commendable structure followed in 1877. The Reformed Society still hold forth here.

The Emanuel Lutheran Congregation, was established in a log schoolhouse west of Hessville in 1840, the organization being effected by Rev. Conrad of Tiffin. The Rev. Cronnenwett of Woodville served the organization for nearly thirty years. Rev. C. H. Althoff also served as pastor for many years. Before the present commodious church was built the congregation held services in a small brick structure west of the present church, and before that as noted occupied the union meeting place. The Mt. Calvary United Brethren early built a church at the Four Mile House.

Lindsey, the most important town of Washington township is about seven miles northwest of Fremont, on the southern branch of the New York Central. When the town was platted in November, 1853, for B. F. Roberts and E. B. Philips, it was named Washington, the same as the township, but was incorporated as Lindsey, and has separate school facilities.

Not to be partial to names, when the post office was established it was called Loose, with William Overmyer the first postmaster. With a bank, good mercantile establishments, grain elevators, and general supplies for the surrounding community, Lindsey is a prosperous village. The churches are the Evangelical and Reformed.

BELLEVUE AND YORK TOWNSHIP

The first white arirvals in York township were squatters, who came to this section as early as 1818 or 1819. They selected attractive situations, built crude log cabins and cleared small plats of ground in the wilderness, and while the men hunted much of the time, the women folk tilled the little patches of corn and garden spots. Then about the year 1821 or 1822, came the first permanent settlers. Among these were Rollin Benson, A. D. Fallett, Jeremiah Smith, John Davenport, Hiram Baker, John Riddell, Isaac Slocum, H. R. Adams, James Chapman, Elder John Mugg, the Utley family and some others.

Schools were early established and churches organized. The fact that the Free-will Baptist Church was the first society

organized in the township gives some idea of the character of the first settlers. This was followed by the Christian Church Society and the Emanuel Evangelical.

One of the important occupations is fruit growing, including cherry culture. The Highland Cherry Farm just west of Bellevue, is one of the largest cherry orchards in the country, containing some 6,000 trees, a beautiful sight in blossom time. There are several other small orchards, and cabbage growing for kraut making is largely carried on.

A considerable portion of the land is rolling and the soil sandy, and there exist here evident subterranean waterways, which have some possible connection with the Castalia and other springs.

BELLEVUE

The western portion of Bellevue is in York township and consequently in Sandusky County. An important railroad point, with factories and large industries, it is a prosperous city with much wealth.

The early little hamlet first took the name of Amsden's Corners for T. G. Amsden, a pioneer merchant. The post office was called York Cross Roads. When the old Mad River & Lake Erie railroad was completed to this point in 1839, the more euphonic name, Bellevue, was adopted. And certainly from its high elevation of 751 feet above sea level, a "beautiful view" of the surrounding fine country could be obtained. On the western edge of the Western Reserve, naturally the attractive locations were selected hereabouts early.

It is recorded that the first settler was Mark Hopkins, who established himself here in 1815; that the next was Elnathen George one year later, then Return Burlington in 1817, and in 1819, Thomas G. Amsden, John C. Kinney and Frederick Chapman. The last three established the first store at the corners, the building being located on the site of the city hall.

They had enterprising real estate dealers even then, and Boudette Wood and Nathaniel Chapman were of this class at Amsden. Most of the land where the Sandusky County side of Bellevue is located, was purchased by Charles F. Drake in 1822, and the year following, land joining Drake on the west was bought by Dr. James Strong.

Bellevue was incorporated January 25, 1851, Abraham Leiter was the first Mayor, S. Z. Culver, recorder (clerk), and E. D.

Fallett, Thomas G. Amsden, B. F. McKim, D. Armstrong and J. M. Lawrence, trustees.

Most of the business and factory section of Bellevue is on the Huron County side of the dividing line, but it may be said that with strong banking institutions, prosperous, enterprising merchants and business men in general, it is one of the most thrifty and progressive cities of its size in this territory.

The churches are the First Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Pauls Reform, St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran, St. Pauls Episcopal, The First Baptist and Bishop Seybert Memorial Evangelical.

The First Congregational Society was formed in 1836, under jurisdiction of the Huron Presbytery as a Presbyterian organization, and so remained until 1846, when it was formally transferred to Congregational control. The present pretentious structure known as the Harkness Memorial, was built by Daniel M. Harkness as a memorial to his wife the late Isabell Harkness.

The Methodist Society was organized in 1839, the first meetings being held in an old stone schoolhouse which stood near the site of the present Episcopal Church. The second meeting-house was of brick and the third in 1868.

The First Baptist Society was organized May 4, 1836, the first pastor being Elder J. Kelley. Early services were held in an old brick schoolhouse, their first church being occupied in April, 1849. After a break in the organization Rev. Jesse Boswell organized a new society in 1883 and the present church was completed in February, 1886.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception is a strong organization. A Catholic mission was established in Bellevue about 1853 by Father James Vincent Conlin, stationed at Sandusky. The first church was a remodeled warehouse on Center Street, which was occupied as soon as a regular church body was organized, the first resident priest being Rev. James Monaghan. There were various changes in the church property until the present church and priest's residence were occupied.

St. Pauls Reformed Society was well established in a good church as early as 1865. Two years later the structure was badly damaged in a storm, and after being reconstructed, was rededicated November 26, 1876. In 1890, the building was enlarged and improved and again in 1905, practically rebuilt. The society has shown much progress and thrift.

St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Society established itself in

the present church completed in 1895 under the pastorate of the Rev. W. E. Schuette. The church organization was perfected July 10, 1864. The first meeting-house was taken over by the Catholics for a school and the second was the old church on Center Street.

The St. Pauls Episcopal Society was organized in 1849, and the first services were held in a hall over then Ruffings dry goods store and later in the stone schoolhouse, the site of the Pike public school. It was on January 14, 1861, that a new church was consecrated by Bishop Gregory Thurston Bedell. It was about 1847 that the Rev. Mr. Punderson conducted the first services in the old stone schoolhouse, and Rev. R. K. Nash was the first rector to preach in the permanent quarters. Historian Meek calls attention to the fact that in the history of St. Pauls parish, four diocesans of national fame have shepherded the flock; Bishop Philander Chase of Kenyon, Bishop Charles McIlvaine, Bishop Gregory Thurston Bedell and Bishop William Andrews Leonard.

The now Bishop Seybert Memorial Evangelical Society sprang from an organization effected in 1875 by Rev. G. W. Miesse. Rev. S. P. Sprenge, later a bishop, was the first regular pastor. The present church was completed about 1896, and the society is engaged in many forms of church work.

Schools—It is recorded that Bellevue had in its earliest period two log school buildings—one on the Wright Bank Building site and the other where the Pike school is located. The stone schoolhouse referred to in the church history, was a one room affair built in 1832, and later enlarged and improved. In 1871, a two room, brick schoolhouse was built and later a second story was added. While the history of the Bellevue public schools belongs to the story of Huron County, the city has a fine central high school building, and the record of the schools shows fine progress. Grades were established here in 1851 with Rev. Mr. Waldo principal, a Miss Gardner, assistant, and Mrs. Covil and a Miss Wilkinson in the primary rooms. Of the long list of able superintendents down to the present, special mention is made of that well known educator and historian Prof. E. F. Warner who was superintendent from 1886 to 1914, a period of twenty-eight years and later state school inspector.

Fremont Township, and the corporate limits of the city of Fremont, include the same territory, the civil administration being the same except as to township justices of the peace and constables.

CHAPTER LXXX

THE CITY OF FREMONT

LOCATED ON HISTORIC GROUND — EARLY DAYS — PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT—BUSINESS INTERESTS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—INTERESTING SIDE LIGHTS.

Talk to the Fremont banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, and he will discourse enthusiastically upon the great resources and business advantages of the city; talk to the preacher and he will tell of the fine Fremont church organizations; talk to the schoolmaster and he will refer with pride to the well organized schools and excellent educational equipment; talk to the home owner and he will enthuse upon Fremont's residential delightfulness; talk to the street-sweeper and he will point to the clean streets and well ordered surroundings.

To the historian all this seems true, but to him Fremont is so much more than all that—so much different. Every foot within its boundaries to him is hallowed ground—a shrine to which he bows, worshipping. For in the long ago past on the picturesque hills overlooking the Sandusky, he visions the work of the prehistoric people the Mound Builders, who fashioned their earthen monuments, found when the earliest explorers came. His imagination takes him to the once neutral towns of the savages, one on the right and one on the left bank of the winding river, each designated as a refuge from hostile tribes bent on the destruction and annihilation of their foe. His mind travels by land and water the noted thoroughfares of the Red Man, connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio. And on this Sandusky the British and traders established their posts during the War of the Revolution. Hard by on yonder plateau to the northward, was the western point reached by British and Colonial troops, with Israel Putnam at the head of a distinguished force at the time Bradstreet brought his expedition against Pontiac in 1764. Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, the Moravians Heckewelder and Zeisberger, with many hundreds of other whites, were prisoners here when Detroit was the British depositary for Indian captives; and too, there was Samuel Brady.

Finally, there was Fort Stephenson of the War of 1812, so gallantly defended by Major Croghan and his little American band, and frequented by General Harrison and other distinguished officers. And up yonder a little way southward is Spiegel Grove, the beautiful estate of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the nineteenth president of the United States, now, by gift, the property of the State of Ohio and where the old Scioto trail ran and through which passed the Harrison trace. On the banks of the Sandusky here was the old American Navy grounds reservation, and yonder Negro Point. Below was the historic Whitaker Reservation, the home of the Whitakers, the first monument to permanent civilization in Ohio. There are other factors and the list is a long one. But to the writer, one of the most fascinating spots is the point below Birchard Library Park, where before the War of 1812, the missionary Joseph Badger came as a messenger of peace and good will and dwelt for a time in his little cabin and established a mission for the Indians.

All the important happenings above referred to, have been traced in the chapters pertaining to the general history of the Maumee and Sandusky County, except Spiegel's Grove. Consequently the local story of Fremont will be closely adhered to, with necessarily some repetitions.

Croghansville, east of the Sandusky River, was laid out in 1816 by the United States surveyor, Wormley, about the same time Perrysburg on the Maumee was surveyed by the government. The United States land commissioner Josiah Meigs, suggested the names for both towns and his suggestion was followed in each instance. The new plat here was named Croghansville, honoring Major Croghan. The same as Perrysburg and most government surveys, Croghansville was provided with wide streets. A large lot extending to the river was reserved by Congress for a shipyard.

On the west side of the Sandusky, the survey of the town of Sandusky was made in 1817, by what was known as the Kentucky Company and containing two or three names of the Cincinnati interests which exploited Port Lawrence (Toledo) the same year. The names of those who exploited Sandusky were: William Oliver, Thomas L. Hawkins, Thomas E. Boswell, Morris A. Newman, Israel Harrington, Josiah Rumery, Ephraim Johnson, William Andrews, David Gallagher, Aaron Furgerson, Randall Jerome, John Drury, Joseph Mominne, John La Cost, John An-

derson and John B. Mominne. As this section was then under the jurisdiction of Huron County, the plat was recorded at Norwalk, the county seat. The entire reservation was originally surveyed into lots forty rods wide, numbered from north to south and abutting the river. Later surveys and readjustments changed the outlines of the project and when Lower Sandusky was incorporated in 1829, it embraced the whole of the two miles square reservation. The first mayor of record of Lower Sandusky, was John Bell, who was also the first mayor of "the City of Fremont" when the municipality attained that distinction in July, 1866. At a meeting of the city council or trustees, December 17, 1866, Col. William E. Haynes introduced the ordinance which divided the city into three wards as follows: First Ward—all of the municipality west of the Sandusky River and South of the center line of Croghan Street; Second Ward—all of the city west of the Sandusky and north of the center line of Croghan Street; Third Ward—all that part of the municipality lying east of the river.

The ward representatives were first known as trustees and the first members were: First Ward, Plate Brush and David Belts; Second Ward, T. M. Quilter and Ambrose Ochs; Third Ward, Thomas Kelley and J. D. Botefur. These trustees organized by selecting J. D. Botefur president and Dr. F. Wilmer, clerk.

The first pavement in Fremont was laid on Croghan Street in 1874-1875, before the business section of Front Street was improved. It was some eleven years afterward that the business portion of Front Street was paved. At present Fremont boasts of some eighteen miles of improved streets.

The city hall which stands on the northeast corner of Birchard Library Park was completed in 1879, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies February 21st, that year.

It was in 1881 that the legislation was inaugurated which brought Fremont its city water supply. The plant was built under the direction of the late J. T. Cook of Toledo, one of the leading engineers of his time. With the growth of the city improvements and expansion was of course necessary, and it was in 1929 that the old standpipe in courthouse park, 100 feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter, with a capacity of 365,000 gallons, was finally razed. Stephen Buckland was evidently the first regular fire chief after the inauguration of the department in 1843.

TRANSPORTATION

The first transportation routes for the Fremont section, as has already been dwelt upon, were the Sandusky River and the old Sandusky-Scioto trail. All early heavy shipments were made by boats, and while of light draft, they were capable of lake navigation. Even during the American Revolution traders "sailed" their craft up and down the Sandusky from here to Detroit and other lake ports. Missionary Badger built a lake-worthy sloop as early as 1806 and brought it up the Sandusky to the Whitaker Reservation. Boat building at Lower Sandusky was an important pioneer industry, the necessary timber being at hand in the heavy oak forests. While early traders, no doubt, built and repaired their boats for service here many years before that date, when white settlers began to locate here permanently a sloop named the *Nautilus* was built at Lower Sandusky in 1816.

When the canals of Ohio were projected, the Sandusky-Scioto line was one of the routes considered. Had Lower Sandusky (Fremont) been favored with a canal, it is problematical as to what effect it would have had upon the city's growth or prosperity. Possibly railroad projects under such conditions would have been delayed here. The old Mad River & Lake Erie railroad, the first to traverse Ohio, not considering the Toledo & Kalamazoo, missed Lower Sandusky, and it is of historical moment that when construction of the Mad River line began at Sandusky City, September 7, 1835, Gen. William Henry Harrison, turned the first spade of earth and Gov. Joseph Vance of Ohio took part in the ceremonies. The road was completed from Sandusky to Bellevue, a distance of fifteen miles, and the first train ran between these points in 1837. The project was completed to Tiffin in 1841 and through to Dayton, 1871.

Among the first conductors on this road when it was in running order as far as Tiffin, was J. B. Higbee of Bellevue. Conductor Higbee related to the late historian Basil Meek, that while at Tiffin on one of his trips, he was informed by one of the agents of the road that he must prepare a car especially for a passenger to Sandusky. Being curious as to who such an evidently important personage could be, the reply was "I don't know but he is a big fellow they call by the name of Boz!"

Higbee described Dickens as a pleasant appearing "roast beef eating" Englishman, and he naturally felt honored in having a passenger of such distinction. As Mr. Meek says, this was of course while Dickens was on his first visit to America. The line

eventually became a part of the Big Four system which runs through Clyde and Green Springs.

Fremont is now well favored with transportation facilities, with the so-called Norwalk division of the New York Central lines, east and west, with the Toledo division of the better known Wheeling & Lake Erie; and the Lake Erie & Western, to the southward. The electric lines are the Lake Shore, two divisions, and the Fremont-Fostoria route.

FALLS OF SANDUSKY

The story of Col. James Smith, who with the Indians traversed the Sandusky River on several occasions between the years 1756 and 1758, when they buried their birch-bark canoes at "the falls of the Sandusky" just above now Fremont, has been already related in detail. It can only be speculated, could Colonel Smith return to these "falls" today, what his wonderment would be. At this point is located one of Fremont's most important projects. The present company in control is The Ohio Power Company. This organization took over the rights secured by The Fremont Power & Light Company, which upon its incorporation some twenty years ago, secured by purchase all the mill sites, river and flowage rights on the Sandusky for a distance of about two and a half miles, and constructed a hydro-electric plant at the point known as Ballville, above the main section of Fremont. The energy of the river flow at the "falls" has been conserved and the company furnishes power for factories and municipal lighting plants over a wide section; as well as for private use. In the olden days the Sandusky here furnished power for water mills which were superseded by steam power, and this new development has brought the energy under a single unit with a static head of some forty-four feet. Consequently, for a large part of the year some four thousand horse power is developed to generate electricity for public utilities and factories.

A fine new concrete bridge, lately completed, now spans the Sandusky River on Fremont's main east and west thoroughfare, State Street, better designated in history as the Maumee and Western Reserve Road. The first bridge was built in 1827-1828, by James Birdseye. It was of course a wooden structure, the material being white oak, and without stone abutments; but the boxed-in ends were filled with stone to give solidity and prevent washouts. Not being of sufficient height, it was carried away by the flood of 1833. A much more substantial covered wooden

bridge was then built in 1841-1842. Its construction was under the supervision of Rudolph Dickinson, a member of the Ohio board of public works. The roof was of pine shingles and the whole construction was so efficient that it was in service until replaced by the iron bridge built in 1877, which was replaced by the present fine concrete structure.

BIRCHARD LIBRARY

Birchard Library located on the site of old Fort Stephenson is one of Fremont's most valuable public possessions. It was established through the generosity of Sardis Birchard and furthered by the energy of the late Rutherford B. Hayes, who inaugurated the movement. In contemplation of the project Mr. Birchard had in his lifetime planned to donate about fifty thousand dollars including the site and in money. To carry out his plans he selected the following men as trustees: Rutherford B. Hayes, L. Q. Rawson, R. B. Buckland, William E. Haynes, E. Bushnell, J. W. Wilson, Thomas Stilwell, the mayor of Fremont, and the superintendent of the schools, W. W. Ross. At a meeting called by Mr. Hayes, he was chosen as chairman and Professor Ross, secretary. At a meeting of the city council in July 7, 1873, the following memorial was presented:

"To the Council of Fremont:

"The undersigned respectfully represent that Sardis Birchard of said city has conveyed real estate and other property to the value of $50,000, in trust to establish in Fremont a library and a gallery for paintings, pioneer, Indian and war relics, and other objects of interest for the free use of the people of Sandusky County, and that your memorialists have been appointed and have accepted the appointment to carry out this trust.

"We also represent that in our judgment the Northwestern part of the site of Fort Stephenson, now owned by Lewis Lepplemann, is a fit and appropriate place to erect the Birchard Library Building, and that the remainder of the ground formerly occupied by Fort Stephenson ought also to be owned by the city of Fremont for a park or for other public use. Your memorialists therefore propose that if the city of Fremont purchase the site of Fort Stephenson for a park or other public purposes, the undersigned trustees of the Birchard Library will pay $5,000 of the purchase money in consideration of the right to occupy the northwestern part of said ground with said library, and thus the whole of the site of the old fort made famous by the heroism of Colonel

Croghan and his gallant comrades will be forever preserved as public property for the general benefit of the people of Fremont."

At a meeting at the home of Governor Hayes in Speigel Grove, February 13, 1874, the library organization was perfected. The preamble of the articles of association is as follows:

"Sardis Birchard, late of the city of Fremont, Ohio, having made in his lifetime gifts of property and money to constitute a fund for the establishment and maintenance of a free library in said city for the benefit of the people of said city and vicinity, and having designated Ralph P. Buckland, Ebenezer Bushnell, L. Q. Rawson, James W. Wilson, Wm. E. Haynes, Thomas Stilwell, Rutherford B. Hayes, the mayor of the city of Fremont, and the superintendent of the public schools of said city of Fremont, to have control of said fund and said library, the persons above named as trustees have formed themselves into a Library Benevolent Association under the name and style of the Birchard Library."

Temporary quarters for the library were opened in the old Birchard Hall, State and Front streets. The Library Association contributed $9,000 from the Birchard estate toward purchasing the Fort Stephenson site of about two acres, and on March 29, 1878, the council passed an ordinance containing the following provision:

"That said Birchard Library Association are to have the right to erect, maintain and occupy a building for the Birchard Library on Lots Nos. 221 and 240, and that said city have the right to erect, maintain and occupy a building on said premises for a City Hall, where the same is now being erected on the corner of Croghan and Arch Streets, and that no other building, fence or structure of any kind shall hereafter be erected or put upon any part of said lots, nor shall the same ever be used for any purpose other than as a public park or any part thereof sold or conveyed without the consent of both the said City Council and the Birchard Library Association. The control and supervision of said Park shall be vested in the City Council and said Birchard Library Association jointly, but said City Council shall have the exclusive use and control of the building now on said Lots."

The cornerstone of the library was laid July 18, 1878, and the building completed in 1879, and occupied as a library, with Mrs. Jessie E. McCulloch the first librarian. The original structure was added to in 1896, by a donation made by Elizabeth Green Kelley of Chicago. The book collection of some 20,000 volumes,

has been wisely selected and the service is admirable. There are also housed a large number of valuable heirlooms and war relics from the Revolution down; and portraits of many historical characters as well as rare maps adorn the walls.

PARKS

Besides Fort Stephenson Park, Fremont is adorned with several other beauty spots. One is another gift of Sardis Birchard named Birchard Park, a plot of some ten acres containing a fine grove of native forest trees. The situation is the square bounded by Birchard Avenue, Croghan, Washington and Jefferson streets, and in season is enjoyed by the townspeople as well as many from the surrounding sections. Diamond Park is within the triangle of Birchard Avenue, Buckland Avenue and Monroe Street. It is the third gift of Mr. Birchard and is beautified by shrubbery, and flowers in season.

A gift of Mrs. Susan Lusher is Lusher Park in "Flower Valley" at the meeting point of Whittlesey and Tiffin streets.

HISTORICAL SITUATIONS

Historically, the Sandusky County Fair Grounds are located about where the forces of Maj. Israel Putnam camped when the army of Bradstreet's expedition came west in 1764 to chastise the recalcitrant Indians. An appropriate name for the grounds, therefore, would be Putnam Park, designated by a proper monument.

One of Ohio's most noted historical points is the site of the cabin of Ohio's first white settlers, James and Elizabeth Whitaker, on the left bank of the Sandusky River below Fremont. Its proper designation and preservation have been neglected and it is fortunate that some 480 acres of the old Whitaker Reservation has been purchased by Joseph Mooney of Detroit, a former well known resident of Toledo. Mr. Mooney has enclosed his fine estate, which he calls "Peninsular Farm," with a substantial ornamental wire fence and it is understood that he will establish the location of the Whitaker home by a proper memorial and hopes to have the old James Whitaker stone grave marker returned to Whitaker's burial place, where he will give it proper care and protection. Peninsular Farm will be one of the show places of Fremont.

Mention has already been made in the story of the Whitakers that Mrs. Whitaker was allowed $5,000 by the government for

damage done by the forces the British General Proctor, at the time of the attack on Fort Stephenson, War of 1812. This claim was never paid, and as late as when Congressman Norton represented the district in which Sandusky County belonged, he was appealed to by the Whitaker heirs to see if something could be done to secure payment. It was found that the matter had run so long that no favorable interest could be aroused in Congress, consequently the attempt at collection was dropped. The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker recorded in the probate court records of Sandusky County, reads as follows:

"I Elizabeth Whitaker of the County of Sandusky in the State of Ohio do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say—First it is my will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be fully paid. Second I have the following property Two mares and two colts one horse one cow and calf one sheep—Two beds and bedding one bedstead, large brass kettle, 3 iron pots one bake oven and two spiders 6 stone jars 2 crocks 6 earthen jars and crocks some crockery 2 tin buckets harness for one horse and iron chains one side saddle 1 pair smelting irons one fire shovel 2 spinning wheels a clock real —candle moulds—and other small articles of household furniture.

"I also have claims proven on the U. State to eight thousand dollars and up, and for spoclatum during the last war. I also have a judgment against Hugh Patterson of Sandwish U. Canada Richard Patterson Senty above thirteen hundred dollars rendered 1811 I believe. I have also claims on my brothers George & William for my share of my fathers estate. I have also a chest containing valuable articles delivered & now in the possession of Harvey J. Harmon. I give and bequeath the above property to my sons Isaac George and James Whitaker, my daughter Rachael Scranton and Eliza Wilson and An Wilson heirs of my daughter Nancy. The three children of my daughter Nancy to have one share to be equally divided share and share alike with my children. The three children of Nancy Wilson to be charged six hundred dollars advanced to her in her lifetime. Also my son Isaac is to be charged one hundred and eighty six dollars for two horses a saddle and bridle property that Isaac took and carried off. It is also my will that of the share which shall be coming to Isaac the interest only shall be paid to him annually during his life and at his death shall be paid to his children my executor investing the amount in some productive fund.

"I do hereby appoint my son James Whitaker my executor of this my last will and testament. In case that my son James should not survive me I do hereby appoint Harvey J. Harmon.

"In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of Feb. 1833.

her
"Elizabeth X Whitaker (Seal)
mark

"Signed declared and sealed in presence of us who are requested to witness the above will Giles Thompson Rebecca Thompson."

Isaac Williams, a trader at Upper Sandusky, as has been noted, married Sarah Vincent, a captive white woman, and reared one son, Isaac Williams, who married and settled on a tract of land on the east side of the Sandusky River opposite the Whitaker Reserve, which his mother occupied while a captive. After the death of Isaac Williams the United States by the treaty of 1817 gave to his widow and her two children 160 acres of land at a place called Negro Point and north of the Whitaker Reserve, and separated from it by the Sandusky River. This tract was for many years occupied by descendants of the original owner, but has passed to other purchasers and at present is owned by several different persons. In the survey of Croghansville in 1816 the Government reserved a certain outlot on the east bank of the Sandusky River near the head of Brady's Island for a Navy Yard, but it was never used by the Government for that purpose, as the east channel of Sandusky River which fronted this land was of shallow draft. Later this land was sold and sub-divided and that part of this tract fronting on Sandusky Avenue was occupied by residences.

BUSINESS AND BANKS

The list of Fremont's manufacturing institutions and industries is a long one. The fame of many is world wide. The record for prosperity, through times of depressions as well as when business has been at high tide, has been remarkable. Although thousands of men are on the employed list, there have never been strikes of consequence and labor and capital have been harmonious. To name the various large industries, is hardly pertinent to this history.

All branches of the retail trade are represented and with progressive merchants, home institutions are patronized by an exceedingly large percentage of the population.

The financial interests of Fremont are taken care of by The First National Bank, The Croghan Bank and Savings Company, The Fremont Savings Bank Company, The Colonial Savings Bank and The Liberty Banking Company. The first bank in Fremont or Sandusky County, was a private enterprise started January 1, 1851, by Sardis Birchard and Judge Lucius B. Otis, under the firm name of Birchard & Otis. When Judge Otis in 1856 removed to Chicago, Mr. Birchard took as a partner Anson H. Miller, and in 1857, James W. Wilson became a member of the banking firm, the name then being Birchard, Miller & Company. In 1863, The First National Bank of Fremont was organized under the National Bank Act of that year and the institution took over the assets of the house of Birchard, Miller & Company. It was the second national bank organized in Ohio and the fifth organized in the United States. The first officers of the First National were: President, Sardis Birchard; vice president, James W. Wilson; cashier, Anson W. Miller. These men with James Justice, Martin Bruner, Robert Smith and Augustus W. Luckey formed the board of directors. Upon the death of Mr. Birchard, January 27, 1874, James W. Wilson was chosen as president, which position he held until his death on July 21, 1904. By profession he was a physician. The bank has had but five presidents and four cashiers, the present president being John M. Sherman and William A. Gabel, the present cashier. The record of the bank has not been surpassed by any financial institution of the country.

The Fremont Savings Bank was organized in 1882 and its record is also established on a similar high standard. With the Croghan Bank & Savings Company, The Colonial Savings Bank and The Liberty Banking Company, Fremont is able to take care of the needs of any and all meritorious enterprises.

NEWSPAPERS

There are two well established daily newspapers in Fremont—the *Fremont News* and the *Fremont Messenger*, both evening editions. The *News* is published by the The Wrigley Brothers Printing Company, and the *Messenger* is published by The Fremont Messenger Company, under a change of ownership and reorganization in 1925.

The first issue of a newspaper in Lower Sandusky appeared in July, 1829. The publisher was David Smith and he called his paper the *Lower Sandusky Gazette*. Besides being the editor, Smith set his own type and run off his "edition" on a hand-lever

press. His "devil" for a time was Reuben Rice of later Ottawa County. The life of the *Gazette* was less than two years. Alvin G. White started the *Lower Sandusky Times* in July, 1837.

In 1839, Clark Waggoner, later the editorial writer and historian of Toledo, came into the possession of the *Times*, changed its name to the *Lower Sandusky Whig*, the first issue of which appeared May 4, the above year. All these old newspaper presses were of crude make, and Waggoner's press was known as a "Ramage," somewhat of an improvement over the Ben Franklin invention. Everett tells the story that the press used by Waggoner had once been utilized in printing the *Albany* (N. Y.) *Argus* during the War of 1812. From Albany it was moved to Courtland County in 1818 by David Campbell, and to Sandusky City in 1822, where it was used in printing the *Sandusky Clarion*. Then in 1837 it was brought to Lower Sandusky. Waggoner with the *Whig*, was an enthusiastic supporter of General Harrison for the presidency in 1840.

About 1885, at a historical meeting at Fremont attended by Mr. Waggoner, in speaking of his old newspaper press, he said:

"The condition of my old 'Ramage' was such, that before using it, I found it necessary to brace it from the floor to hold it up, and to brace it from the ceiling to hold it down. Only one page of the paper was printed at an 'impression,' and that was found to be sufficient to take the muscular resources of the average pressman, as the weekly show of blisters on my hands abundantly testified. The type and other materials of the office, were in keeping with the press. After repeated repairs the veteran finally gave out, somewhat after the manner of the 'wonderful one hoss shay,' and in 1841 was followed by a Washington iron press, purchased of Charles Scott, then proprietor of the *Ohio State Journal*. I had seen no happier day than was that on which this addition was made to my office, and the old press was inconsiderately stowed away in a back yard to become fuel for the inappreciative. I remained here until September, 1843, when yielding to the pressure of hard times, I removed my office to Milan, and started the *Milan Tribune*. It is a pleasure here to state that my first apprentice, Mr. Isaac M. Keeler, entering the office of the *Whig* September 17, 1840, obtained so strong a hold on the printing business that now he does credit to his former preceptor in the conduct of the *Fremont Journal*."

Among the carrier boys of the *Whig* were William E. Haynes, E. F. Dickinson and O. A. Roberts. In the handwriting

of Clark Waggoner, is pasted this notation on the first issue of the *Whig:*

"Lower Sandusky, May 4, 1839.
"Toledo, May 4, 1894.

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"I deem it a high privilege to be permitted to write these dates, marking as they do the passage of time since the early age of eighteen years I issued the first number of this newspaper. This is not the occasion for a review of the long line of activities and experiences which, with me followed that advent in business life. Sufficient now to say that throughout the intervening years God's providence never failed of wisdom and goodness which it is my privilege here to recognize.

"CLARK WAGGONER.

"May 4, 1899, on this 60th anniversary of the *Lower Sandusky Whig* it is my high privilege again to look upon its pages.

"C. W."

The *Whig* later became the *Lower Sandusky Telegraph* and then the *Lower Sandusky Freeman* and finally the enterprise ceased to exist.

The best known of Fremont's early newspapers was the *Fremont Journal,* which had a long and honorable career. It was Fremont's first formally established newspaper and appeared January 27, 1853, with I. W. Both, publisher. The details of its long career are hardly necessary here.

The recognized local democratic organ, the *Sandusky County Democrat,* was started in the fall of 1837, by party leaders headed by John Bell. After a more or less successful career, the plant was taken over in 1856 by I. M. Keeler of the *Journal.*

The germ of the present *Daily Messenger,* was the *Democratic Messenger,* started by J. D. Batefur in 1856. There were many changes in ownership and in 1884, the plant was purchased by George Kinney the attorney, A. V. Bauman, L. A. Dickinson, Charles F. Pohlman, Jr., and George W. Lesher, who incorporated the enterprise under the name of The Messenger Printing Company. M. E. Tyler became editor and L. Q. Fletcher associate. Through the various changes in ownership the paper has been recognized as the organ of the democratic party.

The *Fremont Daily News* was established by Henry E. Woods, who issued the first number May 2, 1887. After some changes, the plant was purchased by Wrigley Brothers, June 2, 1892.

These owners incorporated the publication under the name of The Wrigley Brothers Printing Company in January, 1908.

SCHOOLS

The present commodious high school building, after delay in construction, was occupied about 1911, and reposes upon historical ground. Fremont's first schoolhouse built in 1816 stood in the same place, a few hundred feet west of old Fort Stephenson, where Colonel Croghan three years before achieved his great victory and made it possible for the youth of Fremont to enjoy today the blessings which surround them on every hand. This first schoolhouse of course was built of logs, was of the old, primitive style, and a miniature thereof with a border in miniature of forest trees, would be an appropriate memorial to be left by some high school class. A more pretentious building of hewn logs took the place of the first one in 1817. Instead of oiled paper windows, the second building was lighted by glass, then a novelty, had a well built fireplace and puncheon desks and seats. The name of the first teacher is not known, but in the winter of 1818-1819, Mrs. L. C. Ball conducted a select school in one of the old Fort Stephenson barracks rooms. These early schools were mostly supported by private subscriptions. In 1834 the second log schoolhouse was burned premeditatedly, as a victim of the cholera had died within its walls during the summer epidemic that year. It was replaced by a one-room stone building, to which another room was soon added. The "stone schoolhouse," was the place where all the youth of Lower Sandusky received their education, until the graded, union school system was established in 1850, and a building of brick constructed on Howland Street, on the east side of the river. From this date with the rapid growth of Fremont, the schools kept abreast of the times.

In the establishment of the graded schools, the Akron plan was closely followed after a favorable vote of the electorate, which system developed under an act passed by the Ohio Assembly in 1849. The members of the first board of education were: Rev. H. Long, Jesse Olmstead, Homer Everett, J. G. G. Downs, J. H. Hafford and D. Capper. This board had charge of two schools in the old stone house, one in the brick east of the river, one in a frame building at the east end of the Sandusky bridge called the "Bridge schoolhouse," and the fifth school held in the basement of the old Methodist Church. It was in the opening of the school year 1853 that the new four room school building constructed un-

der the supervision of the foregoing named school board was occupied, and that fall the first graded schools were opened. The teachers named were Rev. F. S. White, Horace E. Clark, Sarah G. Downs, Elizabeth Ryder and a Miss Mitchener. For the school year opening in the fall of 1854, J. W. Hiett was the superintendent. A new school building on John Street and another on Hickory Street were opened in 1863. A regular graduate course of study was laid out in 1864. The first high school graduate was Eliza Bushnell, at the commencement of June, 1867. In 1867-1868, a new two-story school building was constructed east of the river, and for the times, a fine three story building in the main section of the growing little city. Then followed the now old high school building occupied in 1891. An improved school system for Fremont was established in 1894, when the board of education was made up of Dr. M. Stramm, president; Basil Meek, clerk; D. B. Love, J. V. Beery, Dr. O. E. Phillips, A. Moos, H. C. Grund and E. S. J. Bingman. The improvements in additional buildings, better organization and equipment from this time on until the new high school building was occupied, and since then, have been rapid and commendable.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Fremont's church societies are as follows: First Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, St. Ann's Catholic, St. Joseph's Catholic, Trinity Evangelical, First Reformed, St. John's Lutheran, Grace Evangelical Lutheran, St. Mark's Lutheran, East Side Chapel (Presbyterian), St. Paul's Episcopal, First Church of Christ Scientist, United Brethren Memorial, The Brethren Church, St. Casimirs, Warren Chapel and one or two other societies. Much of the history of the Fremont church organizations will be found in the general chapter on Religious Organizations. The First Presbyterian Society was organized November 30, 1833, the meeting being held in what was then the courthouse and later used as the St. John's Lutheran parsonage. The organization was perfected under the direction of Revs. Ellory Bascom, Enoch Conger and Xenophen Betts of Huron Presbytery; others present being David and Mrs. Elizabeth Camp, Jacques and Mrs. Sophia Hulburd, Alexander and Mrs. Hannah Ross, Joseph and Mrs. Mary Cookson, Samuel and Mrs. Mary Crowell, James and Mrs. Ross, Eunice Everett, Nancy Cookson, Margaret Nyce, John and Ruth Magee, W. C. Otis and Henry Spohn. David Camp and

W. C. Otis were chosen ruling elders and John Magee clerk of the session. Rev. Ellory Bascom was the first minister.

Under the name of The First Presbyterian Church of Lower Sandusky, the society was incorporated in March, 1837. The first regular meeting place from about 1839 to 1846 was in a two-story frame building near the east end of the Sandusky River bridge. A church was built on the site of the present commodious structure in 1847, and with later additions was razed when the church now occupied was completed in 1873. While the edifice was being constructed, services were held in Birchard Hall. A parsonage was built in 1891. The pastor in 1929 is Rev. James R. Walter.

The story of the Methodist Episcopal work here from the early days is fully told in the chapter on that subject. The earlier Methodist Society was supplied by ministers from the Huron circuit until 1823, when Lower Sandusky circuit was made a part of the Lancaster district with Rev. Benjamin Boardman local preacher, the presiding elder being Rev. William Swazy. Before 1834, services were held in the old log schoolhouse, site of the present high school building. The first church was built in 1834, and in 1851 a brick church was built at the corner of Park and Birchard avenues where the cornerstone for a later commodious edifice was laid August 23, 1883. Rutherford B. Hayes, with Basil Meek, John Stierwalt, E. H. Bristol, H. R. Finefrock, D. June, C. B. White, T. F. Siegfried and R. B. Dudrow were the building committee. The late president Hayes contributed one-fourth the cost of the edifice. This church was nearly destroyed by fire February 6, 1888, and immediately rebuilt as the present structure. Dr. J. W. Hamilton who dedicated the former church, preached the dedicatory sermon. Such noted men as Dr. E. D. Whitlock, J. W. Holland, J. L. Albritten and J. A. Hoffman have served as pastors. The present minister is Rev. Robert Burch Foster.

On September 13, 1832, at Detroit, occurred the death from cholera of one of the most noble and heroic figures of the old Northwest. His remains were deposited in crypt under the second St. Anne's Church begun in Detroit in 1818 and completed in 1828, the first church having been destroyed by the great fire of 1805. When this second church property was sold for commercial purposes in 1886, the remains of this hero, always loyal to the United States government, were transferred to the then new St. Anne's Church, Howard and Nineteenth streets, the City of the Straits. This great character was none other than Father

Gabriel Richard known as the priest of St. Anne's. He arrived in Detroit in 1798, and as Catlin in his "Story of Detroit" says, was destined to make more important history and advance the general welfare of the people more than any one man of his time; although he came only in the capacity of an humble parish priest to take charge of old St. Anne's Church and to supervise the Indian Mission there. For his loyalty to the American cause during the War of 1812, he was once imprisoned in the Sandwich jail on the Canadian side of the river. He was stricken with the terrible disease while nursing patients afflicted with the fatal malady. Catlin further says that "in personal appearance Fr. Richard was very tall and angular. His arms and legs were long and his hands big and bony. His face was almost cadaverous, ghastly pale and disfigured with a livid scar extending the length of one cheek, the result of a wound received while he was escaping from a mob of the French Revolution. For years he had been one of the foremost promoters of education and public charity." He founded two schools for boys and two separate schools for girls. The latter were probably the earliest vocational training or industrial schools in the country. The girls were taught the ordinary household arts as well as book learning. He furnished looms, spinning wheels and the apparatus for making wool and flax into yarns, as well as dyeing and weaving. He brought the first printing press to Michigan, printed the first book and published the first newspaper issued in Detroit; also brought to Michigan the first church organ. Among the many other activities he was a promoter of road building.

It was this Father Richard who said the first mass celebrated in Lower Sandusky. The event was the beginning of St. Anne's Catholic Church there, and the reader can readily see why this parish bears the name. As the story runs and retold by historian Meek, it was upon a blustering March night in 1823 that this earnest Father arrived to say mass to a little gathering of faithful French Catholics in a rude log cabin in the frontier village of historic Lower Sandusky. His journey was wearying and tortuous.

The wonderful beauty of the Sandusky country, with its picturesque, winding river, its noble forests, and all surroundings so fascinating to the hunter and trapper, had long appealed to the adventurer. Then followed other brave men willing to dare much in order to secure a home where they could gain a livelihood for their loved ones. Hence in 1816, Lower Sandusky's population

numbered 200 white settlers. Of these people, three brothers, Joseph, Anthony and Peter Momenay, French Catholics from Detroit had located here and it was through their representations as to the charming local conditions that induced John B. Beaugrand then a thrifty merchant and trader of the City of the Straits to take up his abode with them in this new settlement. Beaugrand's first visit to the Sandusky was in 1822, and in the following year he returned to locate permanently, bringing with him his wife and seven children, "all faithful Catholics."

The outlook was most satisfactory to the Detroit merchant except as to religious privileges, which he immediately set about to remedy. He called on his old pastor, Father Richard of St. Anne's Church, Detroit, and asked him to come to the Sandusky, and bless his household and home. It was in the latter part of March, 1823, as stated, that Father Richard arrived. Beaugrand's home, a two-story log structure, stood near the river north of the present, main traffic, Fremont bridge. After holding here impressive services and saying mass, Father Richard visited the French families at La Prairie north of Lower Sandusky and within a few days returned to Detroit. It was some years before another priest visited the Lower Sandusky section, but beginning about 1826 and up to 1831, Bishop Fenwick, on his trips north to Detroit, on two or three occasions stopped here to administer to the Momenays, Beaugrands, and other devout Catholics. Continuing the story from the church records as told by Meek in 1909, as it is a part of the history of Fremont:

"On one of these visits Bishop Fenwick was accompanied and assisted by the Rev. S. T. Badin. In 1831 Lower Sandusky was also visited a few times by Rev. Edmund Quinn, pastor of St. Mary's at Tiffin, Ohio. After another lapse of time the Redemptorist father, F. X. Tschenhens, attended Lower Sandusky from Peru, as a station, from 1834 to 1837. During 1835-6, Rev. E. Theinpont, from Tiffin, also visited Lower Sandusky occasionally.

"In July, 1834, Bishop Purcell, accompanied by the Rev. J. M. Henni, of Canton, and F. X. Tschenhens, of Peru, made his first Episcopal visit to Lower Sandusky; and his second, in 1836, when the Revs. S. T. Badin and H. D. Juncker assisted him on his missionary tour through northern Ohio. The Rev. Joseph McNamee, of St. Mary's, Tiffin, paid a few pastoral visits to Lower Sandusky, between September and November, 1839, when the Rev. P. J. Machebeuf, stationed at Tiffin from November, 1839, to December, 1840, was commissioned by Bishop Purcell to look

after many missions and stations in northwestern Ohio. Lower Sandusky was included among these; he attended it about one month, at first from Tiffin, beginning in November, 1839, and after that (January, 1841-5) from Sandusky.

"Mass was celebrated in Mr. Beaugrand's house by all the visiting bishops and priests until 1839, and during the following year in Joseph Hunsinger's residence. By this time the Catholic population of the town and vicinity had grown too large to be accommodated in private houses and Pease's Hall was then rented and was used as a place of worship until 1843, when the turner shop of John Christian was rented and fitted up. Father Machebeuf in the meantime raised a subscription for a church edifice and in this received liberal assistance from Mr. Beaugrand's two sons-in-law, L. Q. Rawson and A. Dickson, although they were not of the Catholic faith. A site was purchased for $200, on State Street, from L. Brush, who gave the deed December 13, 1841, and the church was commenced in the fall of 1843. It was a plain, frame structure, 30x40 feet, and cost about $2,500. Although at the time the interior was not completed, mass was said in the church in May, 1844. At that time the mission comprised about thirty families, the larger number living on farms in the neighborhood, and few of them being possessed of large means, but their liberality attested their zeal. From 1845 until January 1846, Rev. P. Peudeprat, assistant to Father Machebeuf, had charge of a number of his missions and among these was Lower Sandusky, which he attended monthly. Father Peudeprat was succeeded in February, 1846, by Rev. Amadeus Rappe, formerly of Toledo, and he at once had the interior of the church finished and it was dedicated by Bishop Purcell, to St. Ann, on June 8, 1846.

"Father Rappe had as his assistant in his vast field of missionary work, extending over northwestern Ohio, Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, who visited Lower Sandusky from the latter part of 1846 until 1848, when he was transferred to Cleveland. Rev. Morris Howard, of Tiffin, was then in charge for a few months, when Rev. William L. Nightingale was appointed first resident pastor of St. Ann's Church, at Lower Sandusky, this being about the time the name was changed to Fremont. During his pastorate, which lasted until the early part of 1850, a frame house, located at the corner of Croghan and Wood streets, was bought for his residence. About 1849 the grade of State Street was considerably lowered, in consequence of which it was difficult to reach the church, which

had been built on an eminence, consequently it became necessary to lower the lot on which the church stood.

"In 1850, Rev. A. Carabin succeeded Father Nightingale, and remained in charge until July, 1852, when, stricken with paralysis, he was obliged to give up all pastoral work. His successor was Rev. Thomas Walsh, who remained until June, 1856; Rev. John Roos taking his place in July. About this time the German members of St. Ann's asked Bishop Rappe's permission to organize a separate parish and as he did not deem it expedient to comply, ill feeling arose and in April, 1857, there was open opposition to the bishop. This led to his leaving the parish without a pastor.

"In the meanwhile the Germans organized, collected funds and built a brick church, costing $7,000, making the new property far more valuable than the old. After about six months, when Bishop Rappe found the seceders from St. Ann's still determined to have a German parish, to be known as St. Joseph's, he finally yielded and sanctioned their organization in December, 1857, by appointing a pastor for them in the person of Rev. Louis Molon, who at the same time was charged with St. Ann's as a mission. In July, 1859, Rev. George Peter was appointed assistant. In March, 1861, Father Molon severed his connection with St. Joseph's. Bishop Rappe then assigned him to the pastorate of St. Ann's and he served until July, when Rev. Michael O'Neill was appointed his successor and remained in charge until May, 1865. During his pastorate St. Ann's was enlarged by an addition of thirty feet, making its dimensions 35x70 feet. In August, 1864, he bought a tract of land for a cemetery, covering about fifteen acres, St. Joseph's parish taking the north half of it and both parishes dividing the expense of $1,400. In May, 1872, Father Carroll bought three lots fronting on State Street, at the intersection of Rawson Avenue, for the purpose of there eventually erecting a new church. He was succeeded by Father O'Callaghan, who remained until August, 1877, and during his pastorate the first school building was erected at a cost of nearly $3,000. Rev. J. V. Conlan succeeded and during his pastorate many needed improvements were pushed to completion. In April, 1883, Rev. J. D. Bowlus took charge and in November of that year he bought three lots adjoining those purchased by Father Carroll, on the west and a very comfortable frame house on one of these was so changed and remodeled that it became suitable for a parochial residence for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have had charge of the school since that time.

"In August, 1887, Rev. T. P. McCarthy was appointed priest at St. Ann's. He was not satisfied with the progress the parish had made and soon made it evident that he expected to bring about many changes, all for the better. He appointed a building committee to consider the erection of a new church and the plans of priest and committee were approved by Bishop Gilmour and the foundation for the present imposing structure of Gothic architecture, was begun in the fall of 1888, and the good bishop was able to lay the cornerstone on June 9, 1889. This church with its fine finishing of antique oak, its beautiful frescoes and stained glass windows, is one of the fine buildings of Fremont. It was dedicated on Sunday, July 26, 1891, by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Boff, at that time administrator of the diocese, the priest in charge at that time being Rev. A. E. Manning, who succeeded Father McCarthy in March, 1890. In April, 1893, the old church, so long a landmark, was torn down, mass having been celebrated in the ancient structure for the last time on Sunday, July 19, 1891.

"Father Manning was succeeded by Rev. Patrick O'Brien, Rev. C. V. Chevraux taking charge in 1897, and Rev. J. McClosky in 1900. In 1906 Rev. Edward M. O'Hare took charge of St. Ann's."

He was succeeded by Father Elder and the present pastor is Father James Lane (1929), the church and school being in a flourishing condition.

The present pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Fremont, is Father Joseph R. Waechter, with Father H. R. Weger assistant, 1929. The early history of the parish is told in connection with the story of St. Ann's. Prominent in bringing St. Joseph's into existence, were the names of Gabel, Andres, Baumgartner, Buchmann, Buisack, Gompert, Duerr, Geschwind, Haberstroh, Henn, Haser, Reinich, Ochs, Stuber, Rimmelspacher, Schmidt, Schwartz, Wilhelm and Toeppe. Meek wrote that "on September 21, 1862, Rev. Seraphin Bauer was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's." He found the parish encumbered with debt and he set to work immediately to clear it off. He also bought property and in every way proved himself a wise and judicious priest.

As noted, the society built a substantial brick church and the organization thrived and prospered.

In 1859 the church was provided with a bell and a very fine organ and in that year was built the first parish school. This school has continued its good work and kept pace with the growth of the parish in providing for the intellectual and moral needs of

the young. The Notre Dame Sisters, of Cleveland, supplanted the lay Sisters in 1876. For a number of years, however, a first-class school building was needed to take the place of several buildings which had been utilized for the purpose, and in June, 1903, three lots were purchased at a cost of $8,250. They adjoin the rectory lots and face the present fine church. The magnificent new school building was completed under the supervision of Rev. Frederick Rupert, in September, 1908, at a cost of $74,000.

In 1864 the present pastoral residence was built and the land for a parish cemetery purchased, a tract of six acres, which, in 1897 was increased by the purchase of two and one-half additional acres. In 1870 a beautiful Calvary was constructed in the cemetery, with an image of the Crucified on His cross surmounting it. Father Bauer blessed it on the Feast of All Souls of the same year, in the presence of a large concourse.

The two lots on which the present church stands were bought in 1873, for $4,000. In 1878 a fine brick house was erected which was intended to be the pastoral residence, but was first used as a school building and will be used as a club room and library. Improvements and repairs were continually made on the old church, entailing large expenditure.

However, it became a burning question—the erection of a new church, one that would be a testimonial of the strength of St. Joseph's. On September 8, 1881, on the Feast of Our Lady's Nativity, ground was broken for the imposing structure which now shelters the congregation of St. Joseph's. On April 30, 1882, Bishop Gilmour blessed the cornerstone of the new edifice, and the late Rutherford B. Hayes, formerly President of the United States, set the stone in place. The church was put under roof that year, at a cost of $50,000. On July 9, 1893, Bishop Horstmann dedicated this superb edifice and it is one of the most beautiful and complete church buildings in this section of Ohio. Its total cost could not have been less than $100,000. To briefly mention some of its interior—the three fine altars are of oak and the pews of Canadian cherry birch. The sanctuary windows and the Stations of the Cross are choice examples of Munich and Innsbruck art. The beautiful sanctuary, the vases for the altar and the rich vestments were imported from Europe. In 1899 a new organ was installed at a cost of $6,000.

"A grand ostensorium was imported from Paris, in 1894. The dimensions of the new church are 71 x 162 feet and the beautiful spire, 250 feet high, can be seen from any part of the city.

In November, 1893, the old church was converted into a hall for the use of the church societies, and in 1898 a residence was built for the parish sexton. St. Joseph has been particularly mindful of the needs of all its members, establishing confraternities and societies for youth, middle life and age. In 1878 was established the Society of Holy Infancy, for the children; in 1881, the Court of Mary, for young girls; in 1871, a sodality for young ladies and in 1872 one for young men; in 1889 was established the St. Stanislas Union, for boys and young men; in 1873, the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, for married women and widows. The first society was established in 1867, for men of mature years and has been one of the most helpful organizations of the church. In the same year was founded the Confraternity of the Living Rosary, an organization which numbers more than a thousand members."

The charter members of Trinity Evangelical Society organized under the pastorate of Rev. John Mech, in 1861, were George and Mary Joseph and George and Catharine Michael. It was first a mission and then connected with the Fremont circuit, the first pastor being Rev. J. G. Zinser. A church was built in 1862 under the pastorate of the Rev. L. Scheurman. Services were conducted until 1870 in German, after which the English language was used. A new church was built in 1894, while the Rev. W. P. Schott was pastor, and the organization prospering, the church property was improved from time to time with the expansion. The minister in 1929 is Rev. E. E. Nietz.

As noted elsewhere, in early days, it was in many communities the custom for those of the Lutheran and Reformed faith to unite in holding services and even building churches. The history of the First Reformed Society of Fremont is closely connected with that of St. John's Lutheran. As the various church organizations of Fremont collaborated with the late historian Meek in specially developing the history of the religious organizations of that section, he is again quoted here as follows:

"The history of the Reformed Church of Fremont begins in connection with the St. John's Lutheran Church. In 1842 a congregation was incorporated under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed St. John's congregation. In 1843 this congregation purchased the old courthouse property. At first, a Lutheran minister was on the field holding regular services, but the Reformed, as yet, had no pastor. Accordingly, on January 1, 1853, it was decided to change the name to that of the

Evangelical-Lutheran St. John's congregation, and with the change of name St. John's congregation also acquired the title to the church property, in 1856.

"About the year 1857, through the influence of Henry W. Imler, the Rev. Jeremiah Heller, a German Reformed minister, organized a distinct congregation. The earliest record of their proceedings is dated November 5, 1857. The following persons were elected elders: E. B. Buchman, Michael Binkley and Alexander Neamann; deacons: Frederick Tschumy, John Melhaupt and H. Zweler. They were inducted into office on November 9, 1857, when preparations were begun for the erection of a church edifice, and a lot was purchased on South Front Street. In 1858 a church was built on the same. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 5, 1858, and the church was finally completed and dedicated on January 1, 1859.

"On February 1, 1862, at a joint meeting, the Salem Congregation of the Four-Mile House, and the Fremont Congregation were united as one charge. The following were elected Trustees; Fremont Congregation: Daniel Karshner, D. Koons and Peter Bauman; Salem Congregation: A. Hensel, Peter King and William Rearick. J. J. Seibert was elected treasurer, and George B. Heller, clerk. With the congregation thus organized and equipped the pastorate of Rev. Heller came to a close.

"The next pastor was the Rev. J. B. Thompson who began his labors in 1863. He served five years and then resigned. Rev. James Leibert entered upon his duties as pastor April 9, 1868. In the fall of 1870 he contracted a severe type of typhoid fever from which he died November 13, 1870. After the death of Rev. Leibert the congregation was supplied for over a year by professors and students from Heidelberg Theological Seminary, at Tiffin, Rev. Reuben Good and C. G. A. Hullhorst preaching the most of that time.

"At the meeting of General Synod in 1869, the name of the denomination was changed to that of the Reformed Church in the United States. Since that time this congregation has been known as the First Reformed Church of Fremont, the word "German" being omitted. In 1872 Theodore J. Bacher, a theological student at Heidelberg, took charge of the congregation and upon his graduation from the seminary was ordained and installed as pastor. He served until 1875, when failing health obliged him to resign.

"Rev. Jesse Richards succeeded Rev. Bacher. After a pas-

torate of about five years, he resigned June 1, 1881. September 13, 1881, Fremont and Salem congregations were divided. The Salem congregation and the congregation at Lindsey were constituted a charge known as the Lindsey charge, and the Fremont congregation was constituted a separate charge, though the congregation southeast of Fremont was served for some time by the pastor from Fremont. Rev. J. I. Swander, of Tiffin, was next called. He began his labors in September of 1881, and continued until April, 1893. Rev. James S. Keppel succeeded Dr. Swander April 1, 1894. He served the congregation for nearly four years, closing his pastorate January 1, 1898. The eighth regular pastor of the congregation was Rev. J. C. Smith, his labors extending from May 1, 1898, to the spring of 1904. On April 24, 1904, the congregation extended a call to George W. Good, a senior in Heidelberg Theological Seminary, and after his graduation and licensure, he entered upon his work May 8th. He was ordained and installed May 22, 1904.

"The membership and attendance of church and Sunday school becoming largely increased, the need of a Sunday school room was seriously felt, but on account of the rather unfortunate location of the church, which was liable to be visited by possible floods, it was deemed best to relocate the same. After casting about by the consistory, a meeting of the congregation was held April 29, 1906, to consider the question of purchasing the old Buckland homestead, corner of Birchard and Park avenues. The first floor of this historic old home was converted into a main auditorium, a main Sunday school room and a primary room. The church was dedicated September 9, 1906. The second floor was transformed into an eight-room parsonage, and was first occupied as such by Rev. G. W. Good."

The pastor of the First Reformed Church in 1929 is Rev. L. G. Fritz.

St. John's Lutheran: As told in the general chapter on religious organizations, among the early representatives of Lutheranism in the Lower Sandusky were emigrants from Germany and Pennsylvania as early as 1820. They were ministered to by missionaries from Western Pennsylvania and Somerset, Ohio. From 1836 to 1841, Rev. A. Conrad of Tiffin preached to the people of this branch of the church here. He was followed by Rev. J. J. Beilharz of the same town, from 1841 to 1843, who in turn was succeeded by the Rev. Henry. Lang who figured so prominently in the work of this section.

"The congregation in 1843 purchased from the county the old courthouse. Here Mr. Lang lived until his death. The erection of a permanent edifice was begun in 1858 and completed and dedicated in 1861. Here as in the old courthouse, Mr. Lang continued his faithful services, preaching in both the English and German languages. He was pastor of the congregation for forty-six years; he died in 1890. After Mr. Lang's death, Rev. E. Pfeiffer was called to the charge. Part of the time Rev. Carl Ackerman was associated with Mr. Pfeiffer on the charge. During Mr. Pfeiffer's pastorate, Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized, and called Mr. Pfeiffer as pastor, which call was accepted by him, causing a vacancy in the pastorate of St. John's. Rev. George Mochel in 1893 was called to St. John's and served until 1906 when he was succeeded by Rev. William F. Rose."

The present pastor of what developed into the St. John's Lutheran Society is Rev. William F. Rose. A new and commodious church was completed about 1917.

The Grace Evangelical Lutheran Society, Fremont's English branch of the church was organized at a meeting held Sunday, March 20, 1892. The charter members were W. E. Lang, H. C. Grund, T. A. Lang, Peter Harris and L. P. Zimmerman. The first pastor was Rev. E. Pfeiffer, who had been serving the congregation of St. John's Church. The first church council was made up as follows: Rev. E. Pfeiffer, chairman ex-officio; William Hintz and C. W. Martin, elders; Peter Harris and John Longanbach, deacons; H. J. Kramb, C. Jacobs, C. Seward, T. A. Lang, and Chas. E. Giebel, trustees; E. S. P. Bingman, recording secretary; L. P. Zimmerman, financial secretary; H. C. Grund, treasurer.

The cornerstone for a new church was laid with impressive services Sunday, August 14, 1892, and the dedication took place April 9, 1893. When Doctor Pfeiffer was called to a theological professorship at Capital University, Columbus, in 1899 he was succeeded by Dr. Walter E. Tressel of Baltimore, Maryland, the present pastor. It is a large and prosperous society, and as this is written, one of the finest churches in the Sandusky section is under construction.

The pastor in 1929 of the East Side Presbyterian Church, otherwise known as the East Side Chapel, is Rev. John Todd. There had long been a need for more convenient service for the east side Fremont residents and in 1907 the late J. B. Van Doren gave a lot for a Presbyterian church at the corner of Fifth and

Howard streets, upon which a building of modern and pleasing architecture was constructed. In fact the history of the First Presbyterian Church begins with services being held east of the Sandusky River.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church with Rev. W. E. Bradley pastor in 1929, is located at East State and Buchanan streets. It is a thriving and prosperous organization.

St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, Park Avenue, was organized in January, 1842, with D. E. Fields and W. C. Otis wardens. The vestrymen chosen were John P. Haynes, John R. Pease, A. Coles, A. B. Taylor and N. B. Eddy. The earliest pastor for a short period was a Rev. Mr. O'Kill. Early services were held in the old Methodist Church and later in the noted stone schoolhouse. In 1844, a brick church was built at the corner of Park Avenue and Court Street. The present pretentious building is the outgrowth of the original structure. Rev. Charles C. Bubb is the pastor in 1929.

The First Church of Christ Scientist, Park Avenue and Ewing Street, was established October 4, 1900, and chartered February 3, 1902. Reading rooms were opened June 5, 1901.

The First Brethren Society, South and Wood streets, has as its pastor Rev. William S. Crick. The organization took place in 1900 under the direction of Rev. H. M. Loose. The church was built in 1903 and a parsonage added in 1905.

Memorial Church, of the United Brethren in Christ, is located at Franklin and Hamlin streets with Rev. Fay M. Bowman pastor.

Warren Chapel, A. M. E. Church, has as its pastor R. A. Beesley. The society was organized in 1868, and a church built on the east side of the river. The leaders in the establishment of the society were Charles Curtiss, Thomas V. Curtiss, T. G. Reese and A. Revells.

Near at hand the Fremont Heights Presbyterian assemblages are held at the Fremont Heights schoolhouse, the Prairie Presbyterians have an organization and on Buckland Avenue are held the Assembly of Emmanuel services.

SPIEGEL GROVE

"Of all the homes of our presidents, covering a period of one hundred and thirty years, there have been preserved only those of Washington at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello, Madison at Montpelier, Jackson at the Hermitage, and Lincoln's modest home in the city of Springfield. In all these instances, more or less

time had elapsed before the homes were acquired and put in a state of preservation; and but few or no personal relics or memorials were secured. The families of the presidents had in most cases parted with the property, and their historic associations were generally dissipated. It is gratifying to know that Spiegel Grove (the home of Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth president of the United States) met no such impairment. When received by the State it was in a perfect state of preservation, and all of the valuable historic effects of President Hayes were there intact. Few presidents of the United States have left so large and so complete a collection of documents, papers and books. To these should be added all the honorable mementoes and historical objects that were intimately associated with President Hayes during his career as a soldier in the Civil war, as well as that of his administration as president; and many personal belongings of his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, during her exalted life in the White House * * * With the exception of Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt, no president of the United States has left such a collection of individual memoranda, literary remains and personal mementoes as did President Hayes."

Thus spoke the late Gov. James E. Campbell in an address delivered at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial Tablet on the Hayes Memorial Building, October 4, 1920, the date also being the 98th anniversary of General Hayes' birth. Of the occasion Lucy Elliot Keeler also wrote, "The exercises were ushered in by a parade at one o'clock in which the veterans of the World war and the war with Spain marched with flags fluttering in the warm October sunlight, followed by the Grand Army veterans in automobiles, the three divisions headed by the United States Navy Recruiting Band and the Light Guard and Woodmen's Bands of Fremont. The procession was reviewed by the distinguished guests as it marched past the * * * Soldiers' Memorial Sunparlor of the Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County, and over the * * * Soldiers' Memorial Parkway, after which the impressive procession entered the Spiegel Grove State Park and formed in front of the Hayes Memorial Library, on the northern face of which was unveiled the artistically wrought Memorial Tablet presented by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, M. H., in memory of his eighty comrades of Sandusky County who died in the service of their country in the war with Spain, the insurrection in the Philippines, China, the Mexican Border and in the World war. While the magnificent

HAYES MEMORIAL BUILDING
Erected in Spiegel Grove in 1912-14.

THE HAYES HOMESTEAD
Photographed in the early Spring. The Hayes Memorial Library and Museum is shown to the right.

Navy Recruiting Band played the Star Spangled Banner, Grand Marshal A. E. Slessman, chairman of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway Committee, presented Mrs. Webb C. Hayes who was dressed in her costume of the Y. M. C. A. in which she had served in France as hostess and librarian at the American Soldiers Leave Areas at Aix-les-Bains and Nice. Mrs. Hayes gracefully uncovered the beautiful bronze tablet and turned it over to Commander W. H. Johnston, of Edgar Thurston Post, American Legion, and Commander Harry Price of Emerson Command, Spanish War Veterans. After a careful inspection of the tablet by Governor Campbell, Senator and Mrs. Harding, and the members of the Hayes family who were on the platform, the soldiers of the World war formed a lane extending from the Memorial Building through to the speaker's stand under the McKinley Oaks of 1897; and through this lane walked Senator Harding with Mrs. Hayes, preceded by President Campbell of the Archeological and Historical Society, attended by former Congressman Overmyer, and followed by Colonel Hayes and Mrs. Harding and other guests."

The late Governor Campbell in his address said: "The patriotic people of Sandusky County, remembering and revering their heroic dead, have called us to join them in unveiling a tablet that shall preserve forever, in enduring bronze, the names of those gallant sons of the county who, in the war with Spain and in that unparalleled cataclysm known as 'The World war,' gave their lives to their country, to mankind and to humanity. The war with Spain was a small war while the World war was the worst known to men; but the memory of him who died in the one is as precious and glorious as that of him who died in the other. They were all heroes whom the people of Sandusky County delight alike to honor."

Further along Governor Campbell also said: "Spiegel Grove, with its contents, upon the death of President Hayes in 1893, was bequeathed to his children. Afterwards the entire Spiegel Grove property, with its library and collections, became the property of Colonel Hayes by deed in 1899 from the other heirs in the settlement of the estate. Through the generous filial devotion and the patriotic spirit of Colonel Hayes, this whole tract was offered, without cost, to the state as a public park in memory of both of his parents, by deeds dated March 30, 1909, and March 10, 1910. The conditions upon which Colonel Hayes donated this property to the State of Ohio simply require its maintenance as a state park, with the further condition that: 'The Ohio Archeological

and Historical Society should secure the erection upon that part of Spiegel Grove heretofore conveyed to the State of Ohio for a state park, a suitable fireproof building on the site reserved opposite the Jefferson Street entrance, for the purpose of preserving and forever keeping in Spiegel Grove all papers, books and manuscripts left by the said Rutherford B. Hayes. * * * which building shall be in the form of a Branch Reference Library and Museum of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, and the construction and decoration of the said building shall be in the nature of a memorial also to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Sandusky County; and suitable memorial tablets, busts and decorations indicative of the historical events and patriotic citizenship of Sandusky County shall be placed in and on said building, and said building shall forever remain open to the public under proper rules and regulations to be hereafter made by said society.'

"Thus there was given to the Nation and to the State a heritage of which both can well be proud, and I take this occasion on behalf of the society which I represent, and on behalf of the State which is represented by the society, to express the fullest appreciation and deepest sense of obligation. These expressions also extend to the noble and generous wife of Colonel Hayes who has joined him in making this spot one of historic beauty as well as a patriotic monument.

"In all the years since Colonel Hayes executed his first deed to this property, the public has been left in ignorance of the magnitude of his contributions; of his self-sacrifice; and of his generous patriotism. He has arrived at the age (and so have I) at which the truth can be told without suspicion of flattery or adulation, and at which it can be received without undue inflation. Therefore I take it upon myself, as president of this society, to relate publicly and in detail what Colonel Hayes has contributed to this great patriotic monument, aside from the property itself; and these facts are due historically not only to Colonel Hayes, but to the society and to the people of Ohio.

"Colonel Hayes spent large sums after the legal steps had been taken to invest this property in the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, in trust for the State of Ohio. The construction of the Hayes Memorial Building cost when completed over $100,000, towards which the State paid $45,000 and also paid $10,000 for the State's share of the paving of the streets on the three sides of the Spiegel Grove State Park. Colonel Hayes at

various times, and in numerous ways, in order to complete the building and bring it to the point of perfection which it has attained, expended $50,000 to that end, and to further add to its usefulness and beauty as a monument, he has provided for an addition to the building that will cost at least $35,000 the funds for which are now in the hands of a trustee appointed for that purpose.

"Since Spiegel Grove has been dedicated by Colonel Hayes he has placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the Society and the State of Ohio other lands contiguous to the grove which, when sold, the trustees are to place the proceeds thereof in a trust fund for the use and benefit of this institution. So far lands to the value of $35,000 have been disposed of, and that amount is in the hands of a trustee for the use and benefit of Spiegel Grove, as held by this society. The land, exclusive of Spiegel Grove, remaining unsold is worth at least $100,000, the proceeds of which, upon sale, will be held in trust for the use and maintenance of the Spiegel Grove park and residence with any remainder for books for the Hayes Memorial Library.

"On July 1st of last year (1919) Colonel Hayes placed $100,000 in trust to be used in the maintenance and upbuilding of this patriotic memorial. I am within a conservative estimate when I state that Colonel Hayes has disposed, for the benefit of posterity, in the form of the beautiful and attractive property which you see before you, at least $500,000: $250,000 in cash and securities for endowment funds, and $250,000 in real estate and personal property including the library Americana and collections.

"Greater and more far-reaching, than the vast funds which he has so consecrated to others and to the memory of those loved by him, is his magnificent spirit of unselfishness, of tender devotion to the memory of his father and mother, and of his desire to leave to future generations historic evidence of the past. Here the people of Ohio forever will come to view the evidences of a period of American history that will be to them a continuing lesson and an inspiring heritage. A visit to this place will stimulate the study of Ohio history; of her Indian tribes; of the wars between the British and French and their Indian allies; followed by our war for Independence, when this was a British post; and of her people's heroic defense of our country in the War of 1812. They will see here many historical mementoes of one who laid down civil honor to go forth to fight for the Union. They will see a

collection of souvenirs of every president from Washington; manuscripts of great historic importance and literature rarely found in Ohio libraries. They will view a monument evidencing the unselfish devotion of private interests to public good, and viewing this monument they will be inspired to devote themselves anew to the service of our country and to common humanity."

On the same occasion the late Brig. Gen. W. V. McMaken, then president of the 37th Division Association expressed the thanks of his comrades of the Spanish war and the World war to Colonel and Mrs. Hayes for their splendid recognition of the heroic dead, and addresses were made by the late President Harding, ex-Governor Cox and others.

Since this gathering in 1920 additions and improvements to Spiegel Grove have been continually going on and many gatherings of note have been held. At three ground entrances have been installed the old Washington White House gates which add charm and historical significance to the estate.

The story of Spiegel Grove is an historical romance running with the development of the American nation. As told in its history by Lucy Elliot Keeler, its grounds are "a portion of the site of the free city of the Neutral Nations of the Eries, who three centuries ago built two fortified towns on opposite sides of the Sandusky river." This city of refuge from wars and conflicts was later the village site of the Hurons and Wyandots, and through it ran the famous Indian trail and route of the earliest French explorers and missionaries, used in their travels between the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and the Ohio and Mississippi region. In the contest for supremacy between the French and the English it was used by war parties of both nations and their Indian allies. In the first development of civilization it was the thoroughfare between Detroit and the Ohio and the meeting place of the English from Fort Pitt and the West. In the days of the American Revolution the British and their Indian allies made it their beaten path, the route of which is outlined through Spiegel Grove.

During the War of 1812, General Harrison in his plan of operations established forts and depots along the Sandusky including Fort Seneca. In building his military road he followed the line of the old Indian and French trail and the windings of his route are yet clearly marked through the park. Practically all the officers who operated in the Northwest 1812 campaign at some

time passed over this road. Besides General Harrison himself were included Governor Shelby of Kentucky; Col. Richard M. Johnson of the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and later vice-president of the United States; Brig.-Gen. Lewis Cass, secretary of state in President Buchanan's cabinet; Governor Meigs of Ohio, postmaster general in the cabinets of Madison and Monroe; Gen. Duncan McArthur later governor. All the celebrated Indian chiefs knew the old trail, and including Pontiac, Nicholas, Little Turtle, Tecumseh, and The Crane, passed this way many times. The main drive through Spiegel Grove is on the line of the Harrison Trail. The route leaves the estate at the southwest gateway, continues down to the old French Spring and on to Ball's battlefield and Fort Seneca southward.

In Miss Keeler's story of Spiegel Grove it is noted when the lands of this section of Ohio came into market after the Maumee Indian treaty of 1817, what is now Spiegel Grove became a part of the northwest quarter of section three in the U. S. Reserve "Sandusky." This 160 acres was entered by Josephus B. Stewart and William Oliver. "When the patent was executed, however, by President Andrew Jackson in 1834, it was to their assignees Jacques Hulburd, one of the first settlers of Lower Sandusky; and to the heirs of Martin Baum. After a partition by these owners, the first transfer was for an undivided half and was made in 1834, by which Sardis Birchard, the uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes, became the owner of about one-half, including Spiegel Grove; and R. P. Buckland, who became a distinguished lawyer and soldier and who later formed a law partnership with Rutherford B. Hayes, became the owner of the remainder; their properties being separated by the old State Road from Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to Fort Ball (Tiffin) now known as Buckland Avenue.

"Several years after the purchase of Spiegel Grove tract, Mr. Birchard removed his residence from the village to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. James Vallette, in a house built about 1828 and now known as Edgerton Place. It is near the site of Colonel Ball's victory over the Indians on the banks of Sandusky River, on July 30, 1813, two days before the attack on Fort Stephenson. It was to this house that Mrs. Hayes brought Col. R. B. Hayes, of the Twenty-third Ohio, after his partial recovery from his severe wound at South Mountain, in the opening of the Antietam campaign in 1862.

"Mr. Birchard, on his way to and from the village daily passed

his new purchase, noted the deep woods, its pools of clear standing water reflecting like mirrors (the German word Spiegel) the great trees and tangled boughs and swaying vines, listened to the songs of birds, the hooting of owls and the mourning of the doves; conned over the legends of the place, smiled over its traditional ghosts and spooks, recognized many a likeness to the scenes of the German fairy tales dear to his childhood, named it Spiegel Grove and selected it for the site of the future home of his declining years with his nephew, Rutherford B. Hayes.

"Sardis Birchard, this early patron of Spiegel Grove was born in Vermont, in 1801, and early left an orphan. Upon the marriage of his sister, Sophia, to Rutherford Hayes, the boy of 11 was adopted and went to live with them, and in 1817 was taken by them from Dummerston, Vermont, to Delaware, Ohio.

"In 1822 occurred the death of Rutherford Hayes and the birth of his son Rutherford Birchard Hayes, and young Sardis Birchard, then 21 years of age, in his turn assumed the care of the family and became the devoted guardian of his sister's son. He never married. He was a man of extensive culture, artistic tastes, great practical force of character, and of the highest social and benevolent qualities. He was active in public and corporate works of progress in northern Ohio—the improvement of navigation, of vessel building, of the Western Reserve and Maumee Turnpike, a national work; also of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railway, of which he was at first the main support. In 1851 he organized a bank, which in 1863, he merged into the First National Bank of Fremont, standing fifth on the list of national banks, Mr. Birchard remaining its president. He gave two public parks to the City of Fremont, endowed a public library for the use of the county and gave generously to the First Presbyterian and other churches of the city.

"The house at Spiegel Grove was begun by Mr. Birchard in 1859 for the permanent home of his nephew and ward, who owing to his services in the army, in Congress and as Governor of Ohio did not occupy it till 1873, Mr. Birchard living there until that time and enjoying frequent joyful visits from his nephew and later from the latter's wife and young children.

"The original house was a brick structure, two and one half stories high, surrounded on three sides by a veranda, but in 1873 General Hayes added two frame buildings containing a kitchen and an office and library. In 1880 preparatory to his return home from the White House he built a substantial addition on the north,

duplicating the original gabled brick front of the house and materially remodeled the interior. In 1889 further extensive changes were made, at which time the present large dining room, kitchens and several upper chambers were added. This date remains memorable in the family because before the alterations were finished the beautiful mistress of the house, who had looked forward eagerly to the large opportunities for hospitality, was stricken and died. Only two rooms of the old house now remain intact, the red parlor on the first floor and the ancestral room directly above it, which had been Mr. Birchard's chamber."

Miss Keeler in her story wrote further, that "General Hayes took particular pleasure in gathering historic trees, among which were a Napoleon willow, the forebears of which were willows on Washington's grave at Mt. Vernon and Napoleon's at St. Helena; two oaks grown from acorns of the veritable Charter Oak of Hartford, Connecticut; and tulip trees from the Virginia home of James Madison. General Hayes would point out to interested visitors storied trees, like the one to which the savage Indians bound a captive maiden and built a fire about her, when a thunder storm burst and put out the flames. White traders hearing of the outrage sent a swift runner to Detroit to get an order for her release from The Crane, the Wyandot chief, and he returned in time to save the captive. Another tree with a tale is 'Grandfather,' an oak with a large hole near its base, under which Mrs. Hayes' father camped one cold night during the War of 1812. The story ran that he and a comrade were sent out to forage for provisions. It was so bitterly cold that they could not make their way back to camp, and building a fire at the foot of this tree they slept there in the open. The soldiers in camp had their feet frozen that night, but this pair escaped such disaster. The old musket and hunting-horn of this private, James Webb, of the Kentucky Mounted Rifleman, are among the treasures of the house.

"West of the residence, in an open field adjoining Spiegel Grove, General Hayes laid out the Lucy Hayes Chapel in young walnut trees, with nave, transepts and tower—a chapel which he used to say would be worth looking at two hundred years hence.

"General Hayes moved the main entrance to Spiegel Grove from a point almost directly in front of the house to its present location at the northern entrance of the Harrison Trail, and laid out the winding driveway to the house. The entrance is further marked by a thirteen-inch shell fired by the battleship *Oregon* at Morro Castle in the siege of Santiago de Cuba in the war with

Spain, which failing to explode was later presented to Colonel Hayes by Admiral Clark, captain of the *Oregon*, after whom the Admiral Clark Oak was named, the group near the General Corbin Oak and the General Young Oak."

Another article says that "the selection of Spiegel Grove as the scene of many famous gatherings addressed by our foremost statesmen, soldiers and sailors, began when its owner, Rutherford B. Hayes, for whom it was purchased in 1845, became president of the United States. The first of these celebrations was on September 14, 1877, in honor of the famous 23rd Regiment Ohio Volunteers, the regiment noted for its gallant record in war, and famous for the number of its members who afterward distinguished themselves in public life. Major-Generals William S. Rosecrans and E. P. Scammon, both graduates of West Point, and Rutherford B. Hayes and James M. Comly were its four colonels; Associate Justice Stanley Matthews, and Russell Hastings were lieutenant-colonels, and its surgeon major, Joseph T. Webb, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; William McKinley, captain and brevet-major; while Robert P. Kennedy and William S. Lyon became lieutenant-governors of Ohio.

"The members of the regiment dined at a long table under what were then christened and have since been known as the 'Reunion Oaks,' enormous white oaks 'General Sheridan,' 'General Rosecrans,' 'General Scammon,' 'General Comly,' and 'Associate Justice Stanley Matthews.' Other oak trees were christened after Chief Justice Waite and Gen. George Crook, the famous Indian fighter, who were also present at the reunion.

"During the annual visits of President Hayes to Spiegel Grove, he was accompanied by many distinguished men who were likewise honored by having trees named after them. The most beautiful and stately elm was named after General Sherman who was a frequent visitor, and a beautiful red maple was named after President Garfield.

"On the occasion of the funeral of President Hayes, in January, 1893, Grover Cleveland, a strong personal friend, after their joint service on the Peabody Education Fund and other public philanthropies, although then the only ex-President, as well as the president-elect of the United States, made the long journey in the middle of winter to pay his last measure of respect to one whom he personally esteemed, saying, 'He would have come to my funeral had the situation been reversed.' As he entered the Hayes presidential carriage which with its horses was still preserved, the

keen air of mid-winter and the crowds of men in uniform caused the horses to plunge forward and for a moment it was feared that President Cleveland would be thrown to the ground. He recovered himself promptly by the aid of a mammoth shell-bark hickory against which he leaned and since that time the tree has been known as the Grover Cleveland Hickory of 1893 in honor of the great Democrat.

"On the first of September, 1897, the 23rd Ohio Regiment was again the guest at a reunion in Spiegel Grove. President William McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, Senator Hanna of Ohio, and others prominent in public life, spoke from beneath a group of white oaks around which a stand had been erected, while Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the party were seated on the porch of the Hayes residence. The group of white oaks was promptly named the McKinley Oaks of 1897.

"In 1904, another reunion of the 23rd Regiment was held, owing to inclement weather, on the 80-foot porch of the Hayes residence. The guest of the regiment and chief speaker was Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., the captain of the battleship *Oregon*, which made the famous run from San Francisco Bay through the Straits of Magellan. Dodging the Spanish fleet in the West Indies, she safely joined the American fleet at Key West, and without a moment's delay proceeded with the fleet to bottle up Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, from which when the Spaniards attempted to escape, on the 3rd of July, 1898, the battleship Oregon opened fire on each Spanish ship as she emerged from the harbor 'and left not one of them until after it had hoisted signals of surrender or been driven ashore.' The Admiral Clark white oak was christened during the exercises.

"In 1908, in the early days of his presidential campaign, Judge William H. Taft was a guest of Colonel Hayes, and on being advised of the custom of naming trees after presidents, distinguished soldiers and sailors, and having been invited to select his tree, promptly chose one of the largest white oaks in the Grove, immediately in front of the residence, and with the remark, 'That is about my size,' placed his hand on it and christened it the William H. Taft Oak of 1908.

"On May 30, 1916, after the completion of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum building with funds provided by the State of Ohio and Colonel Hayes, in almost equal parts, the exercises of dedication were held from a stand erected directly in

front of the house. Dr. Charles Richard Williams, of Princeton, New Jersey, the biographer of President Hayes, delivered a scholarly address after which the Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, as the representative of President Wilson; United States Senator Atlee Pomerene; and Congressman A. W. Overmyer who had come from Washington for the purpose, delivered appropriate addresses, as did also representatives of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of which President Hayes was commander-in-chief at the time of his death; the Grand Army of the Republic, by the commander of his old post, The Eugene Rawson Post G. A. R., and the president of the 23rd regiment O. V. V. I. Association.

"It was deemed peculiarly appropriate in arranging for the exercises of October 4, 1920, the ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, to again erect the speaker's stand under the famous McKinley Oaks of 1897."

In the care of the grounds the knoll to the south, as stated, was carefully planted in appropriate evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs, including an enormous border of rhododendrons. In order further to add to the privacy of the enclosure of the knoll it is separated from the remainder of the grove by a substantial iron fence screened with vines, two little lakes and a running brook with several waterfalls.

Lower down on the knoll, marked by a great granite boulder in memory of departed war horses of President Hayes and his son, lie the remains of the only war horse of President Hayes which survived the battles of the war, "Old Whitey, a Hero of Nineteen Battles."

Thus, beautiful Spiegel Grove with its memorial building containing a priceless library and a rare historical collection of wide range, is a shrine to which the greatest men of America have paid tribute by their presence and which is one of Ohio's most valuable heritages.

WOOD COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BOWLING GREEN

CHAPTER LXXXI

WOOD COUNTY

By C. S. Van Tassel

FOREWORD

It was at a time when Wood County held a more primitive aspect than now. I was wandering in the deep, silent forest near my boyhood home, with no companion except faithful old dog Bruno. We were both alert to the wild life about us and shared equally the enjoyment of the great mysteries of Nature unfolding around us. Penetrating a low, swampy dip in the otherwise level woodland, I came upon a rare, bleached specimen, representative of the animal life of the past centuries, in the form of a five foot section of the tusk of a mastodon. I had been to circuses and had seen elephants and at the time called my discovery an elephant's tusk.

On another occasion in my earlier years, I took a wonderful "sea voyage" on Lake Erie and landing on the south shore, observed that broad sections of the rocky surface had been worn smooth by some mysterious force and that deep grooves, running uniformly from northeast to southwest had been cut into the rock formation. I was told that this came about during the Ice Age and that these channels had been made by the movement of the ice from the polar regions.

On a high elevation in the Catawba Island section overlooking a wonderful view of the broad expanse of the lake, was found a mound of stones. About the central deposit were two or three circles of stone gathered from the surrounding surface, the outer circle perhaps a hundred feet in diameter; the work of the prehistoric people, the Mound Builders.

Again, after a tour along Maumee River, I read that the formation period of this picturesque stream was during the same ice epoch, when the huge mountains of ice plowed their way in a southwesterly direction, as before indicated, and marked out the way, where the released waters later fashioned the course of the

stream; that the surface of all this valley was once a sea, reaching from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Early in life, I had also visited in the central section of southern Wood County a trail running north and south that had evidently been cut through the deep woods years before—the handiwork of man. Also a like opening in the forest in the eastern section of the county, leading in the direction of the Maumee River. I learned that the first was the course of Hull's army and that the latter was General Harrison's trail, both relating to the history of the War of 1812.

The division line between my father's pioneer Wood County farm and that of his neighbor, was a half-mile long. My father in opening up his land for tillage, first built a rail "line-fence" as they always called them, on the higher ground between his land and that of his neighbor. The fence ran north and south and was as straight as any fence in all that territory. He told me that he only had the corner bench mark to reckon from, and that he staked out the course of the fence by the North Star on a clear night.

The finest history of the world ever written, says that in the beginning the earth was without form and void and that the waters were gathered into one place; that dry land then appeared and that this land brought forth trees and grass and thereafter living things and finally that man was made and dominated the earth.

In comparing this story with the nature records I read from my boyhood observations of the millions of years that lapsed between the geological formation and the glacial period; between the time the mastodon and other giant animal life roamed this section and when man first appeared; then when the military contest came for the supremacy of this territory, and finally when my father built his line fence and opened civilized life here, I found there was startling and wonderful harmony between the two narratives.

It took a long time to prepare the way for the advent of man, and it was then centuries between the time the first specimens of the human race appeared in this section and when civilization dawned. The story is fascinating. And what the purpose of it all is and the finality, let the reader contemplate and then draw his own conclusion. Again the history above referred to is more than a history. It gives the reader a glimpse of the finality. And as this story of the creation coincides with men's investigations,

it gives substantiation to the narrative's predictions as to the future.

BEFORE WOOD COUNTY WAS NAMED

Wood County as now constituted, to civilization is comparatively new. A century and a quarter ago it had not a single permanent white settler. But from her very birth she showed remarkable precociousness and it was not long until she had forged ahead of many of her sister counties and today is abreast with the leaders in educational facilities, in industry, the marts of trade and in agriculture.

There existed within her present borders the human species centuries ago, as traces of a prehistoric man here show, and when the first white adventurers came this way, they found the American Indian.

The Great Lakes region was early attractive to the Frenchman, and the Briton was a close second. There were French traders and the irresponsible *coureurs des bois* along the Maumee River in the seventeenth century. Some historians advance the doubtful claim that Chevalier de La Salle journeyed up the Maumee and down the Wabash to the Ohio in 1669. These writers were evidently over zealous in their statements. Anyway the Maumee was a favorite road for the Red Man and the advance French traders as early as the seventeen hundreds. One of the earliest formidable expeditions to traverse the Miami of the Lake (Maumee) was that under Commandant Celoron, who, with a force of some 275 followers, encircled most of present Ohio in 1749, to clinch the French claim to this territory and in October of that year, negotiated the Rapids with difficulty at low water mark, with Detroit their objective.

During the American Revolution the Maumee was utilized extensively by British and American expeditions, large and small. And finally came General Wayne in 1794, to put this important waterway under American control. This event was followed by a few intended permanent settlers, mostly squatters, along the river, but they nearly all fled during the War of 1812, and it was not until after the siege of Fort Meigs, Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, and General Harrison's rout of Proctor at the Thames, in Canada, that the first white settlers were left in peace to put their homes in order and clear their lands for bounteous harvests.

The first white men in numbers to penetrate the interior of Wood County were the military—the forces of General Hull's army in the War of 1812, on their expedition from Urbana to Detroit, by way of present Kenton to Fort Findlay, northward east of present North Baltimore, west of Cygnet, through where is now Bowling Green and then veering westward, crossing the river just above the site of the battle of Fallen Timbers. A few months later General Harrison's trail was opened up from where Fort Seneca was built on the Sandusky River, crossed the Portage River where Pemberville stands and first reached the Maumee at the same point that General Hull made his crossing. Another route was from Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to Fort Meigs.

The War of 1812 over, British aggression a finality, and the dangers from Indian invasion passed, the pioneer began to cast his eye longingly towards the rich soil of the interior forests back from the river; especially the higher ridgelands.

The plat of Perrysburg was laid out by the government in 1816, and strewn along the Rapids and to the very Maumee source, settlements sprang up, with the sound of the woodman's ax as the accompaniment to the dawn of the new era.

FIRST LAND SURVEYS

Land surveys in this section were made many years before Wood County was organized. The first surveys within the present county limits, were made by Elias Glover, in October, 1805, in the twelve-miles-square reserve, who ran the exterior lines of township number one, including a part of Middleton township and a portion of Perrysburg township on the north. Additional surveys and resurveys were made in this locality by William Brookfield, D. S., in 1816-1817. The exterior lines of the other earlier formed townships, were made from 1816 on up through several years following, most of them before Wood County came into existence. The experiences of these early civil engineers in their accomplishments would be a great contribution to history.

The first grant made for lands within the limits of the county was April 26, 1816 to Amos Spafford, collector of the District and Port of Miami (Maumee) for 160 acres within the twelve-miles-square reserve. The tract lies on the Maumee River south of the Village of Perrysburg and adjoining Fort Meigs. At that time the Indians had not released their title rights to any lands within the present county limits except this reserve.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Wood County came into existence together with thirteen other counties in this section of Ohio, by an act passed by the legislature February 12, 1820, and at the time included most of the County of Lucas. Hancock, Henry, Putnam, Paulding and Williams counties were attached to Wood for civil purposes until otherwise provided. The county was named for Col. Ebenezer Wood of the engineer's corps of General Harrison's army and who constructed Fort Meigs. Maumee City was the first seat of government.

Perrysburg was located for the government by its agent Alexander Bourne in 1816, and the survey was made by Joseph Wampler and William Brookfield. Major Spafford named the town after Commodore Perry, at the suggestion of Josiah Meigs, then land commissioner. In addition to Maumee City and Perrysburg, there came into existence Orleans of the North, at the foot of and below Fort Meigs, platted by Dr. J. B. Stewart and J. L. Lovitt, two eastern promoters and was contemplated as the leading port on Lake Erie. There arose a contest between the three rival towns for the permanent location of the county seat. But, aided by political interests at Washington, Perrysburg won and the first meeting of the county commissioners at the new seat of justice was on March 3, 1823, the board consisting of Hiram P. Barlow, Samuel Spafford and John Pray. Up to 1840 and later, Perrysburg was one of the leading ports on the lakes.

EARLY RIVER SETTLERS

In 1815, Fort Meigs was abandoned and the scattered settlers who fled when the War of 1812 began, returned to the ashes and desolation where their cabins once stood and permanent land purchases followed within a reasonable time.

Almon Gibbs, who had been postmaster at Fort Meigs resigned from the army, moved to the Maumee side of the river, established a store and took the post office with him. To offset this, Seneca Allen, the first justice of the peace at Maumee, moved to the Fort Meigs side of the river and settled near the old fort. Jacob Wilkinson also built a cabin on the flats. In the spring of 1817, Wilson and Samuel Vance opened up a trader's store for their brother Joseph Vance, later Governor of Ohio. This was Wood County's pioneer store. Then came the Hollisters as merchants and David Hull opened the first regular tavern; his daughter, Almira Hull, it is stated, being the first white child born in Wood County.

Victor Jennison taught school in the fort settlement in the winter of 1816-1817.

The first attorney of record in the county was C. J. McCurdy, who was also the first prosecuting attorney. Then followed as members of the legal profession, Thomas W. Powell, John C. Spink, Isaac Stetson, Henry C. Stowell, H. L. Hosmer and Willard V. Way. Hosmer was afterwards chief justice of Montana.

Not considering the Military Surgeons, the pioneer physician was Doctor Barton who appeared at the foot of the Maumee Rapids in 1814. Dr. Horatio Conant came to Maumee in 1816, and Dr. J. Thurstin located on the river in 1817. Dr. William Wood was the first permanently located physician in Wood County as now constituted, and settled at Perrysburg in 1828.

FIRST INTERIOR SETTLER

One of the first permanent settlers, evidently the pioneer to venture into the interior of present Wood County, was Collister Haskins. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1799, and coming west, first located where Waterville, Lucas County is, in 1817. His mother was a cousin of President Franklin Pierce. He married Fanny Gunn, daughter of Martin Gunn, of Waterville, when he was eighteen years old. They were both of that sturdy, vital force that opened the wilderness way for future generations and this ambitious boy in 1824 entered from the government, land in section twelve, Liberty township. He braved the loneliness of the deep woods, cut the logs for his cabin, and his friends came from the Waterville section, twelve miles, to the first "house raising" in the interior of Wood County. The location was on the south, or, rather the east bank of that branch of the Portage River, near General Hull's old stockade. The situation is about a half mile south of the town of Portage, west of the Dixie Highway, on what is known as the Doctor Knight farm. Young Haskins opened up a trading store at this cabin, and most of his trade was fur bartering with the Indians. His nearest neighbor on the north was at Miltonville on this side of the Maumee, nearly twelve miles away, and his next, twenty-two miles south on the old Bellefontaine-Maumee post-route. A post office was established at "Haskins' Place" in 1829 and he laid out the village of Portage in 1836.

When Collister Haskins located here, there were two Indian trails crossing Wood County from east to west. The one nearest his "store" was by waterway up the Portage River from Lake

Erie and left the Portage River east of the site of the Wood County Home. Here the "portage" or trail, followed the chain of ridges to the then navigable for canoes head of Beaver Creek, and reached the Indian villages on the Maumee at the north of Beaver Creek just below present Grand Rapids. The second Indian route came up the Portage River from the lake the same as the first, but cut across to the head "navigable waters" of Tontogany Creek and reached the Indian village of Ton-tog-a-nee. There were times and seasons when these routes were more convenient from the south shores of Lake Erie, than by canoeing westward to the Maumee Bay and up the Maumee River. The Indians were patrons of the Haskins trading post until their final leavetaking of their old sugar camps and hunting grounds here, the last about 1840. Mr. Haskins died at Portage in 1872.

TOPOGRAPHY

One naturally classes Wood County as belonging to the Maumee River basin. However, more than fifty per cent of its territory is drained by the various branches of the Portage River system which empties into Lake Erie at Port Clinton.

Then there is Toussaint Creek and the various smaller natural water courses in the northeastern part of the county which reach Lake Erie direct.

The Maumee River drains the western and northwestern section of the county, including the territory drained by Tontogany Creek and Beaver Creek.

The area of the county is given as 382,845 acres by one authority and 385,970 acres by another record. The population is approximately 48,000. Bowling Green, situated nearly in the center of the county, is in latitude 41 degrees, 24 minutes, 30 seconds north, and longitude six degrees, 44 minutes west of the Washington meridian.

The altitude of Bowling Green is 167 feet above the level of Lake Erie, or 739.9 feet above sea level; the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, 634.9 feet above sea level; Bloomdale 183 feet above lake level; Weston 164 feet; Bairdstown 184 feet; at the north line of section 17, Middleton township, only 91 feet above lake level.

The total valuation of Wood County for taxation in 1928 was over one hundred and seventeen million dollars, divided as follows: Real estate, $74,693,730; public utilities, $24,511,260;

personal, $11,466,680; incorporated companies, $3,667,720; oil, $1,349,861; banks, $1,404,107.

The county has approximately 1,500 miles of stone roads, costing nearly ten millions of dollars.

There are some 2,000 county ditches. In this number, however, the same drainage course in some instances has been renumbered, perhaps two or three times. It is estimated that Wood County has paid about thirteen million dollars for its drainage system, which has been its salvation in agricultural development.

MAUMEE RIVER ABOVE DAM AT GRAND RAPIDS, WOOD COUNTY
Side cut of Canal at right. Old Peter Manor home (Oberle residence) across river at left.

The first roads considered by the commissioners were the now Dixie Highway, the viewers of which, James Carlin, Ephraim L. Leaming and Norman L. Freeman were appointed June 30, 1820. The second road considered was a state road from Fort Meigs to Wapakoneta in 1821.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS

With the development of the lower Maumee Valley and the expanding of the Wood County settlements, came the opening for

a newspaper, and Jessup W. Scott, later one of Toledo's pioneers, with Henry Darling, established the *Miami of the Lake*, the first newspaper in all this basin, the initial number appearing December 11, 1833. A few months later, J. Austin Scott became the owner and the name was changed to the *Perrysburg Star*, and then the *Perrysburg Journal*, which is now in the ninety-sixth year of its career since being launched by Scott and Darling.

The next journalistic effort was the *Wood County Packet*, a democratic organ, also published at Perrysburg, which survived the Harrison-Tyler campaign only some twelve months, after a life of some two and a half years. Then in 1852 came the *Northwest Democrat*, published by Albert D. Wright. When the founder died with the cholera, after a short suspension it was revived under the name of the *Maumee Valley Democrat*, then the *Democrat* and was discontinued some time before the Civil war. At Perrysburg was also established *The Independent* and the *Buckeye Granger*, the latter in 1874 and which finally suspended for lack of encouragement.

The agitation for the removal of the county seat to Bowling Green, in 1866, brought forth in the present county seat the *Bowling Green Advocate*, Frank C. Culley, editor, which was discontinued after the election that year. Then in January, 1867, appeared *The Sentinel*, the name of which was soon changed to the *Wood County Sentinel*. The *Wood County Democrat* first began publication in the fall of 1874, with J. B. Baker, editor. Further mention of the Wood County press will be found in other parts of this narrative.

WOOD COUNTY SCHOOLS

The enumeration for 1929 shows that Wood County, outside of Bowling Green, has 4,585 boys and 4,385 girls of school age, between five and fifteen years old; that there are 768 boys and 735 girls, between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. Bowling Green's school enumeration is nearly, 2,100, making a total of nearly 13,000 school pupils in the county.

Wood County has thirty-five districts, and nineteen first grade high schools and two second grade high schools, and three third grade schools. The county has had county superintendency since 1914.

Prof. H. E. Hall, county superintendent, has proven a most efficient and hard working official, as has Kate M. Offerman, his assistant, and Gus Skibbie, the county attendance officer. And

Wood County schools are in the hands of superintendents and teachers of high standing and noble purposes. The county board of education is as follows: Dr. E. A. Powell, President, North Baltimore; E. L. Clay, vice president, Perrysburg; J. H. Apple, North Baltimore; Frank Waggoner, Walbridge and Frank Seiple, Portage.

One thought that should be brought to public mind is that Professor Hall and his one assistant and one attendance officer, have the educational control of an army of about 11,000 pupils. There are few, if any institutions, educational or commercial, with as small an executive force, that get such satisfactory results.

BOWLING GREEN'S BEGINNING

The first authentic knowledge of white men trodding the soil upon which Bowling Green is situated, places the date as June 1812, when Gen. Lewis Cass with the Third Regiment of Gen. Wm. Hull's army was detailed to cut a road from Fort Findlay to the Maumee River for the advance of Hull's troops to Detroit. The route through the town site was practically on the line of the T. & O. C. division of the New York Central Railroad. The first regular mail route through present Bowling Green was established February 7, 1823, between Bellefontaine and Perrysburg with Joseph Gordon, carrier. Fort Findlay was the only intervening post office, and the route through Wood County was mostly on the line of Hull's Trail. Prior to 1828, Collister Haskins, who arrived where Portage is in 1824, was the only white settler between Findlay and the lower Maumee, and was the first to venture into the interior back from the river. When the settlers began to penetrate the interior, they sought out the highlands and most attractive locations, and visioned the advantageous position where now reposes this prosperous little city.

The first land entry within the corporate limits of Bowling Green, was made by Elisha Martindale, October 29, 1832. It was forty acres, described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, Plain township, and lies in the northwest part of town on both sides of Haskins Street. Later Martindale added 120 acres to his purchase, and built a log cabin on his land in the spring of 1833, the first home in Bowling Green. Then followed closely Lee Moore, Henry Walker, Jacob Stauffer, Alfred Thurstin, Joseph Hollington and others.

BOWLING GREEN NAMED

Bowling Green was named by the mail carrier, Gordon, who was the faithful servant for the government on the route named for sixteen years and up to December 31, 1839. The stopping place for Gordon before the scattering settlement here was christened, was the cabin of John Stauffer and his son-in-law, Henry Walker. The location was near the junction of North Main Street and Merry Avenue. East of Main Street at that point was a high ridge. At the time in question, when Gordon arrived at the cabin on his regular trips, some of the new post office projectors were gathered there. They were ready to send in their petition for the post office, but the name for the office was blank. They had come to no agreement. In jest, Gordon noting a fresh keg on tap, said to Stauffer, "Hand me a cup of cider and I'll give you just the name you want." The cider forthcoming, and raising the cup to his lips, he said, "Here's to the new post office of Bowling Green." First, the name came to Gordon from his favorite town in Kentucky of that title, and secondly, in the north part of this local settlement, there was a beautiful green in a clear spot in the woods, where grass grew, and which might have been a delightful place for the old game of bowling. The suggested name was written into the petition, Gordon started the document on its way, and the office was established March 12, 1834, with Henry Walker postmaster.

The first mercantile enterprise seems to have been established by Robert McKenzie at the Napoleon Road on present South Main Street. It was visioned that this would be the center of a future village, and they called it Mt. Ararat. McKenzie was licensed to sell goods in 1835 and 1836. John M. Harmon attempted to attract settlers north, nearer the present Poe Road, as the center of activities, by opening a tavern and blacksmith shop up that way.

Then in 1846 or 1847, Dr. E. D. Pick of Perrysburg started a merchandising business here with L. C. Locke in charge. The venture was first established on a small scale as rather an experiment. The stock of miscellaneous goods selected to meet the wants of the pioneers occupied a small room in a tavern known as "White Hall" situated on the west side of Main Street and just north of where the old American House later stood. The business prospered, and needing larger quarters, Locke bought from Alfred Thurstin an acre of ground on the east side of Main Street, where the State Bank and Froney's big store now stand.

On this acre he built a store room and house combined. Locke's success settled the question as to the proper location for Bowling Green's business section. The post office was soon moved there, with Locke as postmaster, who also built and operated an ashery, the first manufacturing enterprise in Bowling Green, unless a cabinet shop operated by Caleb Lord is considered.

INCORPORATED

The germ of the village gradually developed until it became of sufficient importance to ask for recognition as a municipality. The petition for incorporation is dated July 23, 1855, and signed by S. L. Boughton, Alfred Thurstin, G. Z. Avery, Joseph Hollington, Hiram Noyes, John W. Pelton, John C. Wooster, W. G. Lamb, Lee Moore, J. M. Lamb, Daniel Noyes, C. P. Rogers, D. L. Hixon, L. C. Locke and some thirty-eight others. The petition was granted by the county commissioners November 9, 1855. Dr. W. G. Lamb was the first mayor.

The question of removing the county seat to Bowling Green from Perrysburg, was voted on by the electors of the county, October 9, 1866. The vote stood 2,454 for removal and 2,176 against removal. In June, 1868, ground was broken for the first brick courthouse, on the site of the present beautiful structure, and the corner stone was laid, July 4, that year. The building was to be constructed under a bond of $15,000 signed by the leading citizens of the town, providing for the donation of the ground, and erection for county purposes, buildings as good as the buildings at Perrysburg, free of cost to the county. There was a long legal controversy over the removal, and it was not until an order by the commissioners for the transfer of the county records was made on January 25, 1870, that the change took definite form. Judge George C. Phelps of the probate court, was the first county official to obey the order, which he did promptly on the above date. The entire transfer was completed in April and the first session of the Wood County commissioners was held in the completed Bowling Green structure, April 12, 1870.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

The banking institutions of a community are the foundation stones upon which rest its development and prosperity. Bowling Green is fortunate in this department of her commercial and industrial interests, with three solid, progressive banks, operated by men of sound financial judgment and awake to the needs of

the various elements which make up the business structure of the wide and prosperous territory served.

With resources of over eight million dollars, it can readily be seen that they can aid any business project that may need their coöperation, and the well known officials and directors of The Wood County Savings Bank Company, The Commercial Bank & Savings Company and The State Bank of Bowling Green, being the leading financiers of this section, can be depended upon to direct the financial interests of the community with wisdom and safety, linked with progressive ideas.

There is no factor that aids the growth of a city more than a well equipped, wisely managed, building and loan company. The Equitable Building & Loan Company, which occupies their own fine structure on East Wooster Street, was organized February 4, 1889, and has an authorized capital of $2,000,000. The company has assisted in building a greater number of homes in Bowling Green than has any other factor or agency.

BOWLING GREEN COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Bowling Green Commercial Club Company is one of the live wire factors in the development and progress of the city.

On January 11, 1910, at the old Y. M. C. A. rooms, took place the first meeting, the result of which the club is the outgrowth. Robert Place was chairman of the gathering and S. A. Canary secretary. S. A. Canary made the leading address of the evening. A committee to draft a constitution and by-laws was appointed and the organization was completed January 18. It has been a going concern ever since and the club has done valuable work in the interests of the city, brought about much effective service and been instrumental in locating here many industries.

RAILROADS

Bowling Green for practical purposes now has two trunk line railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio east and west and the New York Central Lines (T. & O. C. division) north and south. Strange as it may seem, the time was, within the memory of many still living, when the stage coach and lumber wagon or like vehicles, were the only source of transportation outside of shanks horses. There are many residents who yet remember "Old Hulda," the first "locomotive" to be welcomed to our city, midst the ringing of bells and the shouts of the populace. And it was a lucky day that

the old girl made the round trip to Tontogany without getting wind-jammed or the stringhalt.

The Bowling Green Railroad Company was organized June 6, 1874 with S. L. Boughton president and general manager, without a foot of railroad to manage; A. J. Manville, vice president; A. A. Thurstin, secretary; Frank Beverstock, treasurer, with empty coffers. These men with S. W. St. John, Henry Lundy and J. R. Rudolph formed the directorate. But there were men of determination in Bowling Green then as well as today and they proposed to have a railroad. There was an unanimity of opinion on this point, but some of the leaders wanted to connect with the old Dayton & Michigan line at Roachton, others at Perrysburg, while still others favored Weston or Haskins. Finally, Tontogany was settled upon as the terminal. The right-of-way was secured, men chipped in with labor or money, and the company hypnotized William, "Billy" Hood into loaning them $3,000. A defunct railroad over in Carroll County, strap-iron rail and all, including the wheezy old engine "Hulda," was purchased bodily, including two rickety coaches, a box car and two sway-backed flat cars.

The railroad was built and the "Y" connections made in May 1875, at Tontogany and a schedule of three round trips a day arranged. The July earnings that year were $394.26 and the operating expenses $182, but there is no record of the stock being listed on the New York Exchange.

Charles N. Culver was the engineer and by using kindness towards old Hulda, and promising her a good feed at night when the day's run was completed, he kept her in fairly good humor and ran reasonably close to schedule time; although occasionally he had to get off and coax her along a mile or two with salt.

Henry A. Lease was the attorney for the railroad, and also conductor, brakeman, passenger and freight agent and coal heaver. In case a "snake head" from the strap-iron rail ran up through the floor of the coach and frightened the passengers into innocuous desuetude, although this was before Grover Cleveland's day as president, Mr. Lease would offer to settle the damages by making the complainants a present of the railroad. But when they gazed upon old Hulda, they would have too much heart to tear her away from her family ties and contented environment and would drop the case.

In 1878 Mark T. Wiggins leased the road for a period of ninety-nine years for the sum of $10,000. Old Hulda was consigned to the green pastures of the scrap heap and "William

Hood," a new locomotive took her place; regular "T" rails replaced the strap-rail, the road bed was improved and the "system" was recognized as a real railroad. Seriously, however, this first venture into railroading by local capital and local men, was the salvation of the town. Mr. Wiggins, in 1886, sold the road to the C. H. & D. system, and that company also became the owners of the extension from Bowling Green to North Baltimore. Later the road became the property of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

The Electric railroad service for the city is The Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern system, running from Toledo through Main Street to Findlay and connecting at Toledo with all points east, west and north and at Findlay with all points south, giving both a valuable passenger and freight service. Charles F. Smith, one of the ablest electric railroad men in the country, has been manager of the road since it began through operation and since the road has come into new hands, he has acquired the title and the added duties of vice president.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The status of public utilities is of vital consequence to the growth and prosperity of any municipality. Bowling Green today stands on a most satisfactory footing in this respect, and the present solid basis of the three great factors, heat, light and power and water, enables the leaders in the development of industries and those setting forth the claims of Bowling Green as an advantageous city in which to live, to put up formidable arguments, backed by dependable facts.

NEWSPAPERS

In the daily *Sentinel-Tribune*, Bowling Green has one of the best newspapers of any municipality of its size in Ohio. In fact this ably managed, ably edited paper ranks with those of cities of double the population of the Hub of Wood County. The *Sentinel-Tribune* has a first class news service, modern equipment in all its departments and takes personal interest in serving its patrons and is always boosting the business and commercial interests of the city. It has been a great factor with S. A. Canary as editor and Alfred Haswell as business manager, in the development and progress of Bowling Green and Wood County. The company has its own double room, two-story building.

The *Tribune* end of the name came through the absorption of the daily of that name. C. S. Van Tassel established the weekly

Wood County Tribune in 1889 and the *Daily Tribune*, August 22, 1898. During his ownership both papers enjoyed a marked success. The *Weekly Sentinel* was established in 1867 and the *Daily Sentinel* began publication in 1890.

The weekly *Wood County Democrat* was founded by J. D. Baker, October 3, 1874. It passed through several transitions in name and ownership, but was always an important factor in Wood County affairs. Its greatest strides up to that period came under the ownership and editorship of H. S. Chapin. Then in 1911, the plant was purchased by Frank W. Thomas and D. C. Van Voorhis, and in October, 1923, Mr. Thomas became sole owner. The paper in 1928 was purchased by the Warwicks of Toledo, capable newspaper people.

"Jack" Warwick, as paragrapher for the *Toledo Blade*, is quoted throughout the nation. Officially, the *Democrat* is published by the Warwick Printing Company; Howard Warwick, editor; Walter Warwick, office manager, and the father, Jack Warwick, "contributing editor."

The *Wood County Reublican*, a weekly, began its career in 1918. H. H. Sherer is the editor and the expansion of the mechanical department of The Republican Company for extensive job printing, indicates progress and prosperity.

SCHOOLS

Near the center of present Bowling Green, east of Main Street, was built in 1833 the crude log cabin of Alfred Thurstin, size 15 by 20 feet. Here in the summer of 1834 was held the first school within the limits of the present city. The most reliable authority gives the name of S. W. Hanson of Maumee as the teacher. The pupils were Louisa, Eliza and Maria Martindale, Henrietta and Phoebe Moore, Nathan and Albert Moore, Ambrose, Albert and Samantha Shiveley, Richard, Ambrose and Joseph Hollington, Mahala and Henrietta Race and Isaac Hixon.

On the way to school one morning, Will Hollington was bitten by a massauga (rattle snake). An Indian doctor named Walverton showed the white folks a weed, the juice of which counteracted the poison from the snake. The remedy was applied and the boy recovered. The sports during the recreation period, consisted of playing in the underbrush, swinging on grape vines, picking winter green, chasing squirrels and killing snakes.

Near the schoolhouse in the vicinity of where the Elks Hall now stands, there was a three acre swale with no outlet, infested

with reptiles of many kinds. Then a log schoolhouse, in 1835, was built near the intersection of present South Main Street and the Napoleon Road. Adam Phillips, Lee Moore, Henry Shiveley, Joseph A. Sargent, Joseph Hollington, Sr., David L. Hixon, Thomas R. Tracy and David DeWitt attended the "raising." W. G. Charles is given as the first teacher. Other teachers were M. Simonds, Morris Brown and Isaac Van Tassel. The next and more advanced type of schoolhouse was built at the northeast corner of Ridge and Main streets.

The first pretentious school building in Bowling Green, a frame structure, two stories, stood on the site of the present city hall. Later, right and left one-story wings were added, and then came the first brick building, at the time considered a fine architectural monument, located on Grove Street, where the present junior high school building stands. At the beginning of the 1928-1929 school year a magnificent new high school building was occupied, with one of the finest school gymnasiums in the state.

The Board of Education has always been manned by a strong membership and Prof. D. C. Bryant, the present superintendent, is one of the most efficient educators that Bowling Green has ever had at the head of their school government.

CHURCHES

Church services within the present limits of Bowling Green proper, date back to about 1836, when Rev. Austin Coleman of the Waterville Methodist circuit, preached in the log schoolhouse before referred to on the Napoleon Road and now South Main Street, later in the old "Bell" schoolhouse, and in other intervening cabins between here and Waterville. James Wood and John A. Sargent were among the first class leaders. The congregations were in most part made up of Peter Klopfenstein, W. C. Hunter, John A. Sargent, Alfred Thurstin, Robert Barr and James Wood and their wives, together with Erastus, Eelpha and Dina Hunter, Margaret Shiveley, Margaret Linsey, Eliza Hixon, Nancy Sargent, Susannah Groves and Isaac Tracy, all unmarried. A Sunday school was organized the same year with Henry Lundy, superintendent. Rev. David Gray was presiding elder in the Maumee district and Rev. H. L. Nickerson the local minister in 1854-1855.

In the early days the Congregationalists purchased a building from the Methodists which stood on the site of the present Church of Christ on South Main Street and which for some time after the

sale and up to 1869 was still used by the Methodists, who then for a period held services in the old Presbyterian Church. Services were also held in Reed's Hall on North Main Street until the brick edifice was built on East Wooster Street in 1872, which was replaced by the present fine structure in 1898.

The First Presbyterian Church Society was organized October 13, 1855, by Rev. Perry C. Baldwin. As an organization, it is the direct outgrowth of the establishment of the Indian Mission on the Maumee River within the limits of present Wood County, by the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1822; which mission plant was transferred to the United Foreign Missionary Society on October 25, 1825, and consolidated with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in June, 1826.

WHERE THE FIRST METHODIST CLASS MEETING IN BOWLING GREEN WAS HELD

January 12, 1855, that prince of later day missionary patriots of this section, Rev. Perry C. Baldwin, then a young man, but afterwards known as the organizer of churches, became pastor at Plain Congregational. Then as the country became still more settled, about June or July, 1855, Father Baldwin believed the time auspicious for the organization of a Presbyterian Church in the little hamlet of Bowling Green and paid a visit to the sparse settlement on the sandy knolls for that purpose. If only space permitted, it would be most fitting to repeat the wonderful tribute paid this sturdy old champion of Presbyterianism by that dearly beloved citizen and former pastor, Rev. Dr. E. E. Rogers, in his historical sermon delivered December 3, 1905.

The culmination of the visit of Father Baldwin, then in the

full vigor of youthful manhood, was the organization by him of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Ohio, October 13, 1855. The original members were Tobias and Louisa C. Rudesill, Addison and Matilda Fay, John and Mary Evans, Nathan Noble, Sidney L. Brewster, Phoebe M. Moore, George Underwood, Mrs. Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. Aziel B. Bailey and a Mr. Bradley. Rudesill, Fay and Bradley were the first church elders. Tobias Rudesill was clerk of the session.

The Presbyterian Sunday school was organized April 8, 1860, with S. L. Boughton, superintendent; Mrs. S. L. Boughton, treasurer; and Tobias Rudesill, Addison Fay, J. Van Gordon, Mrs. Wm. Hood, Mrs. Lee Moore, Mrs. P. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. J. Van Gordon, teachers. The membership of the Church at this date was about fifty and Sunday school membership at the organization, including teachers, about forty. The society today occupies a fine new edifice on the original location.

The first Baptist Church Society here was organized at the home of S. L. Boughton, March 27, 1858. D. A. Avery of Weston was moderator and S. L. Boughton, clerk. On March 31, W. Legalley, Dr. Z. F. Williston, L. Buell, S. L. Boughton, Mrs. S. L. Boughton and Mrs. Webb signed articles of association. The organization was disbanded, and the present First Baptist Church Society was organized September 29, 1878, with the following members: Rev. James Abbott and Caroline Abbott, Rev. E. B. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. J. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. George Kimberlin, Thomas W. Knight, Sr., Thomas W. Knight, Jr., Amy and Ellen Knight, David Holbrook, W. S. Haskell, Isaac W. Clayton and Mrs. Theodosia Wade. The corner stone of the present church building on Oak Street was laid July 20, 1880.

The United Brethren Church Society was organized in 1874. The pioneer movement by this denomination, however, began about 1836, when Rev. John Crom held services here, and there were organizations at Beaver Creek, and in Center and Portage township before the church established itself here. It was in 1880 that the society grew strong enough in Bowling Green to build the brick church building which stood where the present beautiful structure, one of the prides of the city, is located at the corner of Court and Summit streets. The first building was remodeled in 1893 and the present edifice constructed in 1912.

The Church of Christ Society came into existence here in 1882. One of the leading supporters of the organization during his lifetime was Daniel Mercer. He had been a member of that

Society from his early years and was an elder in the church over thirty years. The organizer of the church was Rev. J. V. Updike and the society purchased from the Congregationalists the lot where the present fine edifice stands on South Main Street, and the old Methodist Church building thereon, which was built in 1847. This old building was used for a house of worship until 1890, when it was purchased by Daniel Mercer and removed and a new building constructed which was replaced by the present house of worship in 1906.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, one of the most imposing religious structures in the county, located at the northeast corner of Summit and Clough streets, was dedicated Sunday, July 18, 1926. Catholicism first took a foothold in Bowling Green about 1860. The first Mass ever said in the village was celebrated in the home of Mrs. Burns, located on present South Main Street, just south of where stands the Royce & Coon mill. Later services were held at the home of Lawrence Sader on East Wooster Street and then at Timothy Lawler's. The first church was built in 1881,—a brick edifice—and the parish was named St. Aloysius after Aloysius Peiffer, but the parish remained a mission of Providence until 1890. As the society became stronger the church edifice was expanded and a parish house was built.

Catholic Missionaries were the first religious teachers along the Maumee River. They appeared with the very first explorers of the valley. Father Bonnecamps was with the Celoron Expedition, heretofore referred to, which encircled the most of present Ohio in 1749, and came down the Maumee River in October that year. Father Bonnecamps kept a diary of events covering the work of the expedition.

The nucleus of St. Aloysius Parish was made up of the families of Aloysius Peiffer, Lawrence Sader, Timothy Lawler, Peter Tisure, William Devlin, John Devlin, Herman Webben, Michael Greiner, Peter Phelan, the Nortons, the Kelleys and Mrs. Burns and daughters.

The Seventh Day Adventists in this locality held their early services in a log schoolhouse which stood on the southwest corner of the Nims farm and on the east side of the present north Dixie Highway. The society in 1861 built a small frame church on the west side of the main road near the old schoolhouse. The structure was moved to Bowling Green about 1909 and has since been sold to a private owner. The organization has on foot a move-

ment for the construction of a new place of worship and still holds services in Bowling Green.

Other church organizations here are the St. John's Episcopal, which society occupies a fine church edifice on North Grove Street, built in 1916. The Free Methodists' organization has a building on South Prospect Street. The Christian Missionary Alliance in 1915 built their imposing, comfortable edifice on East Court Street. The Christian Science Society holds its services in the building at the corner of Court Street and North Prospect.

TOWNSHIP HIGHLIGHTS

Wood County is subdivided into twenty townships, the outline surveys of which, except two or three townships set off at a later date, were made before Wood County was organized. The first surveys within the present limits of the county were the twelve-mile-square reserve. The exterior lines of most of the townships were run during the year 1819.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP

The exterior lines of Bloom township were surveyed in 1819 by Alexander and Samuel Holmes, and the sections in 1821 by S. Bourne. Two of the principal branches of the Portage River flow through the western portion of the township. The township was established March 2, 1835, and the first election held at Frederick Frankfather's near the center of the township in April, 1836. The township officers selected were: Ora Baird, Mahlon Whitacre and Henry Smart, trustees; John Leathers, treasurer; Lot Milbourn, clerk; Ora Baird, constable. The first land purchases in the township were made by Henry Copus and James Archer while there were yet Indian hunting grounds here.

Eagleville was an early post office and Bairdstown on the B. & O. was platted for Joseph Baird in 1874. Bloomdale, a beautiful, thriving village was incorporated in 1887 and A. B. Probert was the first mayor. Cygnet was laid out as a village in 1883 when the town government was organized. E. A. Guy was the first mayor. Jerry City was surveyed in 1861 and incorporated in 1875. C. T. McEwen was the first mayor.

CENTER TOWNSHIP

The first white settler in Center township was Benjamin Cox who built a cabin near the Portage River on the northeast quarter of section 32, now the County Home Farm, between the late fall

of 1827 and the spring of 1828. He brought a handmill with him, the first in this section. He did not buy the land, but his son, Joseph Cox, made the first land entry in the township, in section 28, in 1831, which in 1835 he sold to Joseph Russell. The location is three miles east of Bowling Green on the Portage River. A daughter of Benjamin Cox, Elizabeth, married Jacob Eberly, grandfather of C. B. Eberly of Bowling Green. A sister of Elizabeth, Lydia, born at Findlay in 1817, is reported as the first white child born in Hancock County. Benjamin Cox served in the War of 1812. Joseph A. Sargent was Center township's second settler, who entered land in section 31 in 1832, lying on South Main Street, Bowling Green, and on the south side of the Bender Road. November 1, 1832, Adam Phillips entered the land now occupied by the Wood County Home.

The outlines of Center township were surveyed by Samuel Holmes, Deputy U. S. Surveyor, in 1819. The township was organized in 1835.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP

The exterior lines of Freedom township were surveyed in 1819. The first land entry was made by Asahel Hannan Powers, being the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10. The date was August 27, 1833. The first settlements in the township were where are now Pemberville and New Rochester. Jacob Cable was the pioneer settler at the latter place. James Pember located where Pemberville is, in 1834. New Rochester was surveyed into seventy-five lots in May, 1835, by Hiram Steel for Michael Miller.

Woodside was surveyed by D. D. Ames in 1883.

The original survey of the prosperous Village of Pemberville was made May 24, 1854, by S. H. Bell for James Pember. The village was incorporated in 1876 and George M. Bell was the first mayor. With good schools and church societies and enterprising business men, it is one of Wood County's leading business points.

GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP

Grand Rapids is the youngest township of Wood County and was set off from Weston township, September 25, 1888. Ebenezer Donaldson, W. B. Kerr and J. M. Brown were the first trustees; A. J. Friess, clerk and Thomas D. Avery, treasurer.

The Howard family were the earliest settlers on the river where is now Grand Rapids village. They built their cabins there

beginning in 1822. The grandfather of the generation who located here was Thomas and the father Edward Howard. D. W. H. Howard was the best known and most prominent of the sons of Edward, mixed freely with the Indians and wrote extensively of the pioneer days of the Maumee Valley. John A. Graham established the Village of Gilead, now Grand Rapids, in 1831.

The petition for incorporation was filed December 5, 1855. September 5, 1856, Emanuel Arnold was elected the first mayor. They received mail here as early as 1822. In 1832 a post office was established under the name of Weston, with Edward Howard postmaster. In March, 1868, the name of Gilead was changed to Grand Rapids. It is Wood County's important up-river village.

HENRY TOWNSHIP

The exterior lines of Henry township were surveyed in 1819 by Samuel and Alexander Holmes and the sub-divisional lines were run by I. T. Worthington in 1821. Hull's army passed through that section on the way to Detroit in 1812. The Indian Trail which left the Sandusky River at present Tiffin for the Maumee River where is Defiance, ran along the higher ground of Henry township.

The township organization was effected December 3, 1836. The first election was held at the house of George Carrel, section 35, and the officers chosen were: Trustees, Henry Shaw, Jabez Bell and Tobias Shellenbarger; Treasurer, George Carrel; clerk, Lewis F. Lambert; assessor, Amos Jones; Justice of the Peace, Newell Bills; constable, Charles Grant.

When the question of christening the township came up the name of Bell was suggested in honor of Jabez Bell, a fat and jolly pioneer farmer. Another name mentioned was Shaw, for Henry Shaw, the first settler, who had located in the southern part of the proposed township. After much discussion it was planned that both Bell and Shaw should proceed to Perrysburg with the report of the new organization and that the township should be named for the one who arrived there first. The meeting was held on Saturday and it was understood that the report should reach Perrysburg the following Monday. Sunday night, however, Bell "stole a march" on Shaw, mounted a horse and rode off leisurely into the wilderness. On his arrival at Perrysburg on the memorable Monday morning, the first man he met was Shaw. On comparing notes, it developed that Shaw had started on foot on Sunday afternoon and had walked all night, braving the wilderness

perils and hardships and so was accorded the honor. His given name, Henry, was used by preference.

While Shaw was the first settler, George Carrel built the first frame house in the township. The first store, or trading place, was started by Samuel McCrory at Woodbury, in 1837, in the extreme northeastern corner of the township. McCrory was also the first postmaster and the first tavern keeper. The first "grist mill" was built in 1834 by John Beeson, on the banks of the Portage River (Rocky Ford) within the limits of North Baltimore. It was first run by horsepower and then changed to a water-mill.

It is claimed that "Johnny Appleseed" started the first apple orchard in the township, upon the lands of George Carrel, Charles Grant and Tobias and Moses Shellenbarger.

The early villages outside of North Baltimore were Eberly, Hammansburg, Denver and Lawrence.

The first plat of North Baltimore was recorded by B. L. Peters, the owner, April 24, 1874. The petition for incorporation was granted February 7, 1876. B. L. Peters was the first mayor and Dr. W. T. Thomas the first clerk. North Baltimore, the largest town of southern Wood County, is thrifty and prosperous.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

While the township lines were surveyed in 1819 as were most of the other townships, the progress of Jackson was very slow through the earlier years on account of the low lands and prairie and consequent difficulty of drainage. When the soil underneath the expanse of waters was finally reclaimed, it developed into one of the richest agricultural sections of the Maumee Valley.

The first settler in Jackson Township was John Dubbs, who located on section one in April, 1835. When he entered his land it was occupied by a band of Ottawa Indians. Dubbs moved into one of the Indian shanties with his family and occupied another shanty for a stable until he built a log cabin of his own. In the fall of 1835, three more families arrived—Samuel Bowman, Nicholas Chrest and Widow Chrest and family, all settling in the vicinity of where is now Hoytville. In the spring of 1836, the great hunter, Peter Hockenberry, located in the same territory. He was a strange character, had a wife but no children, and died about 1875, at McComb, Hancock County, at the age of eighty-five years. Hockenberry on his annual trips with an ox cart, would carry to market hundreds of dollars worth of furs and

pelts of the bear, deer, wolf, fox, wild cat, coon, mink and other skins of his own catch, and during his last illness told of his burial of a thousand dollars in gold and silver. The location he described, was at the foot of a large oak tree on his land in Jackson township, but as far as known, the savings were never recovered, his description not being accurate enough.

Jackson township was organized in June, 1840, and the first election held at the cabin of John Dubbs. The officers chosen were: justice of the peace, James Bowman; trustees, John Dubbs and two others; treasurer, John Dubbs; clerk, John Bowman.

The village of Hoytville was surveyed in 1873 by W. H. Wood, for G. B. Mills and William Hoyt. The town was incorporated December 6, 1886. Miner Wadsworth was the first mayor and Sylvester Fox, clerk.

The first post office in that section according to tradition was called Egypt and that was in 1859. John R. Apger distributed the mail.

LAKE TOWNSHIP

Prior to 1834, Lake township was a part of Perrysburg, then until its organization, June 3, 1844, it was a part of Troy township. Casper Noel was justice of the peace some years after 1845, and the first trustees were: Jacob Furry, James McLargin and Samuel Waggoner. Jacob Furry was the first clerk and Thomas Crago the first treasurer.

Millbury was surveyed by R. B. Wilson and the plat recorded April 14, 1864. The town was incorporated September 10, 1874. A. P. Meng was the first mayor.

The trustees established two school districts in Lake township, May 31, 1849.

Walbridge was surveyed for Emeretta and Harriet Warner, in June, 1874, by George Kirk. G. P. Allen appears to have been the first postmaster.

Latcha Village was surveyed by David Donaldson for J. R. Tracy and Luke Marsh in July, 1876. Christian Johnson opened the first store.

A post office was established at Moline in 1883 with J. K. Pheils postmaster.

Cummings was the name given to a sawmill settlement, one mile east of Moline, in 1880, when Giddings and Cummings built their sawmills there.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

As stated earlier in this story, Collister Haskins was the first settler in Liberty township and arrived in this locality in 1824. This was only five years after Samuel and Alexander Holmes, deputy U. S. surveyors, ran the exterior township lines and three years after I. T. Worthington surveyed the section lines. About 1829, John B. McKnight, J. M. Jaques and the Cox and Decker families made their appearance. Haskins built a dam across the river and established a sawmill, the first in this section. General Hull's old stockade was still intact when these early pioneers first arrived. Some considered it an old French trader's post.

Liberty township was established March 2, 1835, and the first township election held at the house of Henry Groves on the first Monday in April following. Officers chosen were: Trustees, James Birdsall, Henry Groves and George Ellsworth; clerk, Reuben Strait; treasurer, Hugh Arbuckle; justice of the peace, James Birdsall and Jacob Wickham. History says that the choice for township treasurer proved to be an injudicious one. Arbuckle, an educated Scotchman, was in the cattle buying business with a firm named Reed & Bishop of Urbana. While serving as treasurer Arbuckle sold a quantity of partnership stock and in pocketing the proceeds also took $28 of township funds. John McMahan and Henry Dubbs, his bondsmen, made up the deficiency.

The first log schoolhouse or building used for a school, stood where was later the Drain dwelling in Portage. William North was the first teacher in 1835. The first church services in the township were held at the cabin of Collister Haskins, by a minister of the United Brethren denomination. Rev. Abner C. Cracraft, a Methodist, was the next minister.

There was a post office called Stockwell, established in June, 1888, with John F. Carmody, postmaster. The plat of Ducat was surveyed by D. D. Ames for Exea Ducat, Thomas J. Ducat and Quincy A. Mercer, in February, 1890. Ross Creek, so called, and northwest of present Mermill, was the site of Robert Mackey's store in 1836. Bays was surveyed by R. F. Baker in 1890, for T. P. Brown, trustee. Miss Lucy Cook was the first postmistress.

When the Coldwater railroad was projected, there was a place called Damtown established. There is Mermill, and Town Line was surveyed for the Dewey Stave Company, but did not materialize.

Rudolph, first called Mercers, was surveyed by W. H. Wood in

May, 1890, for Daniel Mercer. Mungen also came into existence with the Coldwater Railroad project.

MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP

The survey of the exterior lines of Middleton was made by I. T. Worthington and the Holmes brothers in 1819, and the section lines were run by Worthington in 1821. The township was established December 3, 1832. The first election was held at Guy Nearing's house (Otsego), which was then within the boundaries of Middleton. Guy Nearing, Sidney L. Brewster and Michael L. Sypher were elected trustees; Isaac Van Tassel, clerk; Epaphroditus Foote, treasurer; Jacob Bernthisel and James Rutter, overseers of the poor and John Wade and Jesse Brough, fence viewers.

The first action of the township trustees was to divide the township into four road and school districts. School district number one was to select directors at Guy Nearing's; number two, at the Mission Station; number three at Barone's house and number four at the house of Thomas Cox. The date of this order is January 1, 1833.

Some of the earliest settlements were along the Wood County side of the Maumee River within Middleton township as first constituted. Jesse Skinner, from New York state, emigrated in 1810, and came from Buffalo to the mouth of the Portage River (Port Clinton) by schooner, thence overland to Orleans (later Fort Meigs). He selected what was afterwards River Tract number fifty. In June, 1812, others who came with or followed Skinner also brought their families. With the assistance of his friends, Skinner built a cabin on the hill just east of the south approach to the present Waterville bridge. His near neighbors were Samuel Ewing, three miles away, and Lombar, a French Canadian trader, who was located above the mouth of Tontogany Creek. When the War of 1812 became a serious matter on the river, these river settlers and those lower down were driven from their cabins, some never to return, but the survivors and the determined ones came back after the war was over and bought lands and established permanent homes. In 1822 David Hull, also a New Yorker, located one and one-half miles north of present Haskins. It was from this settler that "Hull's Prairie," the prairie there as well as the town, took their names.

School district number one, including Otsego, had the following early teachers: William R. Peck and Lucy A. Crosby, 1840;

Isaac Van Tassel and Lucy Crosby, 1841; A. C. Davis, 1842; L. M. Bamber, 1843; Jeremiah Case, 1844; S. G. Brown, 1845; W. C. Matthews, 1847; Morris Brown and Sophia Barlow, 1848; Smith Dunham and Amanda F. Howland, 1849; N. W. Minton and Sophia A. Barlow, 1850; H. C. Strow, 1851, and on down through a long pioneer list.

Miltonville was surveyed in August, 1835, for William Fowler and G. W. Baird, who named it after Milton Baird. Guy Nearing built a sawmill and dam for the projectors the same year. There were early-day taverns here and trading places. There was the "Uncle Guy House," the "Foote Hotel" and other places for "putting up." During the early years before the Waterville bridge, there was a rope ferry at Miltonville.

Hull Prairie plat was surveyed for John W. Weller in 1861. Dunbridge was surveyed by Ferdinand Wenz for Robert Dunn, November 10, 1882. The name is a combination of Dunn and the last part of the name of Trowbridge, who had a stave factory there. Roachton was given the name of a station established on the old Dayton & Michigan (B. & O.) railroad and where John S. Ellis and W. C. Perrin operated a store and Mr. Perrin was named postmaster about 1875. Sugar Ridge was surveyed in 1882, by F. Wenz, for Frank and Sarah Meeker and there is also the post office and village of Dowling. The early history of Haskins and Hull Prairie is closely allied, Haskins being surveyed by D. D. Ames for William King in July, 1862. Prior to that date Hull Prairie was the post office for that section of the county. Haskins was incorporated January 1, 1869. Hezekiah N. Rush seems to have been the first mayor. It is the central business point of that section of the county.

MILTON TOWNSHIP

Milton township was established June 11, 1835, and the first election was held at the house of Morris McMillan. The early justices of the peace were Daniel Barton, M. M. McMillan, Alex Morehead, Isaac Van Tassel and G. W. Hill. The first white child born in the township was Maria Hutchinson. The first schoolhouse was of logs, located on the Otsego Pike on the Nelson Campbell farm. The first teacher in 1837 was William Woodward. David Hill taught school in his own house near present Milton Center, shortly after this date.

Milton Center was surveyed by Hiram Davis for Andrew Hutchinson, and Lewis Dubbs, in February, 1857. The town

was incorporated in March, 1869. F. C. Taft was the first mayor.

Lewisburg, now Custar, was surveyed in July, 1865, for Frederick Lewis, the founder. The town was incorporated as Custar, August 16, 1881, with G. P. Thompson the first mayor. W. O. Keeler was an early postmaster.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP

Montgomery was established December 1, 1834, but the original lines were surveyed in 1819, as were most of the other townships. At the first election in 1835, Michael Mogle, Guy Morgan and Abraham Logan were chosen trustees; Michael Brackley, clerk, and John Suhman, treasurer. The first settler in Montgomery was John A. Kelly, in 1832.

Freeport, later Prairie Depot, was surveyed in 1836 for John Bailey and Henry Butchel. In the summer of 1836, Michael Brackey and T. G. Frisbie built a log cabin and put therein a stock of general merchandise. Rochester and Montgomery Cross Roads had mail facilities several years before an office was established as Prairie Depot. Freeport was incorporated September 7, 1876. W. R. Bryant was the first mayor. The village name is now Wayne.

Bradner was surveyed in 1875 for John Bradner and Ross Crocker of Fostoria and H. G. Caldwell, a local resident. The post office was established in 1877, with H. T. Peterson, postmaster. The village was incorporated February 4, 1890. J. E. Furste was the first mayor.

Benjamin Wollam was the first settler in the vicinity of Risingsun, who in 1834, with the aid of an Indian, built a pole shanty.

Risingsun was surveyed in 1876 for Luther Wineland, John Mervin, J. W. Bonawit, Adam Grover, J. W. Blessing, John Carey, E. Bolinger, Conrad Shefler and their wives and E. F. Day and Thomas Marvin. John W. Blessing was the first postmaster.

The village was incorporated in March, 1879, and E. F. Day was the first mayor.

PERRY TOWNSHIP

The exterior lines of Perry township were surveyed in 1819 and the township organized in 1833, the first election being held at the house of Isaac Kelly, in April of that year. The officers

elected were: Trustees, William Shawhan, Samuel P. Cory and Isaac Kelly; clerk, Uzal M. Cory; treasurer, Samuel P. Cory; justices of the peace, Samuel Cory and Jacob Rine.

The first land entry in Perry township was made in March, 1831, by Henry C. Brish of Seneca County, an Indian Agent. The tract was the southeast quarter of section 36, and Brish sold the land to John Gorsuch, a part of which is within the present limits of Fostoria. The first actual settlers of Perry township were Oliver Day and his brother-in-law, John Johnson, in the latter part of 1831, on section 25.

The first grist mill in that section was built by James McCormick, who came from Gallipolis. It was a water mill, constructed in 1834, evidently on the Portage River branch in that vicinity.

The first school in Perry township was taught by Mrs. John Fletcher in the spring of 1834.

West Millgrover, originally Millgrove, was surveyed in 1835 for James and Rachel McCormick. The town was incorporated in September, 1874. There was a post office here at an early date, on the line between Perrysburg and Bucyrus, with Bell Lowery mail carrier. The first mayor of the town was J. H. Moffett. Hattan post office was established March 14, 1882, with Samuel H. Cassady postmaster. The hamlet was platted by William McCormick in 1880. There was a Blinn post office established in 1883 at Norris Station, with Omar P. Norris in charge. Longley's first postmaster was T. J. Edgerton.

PERRYSBURG TOWNSHIP

The history of the territory embraced within the township of Perrysburg, crops out all through this story. The township was established May 8, 1823, when the county commissioners set apart all the original territory of Waynesfield, within the original County of Wood, under the new name and ordered an election to be held at the home of Samuel Spafford, June 19, 1823. The pioneers who had fled from this section during the War of 1812 had now, most of them, returned with new home seekers, and the shadow of Fort Meigs was a restful place of peace instead of strife and bloodshed.

The justices of the peace of Waynesfield were Almon Gibbs in 1822, followed by John Pray, Charles Gunn, Samuel Spafford, John J. Lovitt, Dr. Horatio Conant and Jonathan H. Jerome. The first Perrysburg township justice was Paris M. Plumb.

Mrs. Amelia Perrin, a daughter of Capt. David Wilkinson,

settled with her parents just above Perrysburg before the War of 1812, and fled with the family at the news of General Hull's surrender at Detroit. Orleans was surveyed soon after the War of 1812, and it was the abiding place for those seeking permanent homes in this locality.

Mrs. Hester (Purdy) Green was on the Maumee River in this vicinity as early as 1810, coming here with her father, Daniel Purdy, from New York State. Others who arrived at the same time with their families were: William Carter, Andrew Race, Stephen Hoit and a Mr. Porter and Mr. Hopkins. David Hull, a nephew of General Hull and a bachelor, opened a tavern and his sister was the landlady. Antoine LaPoint, a Frenchman, who

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE R. FORD, ON RIVER ROAD BELOW PERRYSBURG

could also speak English and the Indian tongue, assisted Hull in running his tavern. There were also here many French Traders. As the settlement grew after the war, the river commerce became an important factor at the head of navigation. Fort Hill school was the first in the county.

Perrysburg was surveyed by the U. S. Government in 1816. The county seat was moved there from Maumee in 1823. There was the Vance store, under Fort Hill, spoken of elsewhere, Jacob Wilkinson's tavern and his boats, before 1816, and John Hollister and Joshua Cheppel located there in 1817.

The commission of Amos Spafford as postmaster of Miami, in Erie district is dated June 9, 1810, and in 1814, the office was

transferred to Fort Meigs and in 1816 returned to Maumee. The name "Fort Meigs" clung to the office until 1824, when it was changed to Maumee. The first post office at Perrysburg was established January 28, 1823, with Thomas R. McKnight postmaster.

Spafford's Exchange Hotel was opened in 1822-1823, by Samuel Spafford.

The Village of Perrysburg was chartered by the legislature February 19, 1833. The first mayor was John C. Spink. In a beautiful situation Perrysburg on the east bank of the Maumee, besides being a fine business point with interesting historical connections, as a residential section with suburban estates is unsurpassed.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP

After the Presbyterian Mission on the Maumee River was disbanded in 1832, Rev. Isaac Van Tassel, who was the superinendent, in 1834 established himself and family on a farm on the present "Ridge Road" west of now Bowling Green, and introduced the silk culture, setting out hundreds of mulberry trees he obtained from the East. For fifteen years he devoted himself diligently to agriculture, horticulture and stock raising and on his death in 1849 was probably the first horticulturist of the county. Joseph DeWitt and Joseph A. Sargent, in 1831, were the first land owners in Plain.

The old "Bell School House" west of present Bowling Green, which for years housed the bell from the Maumee Mission Church, and the Plain Church, were among the pioneer institutions.

Plain township was established on March 3, 1835.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP

While surveyed in 1819, Portage township was organized December 3, 1832. The first election was held July 20, 1833. Joseph Cox, Jacob Eberly and John Sargent were chosen trustees; John B. Knight, clerk, and Collister Haskins, treasurer.

Jerry City is partly in Bloom township. Woodbury was surveyed in May, 1888. Mungen was laid out for Philander McCrory in 1888.

The first business house at Six Points was that of M. J. Turner, merchant and postmaster.

Trombley and Mermill are mentioned elsewhere and there is Cloverdale in this township.

Portage Village was incorporated December 12, 1857.

ROSS TOWNSHIP

Ross township was established April 18, 1874. The first trustees were: C. W. Caswell, Charles Coy and Edward Hicks; Hiram Eggleston, clerk; justice of the peace, J. M. Baum; treasurer, J. M. Vickers.

David Hartman, a squatter, was among the early pioneers. Robert Gardner, a deserter from the British army, cleared land on what was later the Rideout farm and early land buyers were: Thomas Burt, Stephen Turner, Philander Wales, William Olney and Gabriel Crane.

Rossford was brought into existence by Edward Ford, who established the Ford Glass Works, one of Wood County's greatest industries. Other manufacturing concerns followed and Rossford today is one of the important factors in the county's development. With two fine new school buildings, many church organizations and a little city of home owners, it is proudly claimed as a valuable element in the structure of the county, industrially, commercially and socially.

TROY TOWNSHIP

The outlines of Troy township were surveyed in 1820 by Charles Roberts and was organized December 1, 1834. The first election was held at the home of Thomas Leaming on the first Monday in April, 1835. Daniel H. Cole and David Phenicie were chosen justices of the peace. The first trustees of record were: James LaFarree, Henry Boose and Orange Howard; clerk, D. H. Cole.

In 1833, at the home of William Gorrill, Mrs. Gorrill organized the first school of Troy. Jacob Furry entered Road Tract 4, in 1833.

The fact that the Western Reserve Road from Perrysburg to Fremont, ran through this township, brought this section into prominence early. The mail coach route of Artemus Beebe and Ezra A. Adams, about 1825, was extended from Lower Sandusky (Fremont) through to Perrysburg and Detroit, which brought stirring times to this locality. The "umbrella barn" three miles southeast of Stony Ridge was one of the noted places on the road, as was the "Howard House" at present Lemoyne. "Elder's Tav-

ern," owned by Russell in 1835, was the earliest farm house on the Reserve Road, located three-quarters of a mile southeast of Stony Ridge.

Stony Ridge was surveyed in May, 1872, for Caleb Bean. Lemoyne was surveyed in February, 1877, for S. Howard, Alfred Dennis, John Webb and U. J. Dennis.

Luckey, now one of Wood County's most enterprising villages, was platted by Isaac W. Krotzer in April, 1881. George Luckey was the first postmaster.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

The forming of Washington township on June 5, 1837, was agreed to by the county commissioners and took its territory from Middleton, Plain and Weston townships. The first election was held July 4, that year, when the following officers were named: Trustees, John Crom, Sr., Elias W. Hedges and Robert Bamber, Sr.; clerk, Michael Sypher; treasurer, Frederick Bassett.

Samuel Ewing, who settled opposite Wolf Rapids in 1819, and who was killed in a dispute with a man named John Lewis, at Richardson's Tavern, Roche de Boeuf, in 1822, was the pioneer of the township. His farm became the property of Valentine Winslow, who sold to David Hedges, who built a stone house on the location. Incidentally, it may be stated that Lewis escaped from the Maumee jail and was not apprehended, and that Richardson, the tavern keeper at Roche de Boeuf, was later shot by Porter, a half breed Indian, who was hung for the deed at the foot of Fort Meigs.

The first schoolhouse in Washington township was a log structure, raised in 1833, near where the Washington U. B. chapel was later built. Michael Sypher and Elliot Warner, Sr., took turns as teachers, without compensation. One of the first Sunday schools in that section was organized in the log schoolhouse by Warner. The pioneers in this section attended church services at the Maumee Mission, to hear the Rev. Isaac Van Tassel preach the old school Presbyterian doctrine.

The Washington schoolhouse near the John McColley old home, built in 1842, was the first frame schoolhouse in the township.

Otsego had its beginning when Guy Nearing built a sawmill there, later known as "Gilbert's Mill." Eagle & Culbert also ran a store there. Otsego was surveyed in May, 1836, for Samuel B. Campbell, agent for Leon Beardsley, James O. Morse and

Jeremiah Fowler, of Cherry Valley, New York. The location was at Bear Rapids. The point was quite a trading center in early days, including hotels, and two steamers named the *Crocket* and *The Sun* ran on the river from Otsego to Gilead (Grand Rapids) and Defiance.

Samuel Hamilton from New York State was probably the first settler at Tontogany site in 1830. The village was surveyed for Willard V. Way and E. D. Peck in May, 1855, and named in honor of an Indian chief.

The village was incorporated September 9, 1874, and the first mayor was J. Patchen. The first postmaster was E. Pennock, in 1857.

In 1843 the first Masonic Lodge in Wood County was organized near here, excepting the Military lodge at Fort Meigs. The Tontogany Banking Company is a great aid to the business interests of the town and community.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP

This township was established December 8, 1846. The township organization was effected at the cabin of Joseph Kellogg, January 2, 1847. Trustees chosen: Hugh Stewart, L. Bushnell, W. Zimmerman; clerk, Thomas Thompson; treasurer, John Muir; justices, Thomas Thompson and John Fenton.

Where the hamlet of Fenton was established, was known to Harrison's soldiers in 1813, as the "Devil's Hole Prairie." The first postmaster of Fenton was John Fenton, about 1857. What was known as the "Ten Mile House" was one of the old landmarks of the township.

Scotch Ridge was rather the successor to the Ten Mile House, and the old Loomis, store the headquarters. The "Householder House" which had a history, was built by John Myers.

WESTON TOWNSHIP

One of the old subdivisions, Weston township, was established June 14, 1830, under the name of "Ottawa township" and included a large section of that part of the county. On December 6, 1830, the name was changed to Weston. On April 4, 1831, the following township officers were chosen: Trustees, Edward Howard, William Pratt and Emanuel Arnold; clerk, R. A. Howard; treasurer, D. W. H. Howard.

In early days it was a custom in some quarters to sell poor people to the best bidder. There are records of more than one

case in Weston township. On March 7, 1859, the trustees sold Spencer Parley, a pauper, to Wesley Ebert, who agreed to pay the trustees two dollars per week for one year.

Weston Village was early known as Taylortown and was surveyed in 1853. The town was incorporated February 10, 1873. The first mayor was Sanford Baldwin; clerk, Frank M. Young; treasurer, Isaac W. Clayton; marshal, William Strope.

The first schoolhouse on Weston's site was a log hut, built about 1835. The location was on Main Street near where the Oswald offices now stand (1929). Jesse Osborn was the early teacher.

CHAPTER LXXXII

SENECA COUNTY—ITS SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—EARLY SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY—JOSIAH HEDGES AND TIFFIN—FIRST RAILROADS—CHOLERA EPIDEMIC—INCORPORATION OF FORT BALL AND TIFFIN—FIRST NEWSPAPERS—EARLY TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.

By Doctor Francis W. Kennedy

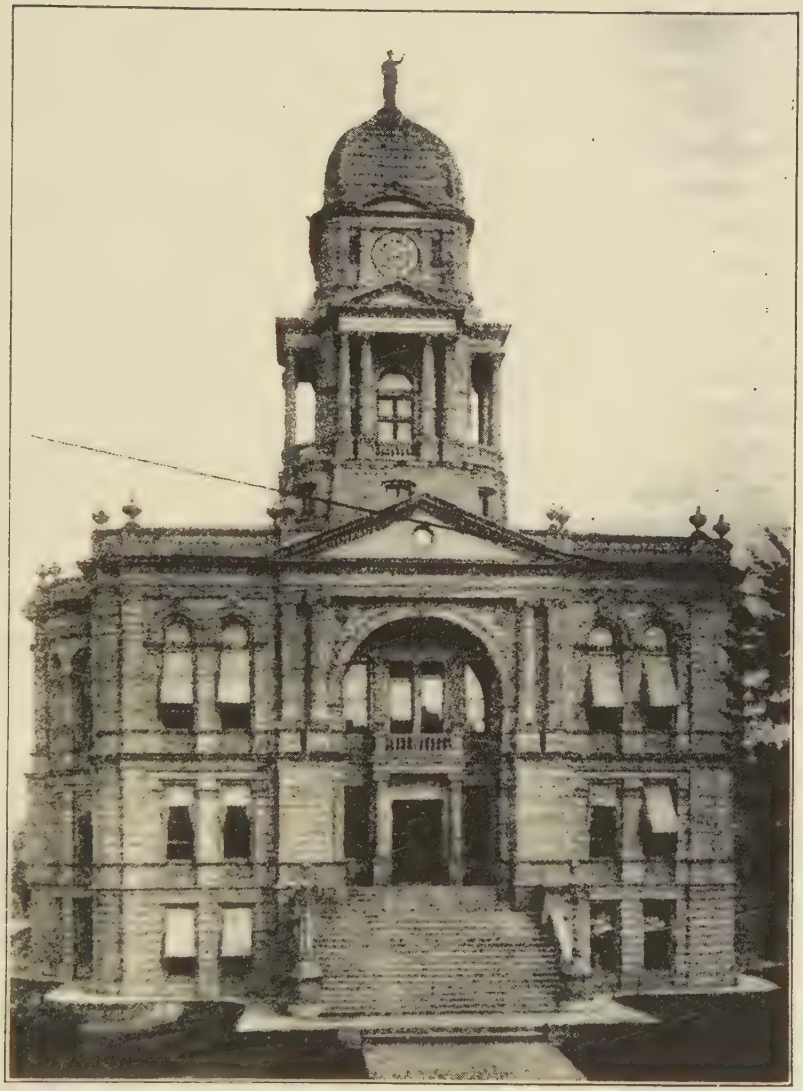
The name of Seneca County sounds classical. The student lacking in historical perspective might hastily conclude that this name had been borrowed from the early philosopher by this name. But the occupancy of a considerable portion of this county's territory by the Seneca Indians and the existence of the large Seneca Reservation unquestionably led to the selection of this name by the original organizers of this county. How the Senecas came by this apparently classical name is unknown. Perhaps it is a mere coincidence. These Indians were the fifth nation of the Iroquois Confederacy—that group of native Americans who formed their unique organization in this old home in northern New York and Southeastern Canada probably in the 15th century. The Dutch along the Hudson called them Sinnekaas which the English later on spelled Senecas. They occupied the most western section of the territory dominated by the Iroquois and were, accordingly, called the "Western Door of the Long House." This tribe living in the Niagara region joined in the conspiracy of Pontiac in 1763 being the only one of the Six Nations to do so and during the American Revolution sided with the British, and their country was devastated by General Sullivan in 1779. After the Revolution their land passed into the possession of white people by sale and cession, excepting certain reservations. In the next war with England they sympathized with the Americans. Removing to the West they settled at several different points, but more particularly along the lower Sandusky. A remnant removed to the Indian Territory in 1831 and settled on the Neosho. Thus is briefly sketched the history of this important and interesting

group of Red Men which gave the name to this important division of Northwestern Ohio, and, later on, to one of its fifteen townships.

Having thus referred to one of the Indian tribes that figured in the early history, the writer must explain that it is not in his mind to go into the details of the struggles at various times with the Indians on the soil of this county. These incidents in Ohio constitute one of the major features of the main body of this work and need not be repeated here. We shall pass to mention that at the conclusion of this long and bloody struggle, Generals Cass and McArthur, on the 29th of September, 1817 met representatives of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas and Senecas—all of the Indian tribes then in the northwest and made a treaty known as the Treaty of the Maumee. At that time no white man had settled in Seneca County. And in this treaty the Senecas were granted a reservation known thereafter as the Seneca Reservation lying on the east side of the Sandusky River. The greater part of this original tract lay within the boundaries of what is now Seneca County. The following year ten thousand more acres were added to this reservation, adjoining the other tract on the south. The whole reserve, therefore, constituted forty thousand acres and comprised some of the most valuable sections of the county. By this same treaty the Wyandots were given a tract twelve miles square, most of which lay in what is now Wyandot County, but about twelve square miles of the southwest corner of Big Spring township, Seneca County were included. So, we see, that at the end of the Indian struggles, this county still contained these two Indian tribes in considerable numbers and continued to have them until their later removal to the far West.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Having made reference to the Seneca and Big Spring Indian reservations, perhaps it will be advisable to go on at this point to the completion of that story. The Big Spring Reservation has given us the name of one of our townships lying in the southwest corner. The Wyandots continued to hold undisputed possession until they sold their claim to the United States, January 19, 1832. The basis of their claim is expressed as follows in the Wyandot treaty of September 17, 1818; "That there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's Town and on Blanchard's Fork, in addition to the reservation before made,



SENECA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, TIFFIN

sixteen thousand acres of land, to be laid off in a square form on the head of Blanchard's Fork, the center of which shall be at the Big Spring, on the trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay." According to the terms of the treaty of 1832, the Wyandots were to receive one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre when the land was sold by the United States.

During the negotiations of this treaty, according to the historian, Lang, a change of attitude toward the acceptance of lands beyond the Mississippi took place and the sixth article of the treaty reads as follows:

"It is expressly understood between the present contracting parties, that the said band of Wyandots may, as they think proper, remove to Canada, or to the River Huron, in Michigan, where they own a reservation of land, or to any place they may obtain a right or privilege from other Indians to go." The explanation for this change of front, Lang claims, was that the "Indians got drunk and it was dangerous to remain any longer among them." The negotiations were, accordingly terminated as favorably as possible by the special Commissioner J. B. Gardiner. Notwithstanding this incident the Wyandots as compared with the other tribes ranked very high. They were regarded as very brave and several of the chiefs of this Big Spring group were men of high moral and religious character. The Catholics successfully carried on mission work among this tribe in the early days and the Methodists under the leadership of Rev. James B. Finley established a mission and erected a large and substantial stone structure a short distance northeast of Upper Sandusky.

Important as was the Big Spring Reservation, even more interesting and significant to the historian was the occupancy of that large territory in the northwest corner by the Senecas. Rev. James Montgomery was appointed by the government as the first agent of the Seneca Indians and lived in the old block-house at Fort Seneca (near the present village of Old Fort). His daughter Mrs. Sally Ingham writes: "The Senecas were an exceedingly superstitious people and notwithstanding all the influence brought to bear upon them to love and embrace the Christian religion, they were very stubborn, and seemed to prefer their untutored notions about the Deity to the beauties of divine revelation. The belief in witches was a part of their faith and whenever anything occurred that troubled them, they were sure that some witch was at the bottom of the mischief. Their vengeance then generally fell upon some poor old squaw, who was then almost certain of being killed."

She refers also to their "annual green-corn-dance" which was a sort of "thanksgiving frolic." This was greatly in contrast with their "dog-dance" which took place about the time of our Christmas and lasted nine days. In this grand ceremony, they danced fully armed with all sorts of noise-making. "They danced up and down, and the old chiefs in a guttural sound which approximated a roaring, indicated the time with their Yah-Ho-Wah. The squaws never danced with the men, but formed a ring by themselves. The squaws danced to their own music, which was a sort of whine on a high note, and seemed to come from a great distance." At the climax of this ceremony the dogs' bodies were sacrificed. They held them up by the legs and said a long ceremony over them, then placed them on the burning log-heap. All the Indians remained silent, almost motionless, as Good Hunter officiated as priest. Dried herbs were placed on the dogs' bodies by the priest and by every member of the tribe and the ceremony was concluded by some Indian running in and scattering fire and ashes all around the council house and over the people.

When they buried their dead, "a hole was left in the box, near the head to let the spirit come through, and the corpse was supplied with cakes of sugar and bread. After the box was let down into the grave, the Indians marched around it, and each dropped some green sprig upon it, very much like the burial ceremony of a member of some secret society in this respect, in these days. When the grave was filled up, the squaws pulled their blankets forward over their heads and as far out as their elbows would reach, and cried with a sort of howling voice. While the men stood motionless, and looked on without shedding a tear." The Senecas on this reservation showed their superstitious beliefs particularly with reference to witchcraft. The death of the famous chief, Seneca John, at the hands of his brothers illustrates this. This occurred in the year 1825. Coonstick, Steel, and Cracked Hoof had gone away to find a new home and fresh hunting grounds for their people. Cornstock and John were left behind as leaders of the tribe. Coonstick and Steel were brothers of Cornstock and Seneca John. On their return they found the older brother Cornstock had died and immediately accused Seneca John of causing his death by witchcraft. He protested his innocence but to no avail. Realizing that his older brothers could not be changed in their resolve to put him to death, he asked most pathetically to live one more day to see the sun rise again. They acceded to this. He spent the night in slumber

in the tent of Hard Hickory. They awakened him next morning, led him out to look upon the sun which was just coming up and cut him down with a blow from a tomahawk. General Brish says: "Three years thereafter, when I was preparing to remove them to the West, I saw Coonstick and Steel remove the fence and level the ground so that no vestige of the grave (of Seneca John) remained. John chose the place of his execution near Hard Hickory's lodge because he did not wish to be killed in the presence of his wife, and because, also, he wanted Hard Hickory to witness that he died 'like a man!' "

Such incidents as these, no doubt, frequently occurred on this historic soil while these Indians held possession of this large tract in old Seneca. And they continued to hold this for nearly nine years after Seneca County had been organized and officially recognized by the State of Ohio.

EARLY SETTLERS

The historian W. Lang writing in 1880 says that "nearly opposite and west of the mouth of Rocky Creek, on the left bank of the river * * * is a large spring of excellent, cold water. This spring attracted the attention of Col. Jas. V. Ball, when in 1813 he was about to build a stockade near the army road on the bank of the river, under instructions from General Harrison. A detachment of men, under the command of the Colonel, built the stockade and called it 'Fort Ball.' This camp was built as a temporary place of security, and as a magazine for supplies. It consisted of stakes a foot in thickness fixed in the ground, with old bayonets driven through them horizontally, near the tops. Against these, logs were piled upon the outside, and over the logs dirt was thrown from a ditch, which surrounded the whole. There was room in the interior for five hundred men." This fort was used occasionally until General Harrison left the country.

Four years after this fort was erected, on the 18th of November, 1817, Mr. Erastus Bowe arrived at Camp Ball and became the first "settler" in Seneca County. He had erected for himself a double log house within the limits of the old camp. Here Mr. Bowe kept the first tavern in Seneca. This was the only house on the left bank of the river when the town of Oakley was surveyed and platted. This town of Oakley which was the first post office in the county was surveyed in 1819 by Joseph Vance for one Robert Armstrong. Oakley, was the first town surveyed and platted in the county and Bowe's tavern was in this survey.

David Risdon was the first postmaster. Mail came by only one route from Columbus to Lower Sandusky (Fremont), along the army road. In 1819 Abner Pike settled in Oakley and in 1824 David Risdon surveyed the town of Fort Ball which took in the whole of the former town of Oakley. This plat was on the west bank of the Sandusky on ground belonging to the said Robert Armstrong. "Armstrong Reservation" consisted of a section of ground given to him at the treaty of the Miami of Lake Erie. This was done because Armstrong acted as interpreter, was married to a half-blood and had been raised by the Wyandots, who had carried him off from his home in Pennsylvania when a child three years of age. These towns of Oakley and Fort Ball were earlier than the town of Tiffin that arose subsequently on the east side of the Sandusky.

It was in 1821 that Josiah Hedges entered the land upon which the old town of Tiffin was located. This was done at the Delaware land office. The town was surveyed and platted by his brother Gen. James Hedges of Mansfield. The first tree was cut upon the town plat in March, 1822 and soon thereafter Henry Welch of Eden township, John Mim and two other men, Wetz and Drennon, had each a lot given to them, upon the condition that each should built a cabin on his lot and move into it with his family, which was done accordingly. James Spink of Wooster and Simeon B. Howard of eastern Ohio were also among the early settlers in Tiffin.

A bitter rivalry naturally sprang up between old Fort Ball and the town of Tiffin and when the county seat was to be located, Josiah Hedges, the proprietor of Tiffin, skillfully managed to get the committee named by the legislation to favor Tiffin rather than Fort Ball. This greatly angered the dwellers across the river and this intense feeling continued until finally Mr. Hedges bought out Jesse Spencer, the proprietor of Fort Ball, and became the owner of the New Fort Ball, made up of the former Fort Ball and additions thereto on the west side of the river. This resurvey of Fort Ball and the additional territory was made by Mr. James Durbin. This town continued to be called New Fort Ball until it was merged into the city of Tiffin. Tiffin was selected as the county seat two years before the county was fully organized and granted judicial or municipal powers. This was done in 1824.

Meanwhile settlers were coming into the Rocky Creek and Honey Creek sections on the east side of the river, while on the west side they were found only in Fort Ball and near the old

Fort Seneca. The greater part of the western section was a part of the great "Black Swamp."

Among these very early settlers were Noah Seits, Joseph McClelland and James Boyd who settled in Bloom township about 1822. It was in the Honey Creek section that most of the early settlers located with the exception of those who founded homes in Fort Ball—Tiffin. Soon after squatters also took up their abodes along Silver Creek and in Thompson.

ORGANIZATION OF SENECA COUNTY

Up to this time the settlers were men squatters. They went when they pleased and placed their little cabins or huts where it suited them. They fished and hunted. Some made small clearings in the dense forest to raise some vegetables, taking their chances for the improvements falling into the hands of somebody else; others that lived near any of the reservations, farmed the lands of some of the Indians on shares. But soon after the treaty of the Miami of the Lake, the government ordered a survey to be made of this "new purchase." This new section in the northwest was to begin on the west line of Ohio—the state line—which was the first meridian. Running eastward from this line on the forty-first parallel the ranges were laid off every sixth mile. At the end of the seventeenth range the surveyor was within fifty-two chains and seven links of the southwest corner of the Western Reserve. A line drawn due north from this point cut the west line of the Western Reserve exactly at the northeast corner of Seneca County. "There is therefore a strip of land lying all along and east of the seventeenth range that is not in any range, 52.07 wide on the south end, running to a point just eighteen miles north. This tract is called 'the gore.' The ranges in the 'new purchase' are six miles wide making it 102 miles, plus 'the gore' from the Western Reserve to the Indiana line. Seneca County lies in the southeastern corner of this 'new purchase.' Seneca County has five ranges—from the 13th to the 17th inclusive and then townships north of this 41st meridian, i. e. townships one, two and three north—in all, fifteen townships. Sylvanus Bourne assisted by a Mr. Holmes, employed by the national government, ran the meridian or base line and also marked off the ranges and township lines within the 'new purchase.' Four men appointed by the Commissioner of the general land office surveyed and subdivided Seneca into sections, quarter and half-quarter sections. These men were Sylvanus Bourne, J. Glasgow, Price F.

Kellogg and James T. Worthington. Bourne surveyed the townships north of range sixteen, viz: Bloom, Scipio, and Adams; Kellogg those north of range seventeen, viz.: Venice, Reed and Thompson; Worthington those north of range fourteen, viz.: Seneca, Hopewell and Liberty; Glasgow those north of range thirteen, viz.: Big Spring, Loudon, and Jackson; Worthington also those north of range fifteen, viz.: Eden, Clinton, and Pleasant. The surveyors finished their work in 1820. Their original surveys did not include the Sandusky which had been declared a navigable stream, nor the Indian reservations previously mentioned. These were not cut up into sections until after the removal of the Indians to the West in 1832."

The eastern portion of this "new purchase" was placed on sale at Delaware, August 3, 1821, at $1.25 per acre, as the minimum price and most of it went at that price.

The earliest roads established were military roads on either side of the Sandusky River leading from Upper Sandusky to Lower Sandusky (Fremont). In 1821 Mr. Risdon surveyed a state road between these two places but not following the military roads along the river. In 1820 Israel Harrington surveyed the Morrison State Road leading from Croghansville (Fremont) to Delaware. This was the first road surveyed and opened in Seneca County east of the river. Col. James Kilbourn surveyed a road leading from Portland (now Sandusky City) to Upper Sandusky in 1822. This road still bears his name.

On the 12th of February, 1820, the Ohio Legislature divided the new purchase into fourteen counties. Seneca remained, however, still attached to Sandusky until it should be invested later with civil powers. Consequently the Commissioners of Sandusky (not Seneca) County proceeded to organize the electoral or administrative townships, first dividing the entire county outside of the Indian reservations into the two townships of Thompson, (April 25, 1820) and Seneca (May 8, 1820). On the first Monday in June, 1820, Clinton township was organized with its present boundaries, except that part west of the river. It was named after DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York. Eden was organized with its present boundaries in 1821. This left Seneca township embracing all west of the river to the west line of the county.

Officers were chosen in these townships and they selected men for the following positions: Trustees, overseers of the poor, supervisors, listers, appraisers, fence-viewers and constables. The list-

ers were to make up lists of those able-bodied white men liable to perform military duty. For this work they received seventy-five cents per day. No justices of the peace were elected until the county was officially invested with judicial powers. Until this time Sandusky County exercised judicial power over the whole of Seneca.

On the 22nd of January, 1824, the state Legislature passed an act organizing Seneca into a separate and distinct county and authorizing the election of officers on the first Monday of April that year. The first officers chosen were: Sheriff, Agreen Ingraham; Coroner, Leverett Bradley and Commissioners, Wm. Clark, Jesse S. Olmstead, and Benjamin Wetmore. There were approximately two hundred residents who voted at this first election. One of the first acts of the new Board of Commissioners was to organize townships Nos. 1 and 2 in range 16. into a new township which they called Bloom. On the 7th of December, 1824, they also granted a petition to form a new township called Scipio occupying the territory of Scipio and Reed townships of the present, because they had "sixteen legal voters" residing in that territory. At the same meeting Hopewell was organized (including Loudon) and Seneca township was reduced to include only the present Seneca and Big Spring townships. On the 8th of December Clinton township was changed to its present boundaries. The commissioners secured rooms for the county clerk and auditor's office at one dollar per month. It was part of Eli Norris' old tavern. The minutes of these early sessions seem to indicate that the Seneca Commissioners then exercised authority in Crawford County also.

The first courthouse was a two-story frame house north of the courthouse square at the east end of the present Commercial National Bank. This building was erected by Mr. Hedges and was continuously used for court purposes until a brick courthouse was erected in 1836. The first court was held in this building by Judge Ebenezer Lane of Norwalk on the 12th day of April, 1824. In those early days the circuit judges of whom Judge Lane was one, were appointed by the Legislature for a term of seven years, but there were appointed also three associate judges in each county—not lawyers—but business men. A majority of the court was necessary for the transaction of business. The first associate judges in Seneca were Wm. Cornell, Jaques Hulburd and Matthew Clark. Their first session lasted only half an hour for lack of business. Rudolphus Dickinson was appointed by this court

as prosecuting attorney, he being the first and only lawyer who had settled in Seneca. He was a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, and had secured his legal education in Columbus before coming to Seneca. He had located in Fort Ball rather than Tiffin and had entered energetically into the controversies between the two rival towns on opposite sides of the Sandusky. Mr. Dickinson later on moved to Lower Sandusky and in 1846 was elected to Congress.

The first public building in Seneca was the old jail. This was built at the southeast corner of the courthouse square and cost $450. It was made of hewed logs fitted tightly on the top of each other, with hewed logs for the ceiling and heavy oak plank for the floor. The doors were made of double planks with wagon tires bolted across them for hinges and a large padlock on the door. There were two rooms in this log jail—one on the east side and the other on the west side. The windows were barred with heavy tire iron. To the south end of the jail a sheriff's residence was attached with a narrow stairway to the garret and two small rooms below. Evidently the sheriffs had more sense than the builders, for we are told they never occupied it as a dwelling. The log jail stood until 1840-41, and this frame building was occupied a good part of the time with a cabinet shop kept by John Fiege.

The early records of the Commissioners also show that all of Clinton township lying on the west side of the river was detached and added to Hopewell in December, 1828—because there were no bridges and people living on that side could not get over to the elections and other public meetings. On the same day, (December 5th) Reed township was organized with its present boundaries and the "electors ordered to meet at the house of Seth Reed on the first day of January, 1827 to hold their election." The following year the Commissioners took an important action, ordering the auditor "to cut a diamond in the jail door five inches square."

Next to Josiah Hedges, perhaps the most interesting character in the early history of what is now Tiffin, was Jesse Spencer. He was the man who laid out the town of Oakley previously mentioned. He purchased 404 acres of the Armstrong Reservation for three thousand dollars (October 29, 1823). This was in the days of President Monroe. Spencer laid out his town including the old stockade (Fort Ball) along the Sandusky from the present railroad bridges approximately to the B. & O. depot. There has

been no record found of the original plat. This first town contained only the log-cabin hotel of Mr. Bowe and the cabin of David Smith. The hotel evidently stood near the bank of the river at the Washington Street bridge and the old army road was near by. The hotel was pulled down when Spencer opened a street that was in his Fort Ball. That must have been the beginning of what is now North Washington Street.

Spencer, as previously stated, subsequently laid out the town of Fort Ball which took the place of Oakley on that side of the river. Spencer had violent contentions with the promoters of Tiffin on the other side of the stream and finally after losing out in the struggle, sold out to his chief antagonist Josiah Hedges, reserving only a few lots in his town of Fort Ball. Soon after he left the county for good, apparently somewhat disgusted with his experiences in town-building. Fort Ball came under the ownership of Hedges June 16, 1825.

At this time, one of the most pressing problems on both sides of the river was to get some sort of connecting link established. We find, therefore, petitions made to the commissioners to have a county road built between the public squares of these two towns. This was certainly a short distance but the requests seem to have fallen upon deaf ears for we learn that the first bridge actually built in the city was over Rocky Creek on Market Street. The streets of Fort Ball as laid out by Spencer became a substitute for the county road running from McNeal's store on the west side to the courthouse square in Tiffin and the commissioners were apparently of the opinion that these were sufficient.

Mention has already been made of the early organization of Reed township. Its present limits date from June 1, 1829. It is claimed by those who ought to know, that Seth Read after whom this township was named spelled his name R-e-a-d not R-e-e-d, which has become the usual way of spelling it. Eden is another township whose name appears in the early records in a different form. The early records called it E-a-t-o-n.

The final organization of the rest of the fifteen townships occurred about the time of the removal of the Indians from their reservations. Previous to this removal it was impossible to give some of the townships their natural size or shape because of the existence of these tracts of land that could not be settled or surveyed. Pleasant was given its present boundary June 6, 1831. At the same time Loudon was organized but no election was ordered until March 4, 1834. Liberty was given its present

boundaries June 5, 1832 and Jackson on December 4th of the same year. At the December session, on the 3d day of that month, 1833, Scipio, Adams, Clinton, and Big Springs were organized in their present form. In the case of Clinton, great resentment was felt on the part of those living on the west side of the river when that portion was detached again from Hopewell and given its proper place. The want of a bridge across the Sandusky had something to do with this, and, too, a spirit of opposition to Tiffin had gone forth from Fort Ball all through the east side of Hopewell. In time, however, this feeling subsided.

The first courthouse in Tiffin was built by John Baugher, at a cost of $9,500. The contract was let in February, 1834. Previous to this and after the abandonment of the old frame building previously mentioned, the Supreme and Circuit courts met in the Methodist Church, which was the largest public building in Tiffin. The new courthouse was completed and accepted by the fall of 1836. This building stood only a few years, for on the 24th day of May, 1841, it was completely destroyed by fire. The recorder's records were all saved, and most of the clerk's papers also. Very little injury was done to the auditor's books. The sheriff also saved most of his papers, but the treasurer's records and papers were all destroyed.

The historian, Lang, recites a very interesting personal incident in this connection. Cowdery and Wilson had their law offices in the grand jury room. They had everything of value out as they thought when Cowdery happened to remember a case of pigeon holes containing valuable papers. He came to Lang, who was attempting to save the papers in the clerk's office, and said, "William, there is a case of pigeon holes containing valuable papers in our office yet. I wish you would jump in and save them for us; you are single, and if you get killed, there is neither wife nor child to cry after you." Lang says he "thought the proposition a very reasonable one and jumped through the window and saved the papers. The pigeon hole case was just commencing to blaze."

On the 28th of July of this same year the commissioners employed the same John Baugher to build a new courthouse, using the walls of the old house. The new building was accepted in January, 1843, and the cost of rebuilding seems to have been less than $4,500. The Methodist Protestant Church seems to have been used as a court room during the time of rebuilding.

JOSIAH HEDGES AND TIFFIN

Many references have already been made to the early contentions between Josiah Hedges, the founder of the Village of Tiffin and Mr. Spencer, who may be called the founder of Fort Ball. It may now be in place to go into a more particular narration of the early events in Tiffin connected with its founder's name. We shall begin with Spencer's brush-dam. The historian, Lang, gives us many details of this controversy which finally led to the union of Tiffin and Fort Ball. Among these are interesting extracts from the "pleadings" filed in this first lawsuit and jury trial in the court of common pleas in Seneca County. I quote a few sentences that may be of special interest. "That the said Hedges with force and arms, etc., broke and entered a certain close of the said Jesse Spencer, situate, lying and being in the township of Seneca in the County of Seneca, and then and there pulled down, prosecuted and destroyed a great part to wit: forty perches of a certain mill-dam of the said Jesse Spencer, etc., etc."

Also, the second count says, that this dam was "abutting towards the west on that part of the Armstrong Reservation so-called, which lies between a place forty poles north of the place called Camp Ball and the south line of the said Armstrong Reservation and abutting towards the eastern bank of the Sandusky River, etc." He claimed he had been damaged to the extent of five hundred dollars—a big sum in those days. This "brush dam" raised the water to run the first sawmill on the Sandusky and was located near the center of the present city of Tiffin. The jury found the defendant guilty, but the damages allowed were only eight dollars. The costs were $26.75. The point upon which Hedges was found guilty was the fact that at the time the dam was erected, the land along the right bank belonged to the National Government, had not been surveyed nor offered for sale and Mr. Hedges was not then the owner of it. This lawsuit and many others in which Spencer became involved, seem to have exhausted his resources and he finally was glad to sell to Hedges and retire from the community. Perhaps the sagacious Hedges had such an outcome in mind in encouraging the numerous disagreements between the two sides.

Josiah Hedges, the founder of Tiffin, was born April 9, 1778, near West Liberty, Berkeley County, Virginia. He engaged in trading on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and later located in Ohio about 1804, settling first in Belmont County. He was the first sheriff of that county and for a number of years clerk of

court. He then engaged in the mercantile business at St. Clairsville. Later he opened a branch store in Mansfield, having his brother, Gen. James Hedges, as partner. Soon he himself removed to Mansfield. In 1820 he made a journey to Fort Ball in Seneca. With keen foresight he recognized the value of the land immediately across the river from Fort Ball and he decided to enter it at the Delaware land office. The town which he platted later became the county seat and is today the largest city in the county. In 1822 the first opening was cut at a place near the Commercial National Bank. The same year Hedges built a sawmill on Rocky Creek and a frame building on the lot north of the courthouse. Also in the same year, he built the flour mill on the Sandusky afterwards known as the "Hunter Mill." He was a clever business man, gave liberal treatment to prospective purchasers of lots and soon saw his village grow steadily, so that in 1828 the land office was removed from Delaware to Tiffin. This gave additional impetus to the town's development. In 1825 and 1830, Hedges was elected a member of the House of Representatives from this district. From 1837 to the close of his life, he was engaged exclusively in advancing the city's growth, leaving his mercantile interests to his son.

Mr. Hedges was the father of fifteen children, six by his first wife, Rebecca Russell, of Belmont County, and nine by his second wife, Eliza Hammerly, of Martinsburgh, Virginia. His second wife died in 1837 and in 1844 he was married to Harriet Snook of Seneca County. Mr. Hedges died July 15, 1858, aged eighty years, three months and six days. He must have been a man of unusual mental and physical power. He was a typical pioneer. Lang says that "up to about his seventy-fifth year, his step was permanent and regular and his carriage wonderfully straight for one of his age. From this time onward the increasing years wrought their mark upon his powerful frame. On a pleasant day he would walk with short steps about town, in his double gown, with a stick in his hand, dragging his shoes, tramped down at the heels; often with his smoking cap on and smoking his familiar short pipe—the very picture of a comfortable sunset after a long summer day."

This founder of Tiffin platted his town first between Rocky Creek and the Sandusky on the west. The three streets, Perry, Market and Madison, extended nearly to Rocky Creek, and Jefferson, Washington and Monroe started near to the river and ended at an alley 180 feet south of Madison (now Tiffin Street). This

alley formerly led to the old cemetery (now Hedges Park). The town was platted before the county was organized and the plat was recorded in Sandusky County, November 28, 1821. Ten years later Mr. Hedges added a string of lots, one on each side of Washington Street to a point just north of the present St. Joseph's Church. Within that space there is no cross street to this day. Jefferson and Monroe streets were also extended the same distance through out-lots. This was known as Hedges' "southern addition." He made further additions later, but most of the scores of additions that have been made bear the names of other industrious promoters. The original town of Tiffin consisted of the portions mentioned above.

The sawmill built by Mr. Hedges was near Rocky Creek, "some thirty rods southeast of the point where Circular Street intersects East Market." A race was constructed from the dam near by, "to the City Mill." This sawmill was built in 1826 and was run night and day to supply the great demand for lumber to build frame houses and for other purposes. It was a truly paying institution, but burned down in 1833 and was never rebuilt. The dam and race remained to supply the City Mill. This dam on Rocky Creek caused a flooding of the lowlands and got Hedges into litigation because of the supposed effects on the health of the community.

In those early days there was no bridge across either the river or Rocky Creek. The streets were full of stumps and logs, and after the erection of the sawmills, the pavements in front of the houses were designated by slabs laid lengthwise. The only way to get across the river when it was high was by the ferry boat operated by George Park. Tiffin people had to go to Fort Ball to get their mail and one would bring all the letters and papers for a whole neighborhood to some house or store on the Tiffin side. It is said that as late as 1829, the rival settlements could not see each other because of the dense woods intervening. Finally, in 1833, Hedges began to construct a wooden bridge across the river on Washington Street. A foot-bridge was constructed a little further down the river and these two unusual conveniences nearly ruined the ferry business. But in the fall of 1834, a freshet brought all kinds of debris down stream, culminating in pieces of the Tymochtee bridge carrying away both bridges completely. Next year Hedges built a better bridge, but made it a toll bridge and employed a colored man to collect the toll. This was the only toll bridge Tiffin ever had. Hedges later on rented

this toll bridge to a man named Hill. But the structure finally came to be regarded a burden rather than a convenience, and a movement was started among the citizens, especially the merchants, to construct a free bridge. This movement was a success and at a cost of $2,200 the new structure was thrown open to the public in 1837. This ended the tolls on Hedges' bridge also.

This new free bridge was constructed on Market Street, at what was then the west end of that street. It was a wooden, truss affair, with a roof. The roof made the bridge very dark at night and the women refused to cross it without protection. Peter Vaness established a large carriage shop near this bridge on the present location of the Loomis plant. This factory burned down and burned the bridge also. The old bridge on Washington Street then served the public for ten years, when it, too, was carried away by a freshet. The commissioners of the county then built one that was so poorly constructed that it broke down of its own weight. In 1853 a wire suspension bridge was erected. The present wonderful concrete bridge on Washington Street is the sixth bridge since the first in 1833.

After the burning of the free bridge on Market Street, the commissioners built another one at this place. These two bridges —on Market and Washington streets—were the only ones in Tiffin for many years.

FIRST RAILROADS

In September, 1832, the following notice was published in the *Seneca Patriot:*

Railroad Notice

The undersigned, Commissioners of Seneca County, for the Mad River and Erie R. R., will open books for subscription of stock for said road in Tiffin, Seneca County on the fourth day of October, 1832, at the residence of Eli Norris.

Henry Cronise
Josiah Hedges

This road was started at Water Street, Sandusky, Ohio, September, 1835. By 1838 the line was completed to Bellevue and the first train run to that place. The train consisted of the locomotive "Sandusky," a small passenger car, and a still smaller freight car not exceeding twenty feet in length. It is said this locomotive was the first one in America that had a steam whistle. By 1839 the road was completed to Republic and finally in 1841

the first train reached Tiffin. Subsequently the route was changed to go through Clyde and the old route was entirely abandoned. This was the beginning of the present Sandusky division of the Big Four system. No other railroad system reached Tiffin for over thirty years, when in 1873 the Tiffin, Toledo & Eastern —forerunner of the present Pennsylvania—ran its first regular passenger train. The B. & O. reached Tiffin the following year.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

One of the notable events in the early history of the county was the cholera epidemic which began in the fall of 1834. News had come of deaths due to this disease in Sandusky City. A mysterious death occurred in Tiffin on the 19th of August. The next day a child died very suddenly in Frederick Hoffman's house. Lang says he took the coffin to the house and put the child in it. "Coming down stairs," Lang narrates, "I found Mr. Hoffman at the front door and after talking awhile we parted. He had just recovered from an attack of bilious fever. This was about 4:00 P. M. By three o'clock that night Hoffman was dead. His death was pronounced due to cholera. People stood about the streets in consternation and as several other cases occurred in the next twenty-four hours people began to flee precipitately. Within a week only seven families remained in the place. Stores and all other public houses, except Smith's hotel, were closed." Lang further says that his father "thought it was wrong to run away from each other in time of distress. Wilson and myself had the shop to ourselves, and made the coffins as fast as we could. Very often we made rough boxes answer. One Sunday we made seven. The town was very still and quiet during the day, scarcely a man could be seen except the doctors running hither and thither. Boards were nailed across the doors of many houses. The nights were made hideous by the bawling of cows and the howling of dogs that had lost their owners and masters. We made eighty-six coffins in our shop in five weeks from the time Mr. Hoffman died. One Sunday morning an ox-team came along Market Street from the west, with a water trough made out of a log, on the wagon, and a slat nailed over the top, going to the cemetery. Two men with pick and shovel followed. They buried a man that had died west of Fort Ball."

When the first frosts appeared, the disease abated and the people began to return. By the end of October all had returned and taken up their usual occupations.

This disease returned to Tiffin in 1849, 1852 and 1854. It did not reach the same severity except in 1854, when "on one Sunday, sixteen corpses were counted on the Fort Ball side" where it seems to have been the worst. Doctor Hovey and Doctor McCollum, until he was himself taken down, did heroic service. Doctor Hovey on one day laid out eleven dead at the hospital alone.

INCORPORATION OF FORT BALL AND TIFFIN

The Village of Tiffin grew very slowly. There was nothing to induce emigrants to come except cheap land. To the west of the river lay the "Black Swamp," the condition of which upon the health of the community was far from good. Ague was very common. The settlers were poor. Mechanics found little employment.

Fort Ball for a time seemed to have the advantage of Tiffin. The elite seemed to prefer this location to Tiffin and they looked on the Tiffinites with considerable contempt. They had the best store over on that side and the post office, and McNeil's corner was the hub of civilization. The Fort Ballites felt very bitter against Mr. Hedges and those associated with him in having the courthouse located on the Tiffin side. Even after he had purchased Fort Ball, the feeling was not allayed for some time. This feeling was greatly intensified when in 1829 the post office was removed to the Tiffin side and Jacob Plane appointed postmaster. This was under President Jackson.

Lang says the population had increased to about 400 by 1833. Until March 7, 1835, Tiffin had no independent government, but was merely a part of Clinton township. On that day the town of Tiffin was incorporated by the Legislature of Ohio. The part incorporated embraced Hedges' first plat and the first southern addition previously described. Even after its incorporation no great interest was shown in its government, for no election was held for officers until June 29, 1836. At this election Dr. H. Kuhn was chosen as the first mayor. The population of Tiffin proper in 1840 was 728; in 1850, 2,718.

Tiffin now grew faster than Fort Ball. This village never had a corporate existence until March 13, 1849. It elected Jacob Flaugher, mayor, but its existence was cut short the following year when Tiffin and Fort Ball were merged and with additional territory attached, were incorporated by the Legislature as a city of the second class and named Tiffin. This act of the Legislature was passed March 23, 1850. The first election was held on

April 20, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, William Lang; treasurer, Robert Crum; marshal, Samuel H. Kisinger; councilmen, First Ward, William H. Gibson, William H. Keilholtz, Andrew Denzer; councilmen, Second Ward, Jacob Flaugher, W. M. Johnson, George C. Small. The Second Ward apparently consisted of the former Fort Ball.

It was in the very year of the incorporation of the city of Tiffin that Heidelberg College was established on the eastern edge of the city. The city had at this time a population of 2,718. This institution had been tentatively located at Tarlton, Ohio, by action of the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. By prompt and energetic action of the Rev. Hiram Shaull, then pastor of the First Reformed Church in Tiffin, subscriptions amounting to $11,030 were obtained from the citizens of Tiffin and vicinity to be donated to the college if it should be removed to Tiffin. The proposition was accepted by the synod held at Navarre, Ohio, in September, 1850, and the Revs. J. H. Good and Reuben Good under the direction of the synod opened the school in "Commercial Row" in November of that year. The college campus, valued at $2,000 and containing five acres, was a donation from Josiah Hedges, the founder of Tiffin. The college was called Heidelberg after the catechism or symbol of faith of the Reformed Church. This catechism had been so named because its writers had been professors in the famous Heidelberg University located in Heidelberg, Germany. The corner stone of the first building was donated by Dr. Elias Heiner of Baltimore, Maryland, and was laid on Thursday, May 13, 1852, by Major Lewis Baltzell, president of the board of trustees. The address on that occasion was delivered by Gen. S. F. Carey of Cincinnati on the subject "The Dignity of Labor."

THE NAME OF TIFFIN AND GOVERNOR TIFFIN

The county seat of Seneca County was named in honor of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio. It is said that he was a great friend of Josiah Hedges at the time Hedges laid out his town and for that reason the town was named for him.

It may be of interest to my readers to know a few things about this interesting personage whose honored name our city bears. He was born in the City of Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. He was of parents in moderate circumstances, who fitted him for the study of medicine. Before the completion of his studies in England, his parents emigrated to this country. He accompanied

MONUMENT ON SITE OF FORT BALL,
TIFFIN

NATIONAL HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA, TIFFIN

them and landed in New York when only eighteen years of age. He completed his training at the University of Pennsylvania and began to practice in Berkeley County, Virginia. He married the sister of Governor Worthington. When Worthington received a military grant in the Northwest Territory, he and his brother-in-law brought their slaves to the free soil of Ohio, where they could manumit them. Tiffin settled at Chillicothe, practicing his profession until public affairs demanded his services. He served in the territorial legislature, where his ability was recognized and he was elected speaker, retaining the position until the admission of the state into the Union. He was chosen a member of the first constitutional convention which drew up the first constitution of the state, and at the conclusion of that convention he was elected governor without opposition, in January, 1803. He was reelected without opposition and served as governor until 1807. During his incumbency the famous Burr-Blennerhasset expedition down the Ohio took place. At the expiration of his last term he was elected United States Senator and took a very active part in the proceedings of that body. His wife's death in 1808 overwhelmed him, and he resigned in 1809. Later he was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office and still later surveyor-general of the United States. This office was transferred to Chillicothe. He continued in this office until his death. Doctor Tiffin was a man of great capacity and sterling worth and Tiffin may well be proud to bear the name of one so distinguished among the early heroes.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES IN SENECA

Among the very early settlers in Tiffin there were not many children, yet a deep interest was shown in education. A request was made of Mr. Hedges for a site and on February 1, 1828, he deeded in lot numbered forty-two (42) to the school directors of Clinton township. This lot was on the north side of Market Street, next west of the northwest corner of Market and Monroe. A little one-story brick house was built by the directors, lengthwise of Market Street. It had room for about sixty scholars. The door was near its southeast corner. There was one window at the east end, back of the teacher's desk, and two windows in each of the other sides. Here the various church denominations held their meetings until they had buildings of their own. The Methodist Protestants frequently held their quarterly meetings here when, it is said, the house was crowded to overflowing. The

first regular school teacher was Mr. Benjamin Crockett, who was employed after the directors had advertised for a teacher. This was about 1832-33. In 1844 this one-story brick was torn away and a two-story brick erected, with four rooms, on the same lot. Here all the schools of Tiffin were held until the organization of the city of Tiffin. Then a union school system was adopted by popular vote and preparations were immediately made to erect the Monroe Street building, which for a long time served also for the high school of the city. After the favorable vote in September, 1850 (the same year Heidelberg College was founded) a corps of teachers, eight in number, was employed who received from $15 to $24 per month. Reverend Bement superintended the schools for the first winter and was given $12 for his services. In the spring of 1851, Mr. S. S. Rickly of Columbus was employed at a salary of $400 with the privilege of teaching a class at Heidelberg College. He was the first superintendent of the Tiffin union schools.

Turning for a moment to the first churches in the county, we may first mention the little brick Catholic chapel on Madison Street. The German and Irish Catholics worshiped together, but finding this somewhat unsatisfactory, they separated. The Irish formed a separate congregation and built a brick church in Fort Ball and the Germans bought about two acres of Mr. Hedges at the south end of Tiffin. It is said that the little brick chapel was the fourth Catholic church erected in Ohio.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation had one of the first brick buildings in Tiffin. The first M. E. Church in the county was built in Eden township on Honey Creek. The second was a log building in Reed township—built in 1829. This first M. E. Church was on the corner of Monroe and Market streets.

The Baptists did not organize a church in the early days, for it was not until 1857 that the present congregation came into existence. The Presbyterians organized a church in Tiffin in the summer of 1831, which was formed by the withdrawal of members from the Melmore Church who lived nearer Fort Ball than Melmore. They built their first edifice on the west side in 1835 and it was not until 1871 that the present building at the corner of Market and Monroe was erected.

The German Evangelical congregation was early in the field, receiving their charter from the General Assembly of Ohio in 1836, under the name "The United German Evangelical Lutheran and German Evangelical Reformed St. John's Congregation of

Tiffin, Seneca County." Their first meeting-house was a hewed log building on South Jefferson Street where stands the fine new building recently erected. The Reformed people were early in the field, also, for on the 8th day of June, 1833, the Rev. John L. Sanders of Frederick County, Maryland, entered upon his labors as the first pastor of the First Reformed Church of Tiffin. A lot was secured from Josiah Hedges at a cost of $250, at the corner of Monroe and Madison, where this congregation has since worshiped until its recent union with Grace Reformed Church and its removal to the new building at the corner of Jefferson and Perry. A second Reformed Church was organized in Tiffin in 1850. The first Reformed Church organized in the county was in Thompson township (Zion's) which still flourishes. This was started in 1830. The United Brethren organized a congregation near Melmore as early as 1831.

The English Lutherans did not begin their work until 1843, when they organized in the brick schoolhouse on West Market Street. For a short time they used the German Reformed building, but soon erected a building of their own on Jefferson Street where the church is still located.

The Methodist Protestants began their work in the county as early as March, 1829, when a group of sixteen people organized at Fort Seneca. That was before the removal of the Seneca Indians from that section. The congregation in Tiffin was organized some time later and dedicated their first church—a brick structure—on Monroe Street in 1837.

FIRST NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Seneca was called the *Seneca Patriot* and was established by Mr. Elisha Brown. "The little hand press upon which it was printed was procured from Mr. J. P. McArdle, who claimed for it that it was the first printing press brought to Ohio." The first issue of this publication appeared August 4, 1832. Its motto was "Constitutional Rights, Republican Institutions, and Union Forever." This paper was nonpartisan and gave space to the presentation of the various political doctrines of the day. But this did not work well in a day of such intense political feeling as characterized the era of Andrew Jackson, and after much criticism for his partiality, Brown finally was compelled, in self-defense, to declare his principles and come out openly on the side of Jackson. The old press mentioned above certainly had an interesting history. It was brought from

some place on the Atlantic coast to Washington, Pa., before 1800. It was taken from that place by J. P. McArdle to Wellsburg, Va. He published the *Register* at Mt. Vernon, Ohio in 1816. The press was removed from that place to Clinton, and in 1827 to Norwalk. The Browns secured it at that place, took it to Sandusky City and brought it to Tiffin in 1832. Alonzo Rawson, who bought out the *Patriot* and secured this press, issued the first number of the *Independent Chronicle and Seneca Advertiser* April 26, 1834. This paper leaned towards the whigs and the democrats took steps to buy Rawson out. In November, 1835, the first number of the *Tiffin Gazette and Seneca Advertiser* appeared as the organ of the democracy. But in 1838, Luther A. Hall, a leading whig, secured the control of the paper and handed it over to Joseph Howard another strong whig. Howard dropped the *Advertiser* and retained the name *Gazette*. The *Gazette* continued until 1842, when it was discontinued.

When the memorable campaign of 1840 came on, the democrats started a paper called the *Van Burenite*. This was short lived and was discontinued the following year. But in 1842 the *Van Burenite* concern was purchased by Mr. John G. Breslin and the first number of *The Seneca Advertiser* appeared on May 6th of that year, which has continued to flourish under several proprietors to this day.

The Seneca Adler was the first German newspaper published in Seneca. The second was *Unsere Flagge* and the third was *Die Tiffin Presse*, which continued to the time when there was no longer sufficient demand for such a paper to sustain it.

The *Whig Standard* appeared first in 1845 and continued under that name until 1855, when W. C. Gray became editor and changed the name to the *Tiffin Tribune*. The paper still flourishes under that name.

EARLY TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

Some of the early settlements have entirely disappeared and their early nature has been forgotten by the local inhabitants of those communities. Frequent mention has been made of the early settlements in the Fort Seneca (Old Fort) section in addition to those near the center (Fort Ball and Tiffin). The reader will recall, too, that among the earliest sections that attracted newcomers, were the upper portions of Rocky and Honey creeks and over in Thompson. In this very early period, let us also bear in mind, that the Senecas had possession of the lands east of the

Fort Seneca section and that the Wyandots were in possession of a portion of Big Spring. The land west of the Sandusky was not settled early because it was the eastern edge of the Black Swamp. The entire county was greatly in need of drainage and was a portion of the "ague" district of the State.

Eden (Eaton) township was organized in 1821, and in 1824 was the most populous township in the county. The rich land and the fine water advantages of Old Honey Creek made it very attractive to the pioneers. By 1830 it had 819 inhabitants. Where the Kilbourn road crossed Honey Creek the town of Melmore was surveyed and platted in 1824. The Butterfield family, one of whom was the historian, Consul W. Butterfield, used to live here. This town became an important trading post in the early days and the citizens there were regarded as very enterprising. An effort was made to have the railroad line come through that town instead of Tiffin, and when that effort failed, they tried to get a branch line from Republic to Melmore, but that effort also failed. However, the very attempt showed the ambitions of the early settlers in Melmore.

In this township of Eden was located that interesting Mohawk reservation known as the Van Matre. It got its name from a John Van Matre who had been carried away in childhood from Virginia by the Indians. He married an Indian woman belonging to the family of the celebrated Joseph Brandt—the royal house of the Mohawks. Judge Pillars is authority for the claim that the Mohawks and not the Senecas took part in the signing of the treaty of the Miami of Lake Erie in April, 1817. This made a reservation "To John Van Matre, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and who has ever since lived amongst them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife and three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north 45 degrees west, 140 poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity." But Pillars claims they were Mohawks in spite of these terms of that treaty and lived about 2½ miles south of Tiffin on the "Van Matre reservation." Van Matre Creek empties into Honey Creek in this reserve and a Mr. Norris at one time had a fine grist mill on Van Matre Creek. These Mohawks went west with the others in 1829. The place occupied by them was formerly called "Mohawk" or "Mohawktown."

Over in Thompson, no early villages seem to have been established. All seem to have been content to occupy the fertile lands

of that section. Butterfield is authority for the statement that the great natural curiosity, "the cave" was known as early as the year 1815, which was five years before the township was organized. Its discovery is attributed to George and Henry Hasson, the entrance being "near the south end of the east half of the northwest quarter of section one, on land once owned by Mason Kinney, one and one-half miles from Bellevue, and three-quarters of a mile from Flat Rock." Lang says that it "was probably first discovered by Lyman and Asa Strong." Thompsontown was a town platted in 1840 and Lewisville (now Flat Rock) was laid out the following year. The former never prospered and the latter lost out in competition with the neighboring Bellevue.

Honey Creek, previously mentioned, also runs through Bloom township and along its banks here also settled some of the very early inhabitants of the county. Silver Creek also claimed attention. A very sturdy and progressive type of settlers left their impress upon that entire region. In 1830 the township had nearly four hundred people in it and by 1840 these had increased to nearly 1,200. Not until 1837 was the town of Bloomville laid out by Philip J. Price, Julius Treat and Thomas T. Treat. Its development was slow, for only a dozen buildings stood there in 1850. But the development of the Mansfield and Coldwater Railroad gave new life to this hamlet that has become a sizeable village in recent days. Elder Lewis Seitz, quoted in Lang's history, speaks of taking wheat to the mill of Josiah Hedges at Tiffin and of selling their wheat at Venice or Portland (Sandusky City). "This was so," he continues, "until the pioneer railroad in Ohio made us a market at Republic." This pioneer preacher of the old Honey Creek Baptist Church makes this interesting statement about the power mills on the early streams: "In those days our water courses furnished power much more steadily and for a greater part of the year. Through the clearing away of fallen timber and general drainage, our creeks gave short lived spurts of water. In early days, Steele's grist mill could be heard day and night, for more than half the year."

Turning to Adams township for a moment, we find that the celebrated spring at the present village of Green Springs was noticed very early, and shortly after the departure of the Senecas the region surrounding this was quickly settled. The present town of Green Springs, part of which lies in Sandusky County, was surveyed by David Reeves and David Risdon in 1839. There was in that section of the county a town named Adamsville. Also

Hedgetown or Sulphur Springs, platted as early as 1833. These towns were all failures, as was also Lowell, located on the Portland road. The existence of the springs at Green Springs, together with the coming of the early railroad, doomed the existence of these other early efforts in that vicinity.

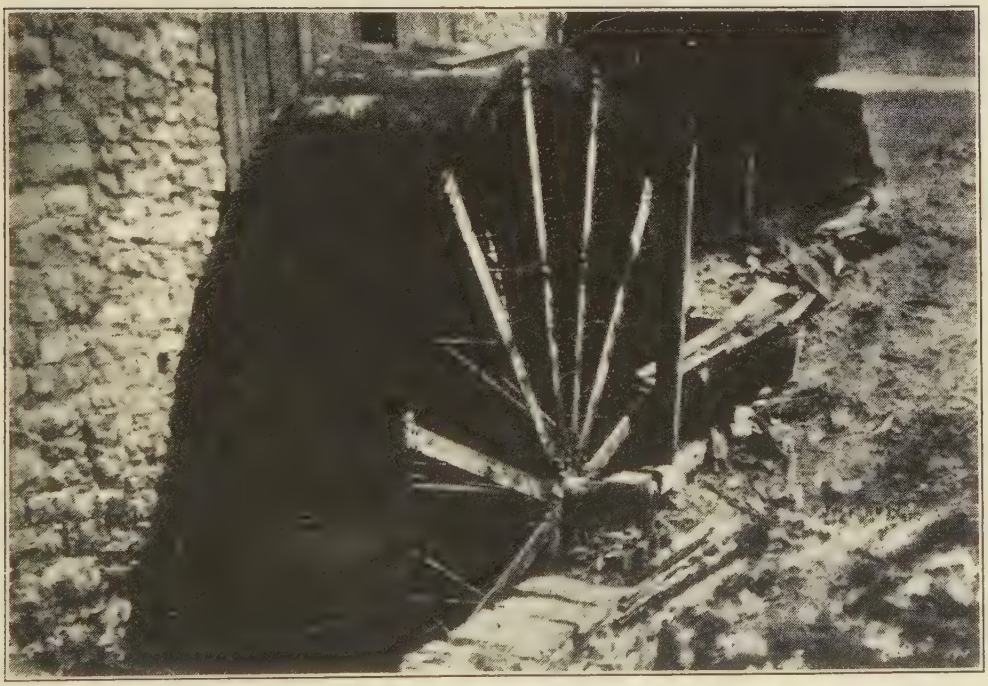
Big Spring township has received especial attention because of the presence of the Wyandots. The old spring which furnished the striking name, is said to have been at one time a powerful affair, and formed a small lake. The water was very deep, clear and cold. After the country was cleared, this spring lost much of its former fame and now seems to have declined to an ordinary volume. A town called Springville was started here in 1834, but never grew.

Ten years later Oregon (now Adrian) was surveyed, located on the Mad River and Lake Erie (now Big Four) Railroad. This town made some development for a few years, but has never reached much size. The early settlers in that section were native born Americans. In fact not a German name is found among the early comers into that region. But between 1833 and 1842 a very large number of German and French families arrived. A man named Anthony Schindler located in section twelve and seems to have induced large numbers of his friends in Germany to emigrate to this locality. He laid out and named New Reigel, after his native town in Germany. Schindler was very enterprising and under his leadership the community enlarged very rapidly and became one of the most prosperous communities in the county, made up almost exclusively of Germans, who are members of the Roman Catholic Church. The descendants of these early Germans now occupy the most of this very fertile township.

Hopewell, although located on the west side of the Sandusky, was settled rather early, for by 1830 it had 549 people living in it, and in 1837 the present town of Bascom was laid out by a Mr. John Miller. George W. Gist was the surveyor. The year before, a town called Hopewell was laid out on section sixteen but it never flourished.

Jackson township was a part of the old swale and this hindered the progress of Jackson for many years. After its drainage, it became one of the most fertile sections. The town of Rehoboth was laid out in this township in the early forties, but did not prosper. As late as 1832 a large body of Wyandot Indians camped in Jackson and engaged in a great hunt. They killed eleven bears, and one hundred and seven deer. They bought

VIEW OF THE LARGEST OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS AT GREEN SPRINGS



DOWN BY THE OLD MILL STREAM

The stream is gone and the mill almost, but this veteran of the days when Green Springs ground its corn by water power still stands as an interesting relic. The mill race has been diverted, leaving it high and dry.

potatoes, corn, etc., from the whites and were well disposed when not fired up with whiskey. But John P. Gordon had a store in Risdon (now Fostoria) and the Indians used to go to this place and get fired up. Then there would be exciting and troublesome times. They were scrupulously honest in all their dealings with the whites.

Over in Liberty township we find the village of Bettsville, laid out in 1838 by John Betts, a very enterprising citizen; also the town of Kansas, which started up in 1855. Bettsville had a slow growth previous to the building of the "Toledo, Tiffin and Eastern Railroad"—now the Pennsylvania.

Pleasant township, according to tradition, was so named at the suggestion of the pioneer commissioner, James Gordon. Evidently the general aspect of the country led him to think this an appropriate name. Parts of this township bordering on the Sandusky, figured prominently in the Indian struggles of the early days and many references have already been made to the stirring events connected with the Senecas. In fact their name has become attached to the village called Fort Seneca, laid out in 1836 by Erastus Bowe and Vincent Bell. The town was also known as McNutt's or Swope's Corners. This village has never made much growth, but in the earlier days was an important station between Fort Ball and Lower Sandusky. Unfortunately its name is quite misleading, since the location of the old fort of the Indian days was nearly three miles away. In recent days a rival town has sprung up on the old historic spot where the Tiffin-Fremont highway crosses the Sandusky. Not being able to recover their rights to the old historic name of Ft. Seneca, they have done the next best they could by calling their enterprising village Old Fort. This little village in Pleasant, certainly stands upon ground made sacred to every historian by the early happenings in Old Seneca. This township was organized in 1831, while the Senecas were still roaming over it.

As has been said, Reed township ought to be Read township. The Reads were Scotch. By 1830 this township had only 264 people. One of the early villages of the county was located here in 1838, when West Lodi was laid out by John Terry and Catharine Beard. Its first postmaster was Lyman White, who later removed to Tiffin and grew grapes and peaches on College Hill, on grounds now belonging to Heidelberg College. In this township was found also the hamlet of Reedtown. This was called by various names in the early days—Cook's Gate, because of a toll-gate on the pike;

Kellytown and Hanford's. Reedtown was laid out by Isaac Catlin at a very early day.

Scipio township got its name from Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, whence came the Anways, who came to Scipio in 1821 and dominated the early settlement of that township. In 1834, Sidney Smith caused the present village of Republic to be surveyed. It was at first and for a long time called Scipio Center. When the railroad reached Republic in 1841, after a long and uphill struggle, the town took on new life and became quite ambitious. "Stores and warehouses sprang up as by magic and the town looked like a beehive on a large scale."

Reference has already been made to the excitement at Melmore, which wanted to share in the prosperity of Republic by building a branch railway from that place. The ambition of the revivified Republic was also illustrated by their effort to have the county seat removed to that place from Tiffin, when the courthouse was burned in 1841. But the fates were against Republic. The courthouse was rebuilt in Tiffin, and the old Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road was straightened by running it directly from Sandusky city through Clyde and Greenspring to Tiffin, leaving Bellevue, Lodi and Republic without a line. Republic's hopes went down as fast as they had arisen and her greatness soon departed. Her depressed condition due to her isolation remained until the construction of the B. & O. many years later.

A little east of the center of Republic was at one time located the famous Seneca County Academy. Incorporated 1836 but not organized until 1844, under the direction of Dr. Aaron Schuyler, it flourished for many years and was a real credit to the community and to the county. It finally failed and passed entirely out of existence and now almost out of memory.

Over in Seneca township is found the interesting village of Berwick. This dates from 1845, named after Berwick, Pa., whence came John Campbell, one of its founders. In this township, too, was found one of those interesting special Indian grants. A section of land lying mostly within Seneca township, directly west of the Van Matre section, was secured to Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to her son John, who was wounded in the service of the United States. This reservation was made in the treaty of 1817.

The early villages of Venice township were so close together that they became rivals. Caroline was laid out by the veteran surveyor, Colonel Kilbourne, on February 28, 1828. It was

named after the daughter of the first settler, Cornelius Gilmore. He and Hector and Byron Kilbourne were the proprietors also.

Attica was established five years later, laid out by two brothers named William and Samuel Miller, from Pennsylvania. David Risdon, who did much of the early surveying in the county, ran the lines. There had been a post office at this point earlier by the same name, given to it by Ezra Gilbert, who had formerly resided in Attica, New York. By 1836 Attica had 100 inhabitants. It soon outstripped and practically absorbed Caroline, especially after the construction of the B. & O. R. R. In fact this town has prospered above most of the villages of the county and is the center of a very enterprising and substantial community. Venice township, in which Attica is located, was so named at the suggestion of Johnson Ford, who came from Venice township, Cayuga County, New York.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP AND FOSTORIA

This brief review of Seneca's early history will be concluded by some references to Loudon and especially Fostoria, which has become a city of great prominence not only in the county but also in Northwestern Ohio. Loudon was organized as a legal township, March 5, 1832. The first election was held on the second of the following month. By 1840 the population of Loudon was 763. Of these eighty lived in a little village called Rome, established in the fall of 1832 by Roswell Crocker. As frequently happened in those days, as we have repeatedly observed, a rival movement started and we find the town Risdon, named after the celebrated surveyor, to be surveyed and platted on the 6th of September, 1832. This was caused to be done by J. Gorsuch. Risdon was assisted in the survey of this town, originally named after him, by Wm. L. Henderson of Hancock County. The first settlers were Henry Welch, Jeremiah Mickey and John P. Gordon. The town was platted on the east branch of the Portage River. We are told that this town grew at first very slowly, and by 1850 its population was only 200.

These towns of Rome and Risdon continued to exist as rivals until 1854, when they became consolidated and the combined town was named after the enterprising merchant Charles W. Foster, one of the most successful business men of his time in this part of the state. His son, Charles, became very prominent in Republican politics and served in the highest office in the state,

and in the cabinet of President Harrison, as secretary of the treasury.

This founder of Fostoria, Charles W. Foster, came originally from Brookfield, Massachusetts, and was attracted to Seneca by the presence here of Miss Laura Crocker, who later became Mrs. Foster. After farming for a number of years, his father-in-law, John Crocker, sold his land as did also Mr. Foster and the two entered into the mercantile business in Rome. The firm was called Foster and Crocker. Later on, Crocker withdrew from the firm. Mr. Foster was exceedingly successful, and especially after his son Charles grew up, the business expanded until even in that early day, their annual sales amounted to over a million dollars.

It is an interesting fact that the county seat and largest city of the county bears the name of the first Governor of Ohio and that the only other city of the county bears the family name of the only governor born on the soil of old Seneca.

Note. The writer of this sketch does not claim for himself that anything he has said has been the result of his own original research. He has drawn from the work of other secondary authorities, and especially the monumental "History of Seneca County" by William Lang, published in 1880.

DEFIANCE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, DEFIANCE

CHAPTER LXXXIII

DEFIANCE COUNTY

By J. A. Deindoerfer, Sr.

CEDED BY INDIANS—FIRST STATE CASE IN COURT—COUNTY OFFICERS—EARLY SETTLERS—TOWNS.

Defiance County, the westerly boundary line of which is the State of Indiana, and the northerly boundary line but one county remote from the State of Michigan, is part of the territory known as the Black Swamp, a one-time howling wilderness with almost impenetrable forests and reeking swamps belching forth in the hot seasons miasmatic poisons, but now as fertile as the banks of the Nile and presenting as beautiful and picturesque scenery as meets the human eye anywhere. What scarcely a century ago was a jungle where the beasts of the forests roamed at will and where the Red Man, claiming the soil as his absolute habitat, followed his natural inclination, today is a veritable paradise, a land where milk and honey flow. The sturdy pioneers, assisted by hundreds of a splendid type of cosmopolitan immigrants, by heroic efforts and intrepid endurance, amidst at times almost unbearable privations and sacrifices, have wrought from this erstwhile wilderness the Defiance County of today, with its fertile lands, its wonderful farm buildings, its many imposing church and school edifices, its hundreds of miles of improved roads—the Defiance County noted for the high moral and intellectual standard of its citizenry, the outstanding excellence of its farm and dairy products and of its live stock.

The lands embraced by Defiance County were ceded to the United States by the Indians through a treaty made September 29, 1817, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the various Indian tribes in this territory. On January 12, 1820, an act was passed by the Ohio Legislature providing that all lands thus ceded within Ohio should be erected into fourteen separate and distinct counties. One of these counties, that called Williams, occupied the northwest corner of the state and em-

braced most of the territory now included in Defiance County, known as Milford, Farmer, Washington, Tiffin, Hicksville, Mark, Delaware and Noble townships. There being but few settlers in this territory at the time, Williams County was attached to Wood County, with Maumee City, now practically a suburb of Toledo, as the seat of justice. In April, 1824, Williams County was organized, and for civil purposes Henry, Paulding and Putnam counties were attached to it. The Village of Defiance was then the center of population, and it was probably for this reason that Joseph C. Haskins, Forest Meeker and Robert Morrison, instructed by the General Assembly of Ohio to establish the permanent seat of justice for Williams County, selected this village. This was done after the owners of the original 150 lots in Defiance had, at the suggestion of the three commissioners, deeded to Williams County one-third of all these lots and agreed to build a jail. The first commissioners of Williams County, Benjamin Leavell (who with Horatio G. Phillips was the real founder of the Village of Defiance), Charles Gunn and Cyrus Hunter, held their initial session at the home of Mr. Leavell December 6, 1824, transacting at this time only business relative to county roads. At the June session, 1825, the commissioners ordered a jail to be erected out of hewed logs. According to the plans and specifications, this building was to be "18x26 feet in dimension, 9 feet between floors with a partition of the same dimensions as the walls, two grate windows 10x18 inches, with five iron bars to each window."

The first court session in the Town of Defiance was held April 5, 1824, with Ebenezer Lane, presiding judge, and Robert Shirley, John Perkins and Pierce Evans as associate judges. Messrs. Leavell and Phillips had erected a two-story frame building as a storeroom near the fort grounds, and it was in the second story of this building that the court sessions were held for about a year. Then a brick courthouse was erected on a lot which is part of the site of the present government building. Here all the court sessions took place until the county seat was removed to Bryan, and soon thereafter this brick building was sold by the county commissioners. For many years it was occupied as a residence, latterly by the Hon. Henry Hardy and his family, until it, together with the old Presbyterian Church and grounds on the corner of Wayne Avenue and Second Street, was bought in 1912 by the United States Government and utilized as a site for our beautiful post office building.

The first state case in court in the Village of Defiance of which there is a record was that against Enoch Buck, who was charged with and indicted for establishing and operating a ferry across the rivers without a license. Benjamin Leavell had been granted a license to keep and operate the ferry across the Maumee and Auglaize rivers at Defiance, he paying for this privilege the munificent sum of $1.50 per year as a license fee. For this service the court fixed the following rates of ferriage:

For a footman	$ .06¼
For a man and horse	.18¾
For a team and loaded wagon	1.00
For a team and four-wheeled carriage	.75
For a team and loaded cart	.50
For a team and empty cart	.37½
For horse, mare or mule	.06¼
For meat cattle, per head	.04
For hogs and sheep, per head	.02

The exact location of the first jail I have never been able to ascertain, neither does the "proverbial oldest resident" know its location or the time of its passing out of existence. Court sessions were so few and far between in those days—in fact they were only of annual occurrence—that our citizens grew tired of keeping in custody and feeding men incarcerated for minor infractions of the law. William Preston was the first sheriff. It is related that he had in his custody for months an Indian charged with stealing a watch. A bevy of young men held a council of war and decided to relieve the community of this burden and expense. Sheriff Preston was in the habit of hanging the big iron key for the lock on the bastile overnight on a nail near the rear door of his double log cabin in East Defiance. Of this the young men were aware. One dark night they purloined the key and, going to the jail, placed themselves in line, every man supplied with a stout switch. Then the jail door was unlocked, the prisoner ordered out, unmercifully flogged through the line and told to disappear for good. He never returned for trial. Sheriff Preston found his jail empty the next morning, and probably thereafter selected a less accessible place for the jail door key.

On March 13, 1839, the General Assembly of Ohio passed a resolution submitting to the electors of Williams County the question of reviewing the county seat. Pursuant to the wishes

of a majority as expressed at this election, Joseph Burns, Joseph McCutchen and James Curtis were appointed a commission to determine and locate the county seat. Bryan was chosen, much to the disappointment of the people of Defiance, who immediately set out to encompass the organization of a county of their own. But it was not until March 4, 1845, that the bill establishing Defiance County passed the General Assembly, by a majority of twelve in the House and of two in the Senate. By this bill, Milford, Hicksville, Farmer, Mark, Washington, Delaware, Tiffin, Noble and (the upper part of) Defiance townships were taken from Williams County; Adams, Richland and Highland townships from Henry County, and the lower part of Defiance township from Paulding County, and organized as Defiance County, with the county seat in the Town of Defiance. These twelve townships have an area of about 414 square miles, or about 256,606 acres. All the townships, with the exception of Defiance, Highland, Noble and Richland, are composed of thirty-six square sections or miles. Defiance township has about 16,965 acres, Noble township about 13,795, Richland about 22,108, and Highland about 22,807 acres of land. Most of this territory is level and much artificial drainage had to be resorted to in order to make it fit for tillage; but there are numerous creeks and four rivers—Maumee, Auglaize, Tiffin and St. Joe—which offer an adequate outlet for all superfluous water. The St. Joe River, through its confluence with the St. Marys River, forms the Maumee, enters Defiance County in Delaware township and, following an easterly course through the county, is finally lost in Lake Erie at Toledo. The St. Joe River only touches a small portion of Milford township in the extreme northwest corner of the county. The Tiffin River, named in honor of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio, and originally called Bean River by the Indians—hence the name Bean Creek, even now frequently used—enters Defiance County at the northwest corner of Tiffin township, follows a southerly course through Tiffin and Noble townships and empties its waters into the Maumee just above the City of Defiance. The Auglaize River has its source about 100 miles south of the City of Defiance, enters the county near the southwesterly corner of Defiance township and forms a confluence with the Maumee in the heart of the city at a point made historical and of national importance by the Indian warfare under Generals Wayne and Winchester. It may be said in passing that this pristinely sylvan spot known as the old fort

grounds is the site of a beautiful Carnegie Library building, that a concrete retaining wall to stay the encroachment of the oftimes turbulent waters of the Maumee and Auglaize has recently been built by the state and a suitable marker erected, and that a movement is now on foot to perpetuate and emphasize its historical importance by a Gen. Anthony Wayne memorial building or museum through Federal and State aid with local coöperation.

After the creation of Defiance County the first term of court was held April 2, 1845, in a small brick schoolhouse on the westerly side of Wayne Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on a site where we now find the office and residence of Dr. J. J. Reynolds. Soon thereafter a more spacious, pretentious and suitable courthouse was erected out of brick on half a square in the main business district at a cost of about $7,500. Subsequently this structure was found to be not only inadequate but defective as well, so that beginning in 1871 the present courthouse, the interior of which has been since then extensively remodeled, was built at a cost of about $72,000. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1871, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of several thousand people. Several years earlier the brick jail and sheriff's residence was built in the rear of the same plot of ground. Patrick Goode was the first presiding judge of the new Defiance County, with Andrew C. Bigelow, William O. Ensign and James S. Greer as associate judges. Orlando Evans was appointed clerk of the courts, Edwin Phelps auditor, William Preston sheriff, Lyman Langdon and Jonas Colby commissioners. October 14, 1845, the first election was held for county officers, with the following result: Auditor, William A. Brown; recorder, Sanderson M. Huyck; prosecuting attorney, John M. Stilwell; treasurer, John H. Kiser; sheriff, Calvin L. Noble; coroner, Jehu P. Downs; surveyor, Miller Arrowsmith; clerk, Orlando Evans; commissioners, John A. Garber, Robert M. Kells and Ira Freeman. Since that time and up to the present, to the best of my recollection, the following persons have served the citizens of Defiance County in the official capacity named:

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas: Alexander S. Latty, Selwyn N. Owen, Charles A. Bowersox (by appointment), Silas T. Sutphen, Wilson H. Snook, William H. Hubbard, John S. Snook (by appointment), John P. Cameron and Fred L. Hay.

Representatives in the Ohio General Assembly: Nathan M. Landis, Charles P. Edson, S. S. Sprague, William H. Snook, T. S. C. Morrison, Philetus W. Norris, John W. Ayers, W. D. Hill,

Levi Colby, Henry Hardy, Asa Toberen, Benjamin Patten, Henry George, John L. Geyer, John W. Winn, William H. McCauley, John M. Ainsworth, William A. Kehnast, A. A. Huber, Dr. R. B. Cameron, B. J. Emery and S. I. Gruner.

Auditors: William A. Brown, Miller Arrowsmith, Finlay Strong, George Moss, John C. Arrowsmith, Charles P. Tittle, John M. Sewell, John H. Conkle, William A. Slough, Wyatt T. Hill, John A. Deindoerfer, John M. Coombs, Willis A. Snider, Edwin E. Hall, S. I. Gruner, Roger Daoust, J. T. Miller and Henry Reineke.

Recorders: Sanderson M. Huyck, Samuel S. Case, John M. Stilwell, James B. Heatley, Henry Hardy, Samuel W. Wilson, Lewis B. Neill, William E. Carpenter, John C. Woods, George A. Heatley, John Metz, Charles H. Hunter, Samuel A. Maxwell, C. W. Palmer, William Gilson, William Clemens, Roy B. Cameron and John Core.

Prosecuting attorneys: John M. Stilwell, S. M. McCord, William P. Bacon, Patrick S. Slevin, David Taylor, Sidney S. Sprague, Thomas McBride, Henry Hardy, Silas T. Sutphen, Charles E. Bronson, B. F. Enos, John W. Winn, James B. Woods, T. T. Ansberry, D. F. Openlander, Richard H. Sutphen, Roger D. Hay, Victor Mansfield and Jay R. Pollock.

Treasurers: John H. Kiser, John Tuttle, D. W. Marcellus, S. R. Hudson, Horace Hilton, John A. Garber, John H. Bevington, Abraham B. Krunkleton, Asa Toberen, Harrison Shaw, Adam Minsel, Peter W. Lauster, John F. Dowe, Lafayette Conkle, Wesley Barney, J. E. Hosler, John Wisda, M. A. Costello, Carl Hart, Edward Speiser, J. C. Tuttle, J. W. Shuter and C. K. McCormick.

Sheriffs: Calvin L. Noble, William S. Langdon, Byron Bunnell, Virgil H. Moats, John M. Sewell, John W. Slough, Jacob Karst, John B. Hootman, Henry Schmick, John A. Foust, Orlando Ewing, Henry Wonderly, W. I. Rath, Andrew Tuttle, John P. Eiser, John McCarty, William G. Kopp, S. A. Hull, Thomas Buchholz, Albert Stailey, Charles Zeschke, Adrian Miller and Emmett Partee.

Surveyors: Miller Arrowsmith, John Wisler, Finlay Strong, John Arrowsmith, John W. Wilson, David Hunter, John C. Phillips, D. H. English, Thomas S. Wight, M. W. Steinberger, Fred S. Stever, Richard Wisda, Frank G. Blue, Carl Smith and Henry Toberen.

Clerks: Orlando Evans, William Richards, Edwin Phelps,

F. W. Draper, John D. Lamb, J. P. Cameron, S. M. Cameron, J. S. Haller, R. H. Gleason, William A. Schmaltz, Charles Goller, Newt Bronson, Claude Maxwell and Miss Emma Richholt.

Probate judges: John M. Stilwell, Jacob J. Greene, J. H. Bevington, H. G. Baker, Fred L. Hay, John H. Hockman, T. T. Shaw, George T. Farrell, C. W. Palmer and D. F. Openlander.

The list of county commissioners and of minor officers is too voluminous to be embodied in these notes, which must of necessity deal briefly with events, hence this list is omitted.

One of the early settlers of this section, Edwin Phelps, whose life is closely interwoven and identified with the history of Defiance County and who passed to the great beyond September 27, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years, and up to that time remarkably well preserved mentally and physically, in his reminiscences described his arrival at Defiance as follows: "I came up the Maumee River on the 2nd day of August, 1834, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The view of the Town of Defiance was wonderfully beautiful. There was no dam to check the current of the river, no bridge to mar the view, nor anything unpleasant in sight. The town seemed to be set down among groves of trees. The largest trees were the old Indian apple trees which lined both banks of the river. A road crossed the river at the foot of Jefferson Street and a ferry was kept there by David Hull. The ferrying business was not then very profitable, as the water in the river was generally so low that teams and horsemen forded, and only footmen patronized the ferry, which consisted of a canoe and a small flatboat. I have frequently seen both men and women wading across the river, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands. The time of my arrival was perhaps the gloomiest period the Maumee Valley has ever known. A short time previous there had been a great flood in the Maumee and Auglaize rivers and the Blanchard fork of the Auglaize, which had swept away everything in the shape of crops along the Maumee from Fort Wayne to Maumee City, on the Auglaize from St. Marys to Defiance, and on the Blanchard fork from Findlay to the Auglaize.

"The few farms in this section were along these streams, and the loss of crops at that time meant suffering, if not starvation. As an evidence of the almost complete destruction of crops I need mention only one item, that of potatoes, which in the spring of 1835 at Fort Wayne, the only place where any could be had, sold at 37½ cents per dozen, and small ones at that. The crop of corn was in about the same condition, with this advantage, that

there was some old corn on hand, but there was great difficulty in procuring seed the following spring. Of wheat there was little, if any, raised, as the ground was then considered too rich to produce wheat, and there were no mills in the country to grind it, the principal food being literally hog and hominy. The corn was mostly pounded fine in mortars made by burning holes in the top of a hardwood stump."

The same gentleman from whose reminiscences we quote the above paragraphs, in an oration delivered at Florida, Ohio, eight miles east of Defiance, on the Maumee River, July 4, 1839, closed his remarks with the following prophetic words: "May we not reasonably presume that our nation's course will be onward? That the time will soon come when the now far West will cease to be, when along the wandering course of the Missouri, cities, towns and villages will rise to o'erlook the beautiful scenery? When from the Atlantic to the Pacific there will be presented to the view one vast agricultural field checkered with railroads and dotted with the habitations of men. When the eastern shore of the Pacific shall be lined with harbors entered by vessels bearing to and fro articles of commerce. When a journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the vast extent of our domain will be performed in a week. When the influence of our republican institutions shall spread far and wide and cover the face of the earth. When tyranny and oppression shall cease and peace and virtue sway the mild scepter over every nation of the globe."

No doubt many of Edwin Phelps' hearers on that day shook their heads and imagined him carried away by enthusiasm and extravagant emotion. But he had a vision, and this vision was with him a conviction. He lived to see the day when his vision became a reality, when it required less than a week to make the journey by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When the vast extent of our domain became the habitat of one hundred million happy and contented men and women. And he rejoiced at these accomplishments of his beloved country to his dying day. What, we ask, would he say could he see the aeroplanes of today covering the enormous distance from coast to coast in practically twenty-four hours?

When the early settlers began to arrive and to open their clearings along the rivers, they found a large number of fine apple trees. They were the fruit of the labors of an eccentric character by the name of Jonathan Chapman, who has gone down in the history of Northwestern Ohio as "Johnny Appleseed." He hailed

from Boston, Mass., came to Ohio about 1785, and followed a remarkable passion for raising apple trees from seeds which he secured in the cider mills of Pennsylvania. He lived the life of a hermit, wore the cheapest and scantiest raiment, which sometimes consisted of only a coffee sack, and generally walked about barefooted, even in the wintertime. It was his hobby to clear spots on the banks of a stream and to plant apple seeds in this clearing. About the year 1828 he started a nursery at the mouth of Tiffin River on what is now known as the Latchaw (formerly Charles Krotz) farm, a scant mile above Defiance. This nursery of several thousand trees was later taken up by him and set out again on a tract of land near Florida. Most of the early orchards in this section had their origin in the nursery established by "Johnny Appleseed." This quaint character, whose peculiar activity resulted in so rich a blessing to this community, died in St. Joseph township, Allen County, Indiana, March 11, 1845, at the age of seventy-two years.

For a time it was thought that the famous old apple tree which stood on the northerly bank of the Maumee River directly opposite the fort grounds was also one of Jonathan Chapman's trees, but this idea is erroneous. This tree, believed to have been the largest apple tree in the United States, if not in the world, reared its lofty branches skyward long before "Johnny Appleseed" found his way into this section. Under its branches Oc-co-nox-ee, chief of the Ottawas, was, according to his story, born about the year 1757. In 1862, when apparently in its prime, it measured 21 feet and 9 inches in circumference four feet from the ground, and the same year bore twenty-four barrels of fair sized apples. At one time a fence 58 feet in diameter was built around this tree, but the branches extended beyond this fence on all sides. The tree was upwards of 45 feet high. Of so much importance was it considered because of its unusual size, that *Harper's Monthly* and the *New York Tribune* at one time contained a long illustrated article about it. The fact that Indian skeletons and many Indian trinkets were found near-by in a spot where the river bank had washed away, justifies the belief that some of the early Indian tribes buried their dead under this giant of apple trees. But even this giant, the mute witness of some of the bloodiest Indian wars and survivor of more than a century, was compelled to pay the inevitable tribute to Father Time. Piece by piece the old relic passed away, and in 1887 it finally succumbed to the ravages of old age and its gnarled and weather-beaten remnants tottered to the ground.

The story of the early settlers in Defiance County is the same as that of all early settlers in new territory. The work of preparing the soil for crops was doubtless more arduous here in this wooded and swampy region than on the great plains of the West, but our early settlers had the advantage of easy access to the requisite material for their places of abode and for housing their live stock. Yet despite the most strenuous toil and the at times almost overwhelming hardships confronting them, hundreds of new settlers came on to this country, which gave great promise of becoming a land of plenty. And they remained, prospered and lived to see their fondest hopes and expectations fulfilled. True, it required generations to convert all swamps and forests into fertile acres, to have the little log cabin supplanted by a comfortable and modern farm residence, trails and mud roads give way to the fine roads of today, the oxcart to the wagon, this in turn to the buggy and the phaeton, and this finally to the almost perfect and comparatively luxurious sedan. But during all this time of transition and development people were contented and happy, though ever striving upward and onward; happier and more contented perhaps than the generation of today whose labors are light and whose burdens are not onerous as viewed through the perspective of the pioneer; whose ease and comfort are too often their own undoing, for "from labor health, from health contentment springs."

In 1840 the population of Defiance County was 2,818; in 1850, 6,966; in 1860, 11,983; in 1870, 15,719; in 1880, 22,515, and at the beginning of the present century, 25,000 in round numbers, without any material increase since that time.

DEFIANCE

The Town of Defiance was officially laid out in November, 1822, and was the scene of the activities of the first settlers in this particular section. It had become known as far as Detroit and even Canada as a place for Indian consultations and payments and was frequently visited by traders from far and near. William Preston, a soldier at Fort Winchester in 1812, is generally regarded as the first white settler. Robert Shirley, with his family, came on in the spring of 1821. Dr. John Evans came in 1823, and in the following year opened the first store worthy of the name. One year later we find at Defiance this store, a tavern and some six families. One Isaac Hull a year or so later conducted a store on the north side of the Maumee River and

carried on an extensive trade with the Indians. Jacob Kniss, who lived to a ripe old age and whom many of us still remember, was the first shoemaker in Defiance, Walter David the first cooper, and the firm of Jolly & Craig operated the first tannery, on the present site of the Harley & Whitaker store, opposite the Masonic Temple.

In 1840 the Town of Defiance had a population of less than 400, and what with the removal of the county seat to Bryan the future of the little burg at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize was anything but encouraging. Brunersburg, situated about two miles north on the Tiffin River, threatened to outstrip the town in growth, having several industries and a number of stores. In fact, the Village of Brunersburg was a formidable contender for the county seat when Defiance County was organized. However, with the selection of Defiance as the permanent seat of justice, with the building of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1842 and 1843, with the completion of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway in 1856, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railway to Chicago in 1874, the town took on new life and grew by leaps and bounds. Various industries sprang up, industries which converted the enormous quantities of timber available into products in great demand employing labor and paying the farmer good money for timber which hitherto for lack of a market had been heaped up in pyres and burned, a total loss. The greatest growth was perhaps experienced in the latter '70s after the advent of the Turnbull wagon plant.

Incorporated as a village in January, 1836, Defiance advanced to a city of the second class by popular vote in 1881. Now the erstwhile village consisting of a few straggling cheap frame dwelling houses and store buildings, without sidewalks or sewers, without adequate means of worship and education, with almost impassable mud roads and malodorous outbuildings, has grown into a city of approximately 10,000 inhabitants, with beautiful churches of practically all denominations, unsurpassed educational facilities in both public and parochial schools, as well as in a college of recognized excellence; every commercial line well represented in blocks of modern store buildings, conveniently and modernly equipped residences, miles of paved streets, seven financial institutions, a beautiful community cemetery with a chapel and an unsurpassed mausoleum, a daily newspaper with Associated Press service, a State Armory and a Howitzer Company, a fine Government building, two golf courses and clubhouses, an

$85,000 Masonic Temple, a $75,000 Elks' Home, a state fish hatchery, a score or more of diversified industries, absolutely pure filtered water in unlimited quantity, electrical current for all purposes in abundance, a motorized fire department, a complete drainage system—in brief, every advantage and facility that goes to make life in Defiance not only endurable, but absolutely pleasurable. Of course, as "Rome was not built in a day," so the Defiance of today did not happen overnight. Many setbacks were experienced, great obstacles had to be overcome, fires and floods exacted their customary toll. But that spirit which prompted General Wayne to name his historic creation of August 9, 1794, "Fort Defiance" prevailed during all these vicissitudes and, still prevailing, augurs well for the future development of this community. Of the pioneers and earlier residents in Defiance we might mention, in addition to those already referred to: Dr. John Evans, Thomas Warren, William Travis, Payne E. Parker, John W. Moore, John C. Downs, Lyman Langdon, David W. Marcellus, Samuel Rohn, Jonas Colby, John Miller, I. N. Thacker, L. E. Beardsley, J. P. Buffington, E. P. Hooker, Horace Sessions, William Semans, James B. Heatley, Samuel Greenlee, John Semans, J. P. Ottley, H. P. Bouton, William Carter, Daniel H. Killey, William Lewis, John Lewis (first mayor of Defiance), Joseph Ralston (whose widow, at the age of 100 years, attended the presidential election in 1920), Hon. W. D. Hill, Alexander S. Latty, John S. Greenler, William C. Holgate, S. H. Carey, Edward F. Lindenberger, Jacob J. Greene, J. F. Deatrick, C. W. Biede, W. A. Kehnast, J. M. Preisendoerfer, Christian Harley, G. M. Weisenburger, J. B. Weisenburger, Michael Gorman, Jacob Karst, Joseph and Albin Bauer, B. F. Southworth, James A. Orcutt, Virgil Squire, L. J. Shead, Peter Schlosser, William Hoffman, Christian Geiger, the Martin brothers and Adam Wilhelm. If any have been overlooked, it is a matter of inadvertence. W. D. Hill served in the General Assembly, was a member of Congress from this district for three terms and died on the way to Kalispell, Mont., on the train near Peru, Ind., December 26, 1906.

The Indians, who were still here in large numbers during the earlier years, gradually disappeared entirely, and the white man became undisputed master of this domain. Indicative of the numerical strength of the German-American population in this community are the facts that in 1872 in four of the eight local churches services were held exclusively in the German language, and that from 1881 to 1920 an American newspaper was pub-

lished in the German language in the City of Defiance by the writer of this article.

Adams township, in the northeast corner of the county, was organized April 6, 1836, as a part of Henry County and named after Judge Bishop Adams, the first settler in the township. Among the earliest settlers were Eli Marckel, Jacob Shock, John Hornish, Jacob Tittle, A. Battenberg, Henry Lehman, Joseph Frantz, Jacob Schwartzel, Darius Jones, John Scott, Ephraim Marckel, John Hively and Emanuel Hall.

Section 9 and part of section 16 were formerly a great prairie and marsh, probably created by beavers. When this marsh was finally drained it brought to light elk horns and many skeletons of animals. Though the soil is of exceptional fertility, Adams township was rather slow in developing. Gradually, however, emigrants, mostly from the Province of Hanover, Germany, began to arrive and in a short time the township became one of the most populous and prosperous in this section. Of the present population not less than 75 per cent are of German descent, as the following names indicate: Arnos, Meineke, Moser, Geiger, Nagel, Pessefall, Lenhart, Leithaeuser, Clemens, Brandt, Hoeffel, Arps, Westrick, Ramus, Coressel, Bruns, Mekus, Schweinhagen, Knape, Behrens, Bostelmann, Prigge, Dickmann, Schwake, Meyer, Roehrs, Dannenberg, Schultz, Michaelis, Schroeder, Behnfeldt, Lindau, Aschemeier, Freytag, Otte, Gerken, Buntz, Eitzmann, Cordes, etc. Several Bohemian farmers, the Fronks, Steffels, Hoshaks, Wisdas, and others, also located in the township and became closely identified with the development of the community.

One of the sturdy pioneers of Adams township, Franz Mekus, whose cradle stood in Westphalia, lived over a century, and as a nonagenarian was frequently seen at work in his fields. The present generation in Adams township is practically all American born, the pioneers from abroad having nearly all gone to their reward. In years gone by Adams Ridge and Domerville, both unincorporated, were to some extent trade centers with post offices, but with the inauguration of free rural mail delivery the post offices were abandoned and good roads and the automobiles made inland trade centers unnecessary. There is still a small store and, of course, a filling station at what was once Domerville. There is a Dunkard Church in the township, a beautiful Catholic Church edifice with a fine parochial school building,

a parish house and a home for the school Sisters, and there are also three Lutheran churches.

Delaware township was organized some time in 1824 as a part of Williams County and most likely named after the Delaware Indians. William H. Snook, who entered land in this section in 1824, tells of the country being infested with bears and other wild beasts, and with numerous Indians, who, however, were in the main quite friendly and inoffensive.

The Maumee River offered the only avenue of transportation, in summer by means of pirogues and in winter by oxcarts. When the early settlers began the herculean task of wresting an existence from the then wilderness, there were no mills in the country. A large birch stump was hollowed out with an ax and the hole burned out and cleaned. Into this hole the corn was poured and reduced to a coarse meal with the aid of a spring pole with an iron wedge fastened in its lower end. Thus the sturdy pioneers secured corn meal for "Johnny-cake" with their hominy, venison and bear steak. Of a peculiar encounter with an intoxicated Indian, U. R. Snook in his personal reminiscences gives the following graphic account: "Some time during 1832, Antwayne, a chief of the Pottawatomies, and several of his braves, after having partaken too freely of 'firewater,' paid my grandfather Murphy's residence a visit, the men folks at the time being all out at work and only grandmother and aunt alone in the house. The Indians, as was their custom when peaceable, unbuckled their belts, depositing all their weapons in one corner of the log cabin and distributing themselves around the capacious fireplace where grandmother was cooking the noonday meal. Antwayne squatted directly in the way of her getting at her culinary efforts. This was not to be endured, and after grandmother had requested him several times to get out of the way, he replying in his broken English, 'Me good Injun, me no hurt white squaw; me big Injun, me heap good Injun, me no hurt white squaw,' she drew from its resting place the family rod and at once bestowed on 'good big Injun's' naked shoulders with no light hand, good sturdy blows, which made him howl with pain and jump up in great surprise. Giving the characteristic whoop of defiance, he sprang for his deadly weapons of war, but the other braves caught him and forced him out of the house, where they with one accord declared that he should not hurt the white squaw who was 'Heap much brave, whip Injun.' They finally succeeded in pacifying

him, and after securing their accoutrements departed in good humor."

Of the early settlers we might mention George W. Hill, who purchased a farm in Delaware as early as 1822; Elizabeth Speaker, Jacob Platter, Wilson S. Snook, John Musselman, Henry Slough, Nathaniel M. Blair, James M. Smith, Henry Funk, Conrad Slough, Montgomery Evans, William Travis, John, Daniel and Thomas Hill, Thomas Warren, James Shirley, Samuel Hughes, Lewis Platter, Guy Hamilton, Moses M. Haver, Orlando Coffin and George C. Armstrong. At the first election in 1824 there were about fifteen votes cast; in October, 1845, the number of votes had increased to only forty-four.

The Maumee River flows through the south part of the township, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway crosses it in a direct line from east to west, and the Cincinnati Northern Railway, now a part of the New York Central system, from the north to the south. There were formerly three trade centers, all on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, White's Mills, Delaware Bend and Sherwood, the latter alone being incorporated. Not a trace remains of White's Mills. Delaware Bend, laid out by W. D. Hill and associates at the time of the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and located on a "bend" or curve of the river, was for years a busy place with a large hoop and stave mill, several stores, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop and two resident physicians. The timber supply exhausted, Delaware Bend went into rapid decline and today is practically off the map as a trade center. There is a Catholic Church of quite large proportions with a good parsonage, a small store and a house or two still there.

It was at Delaware Bend the so-called "Indian orchard" flourished, most likely the result of seeds planted by Jonathan Chapman during his peregrinations. Many orchards thereabout originated from this nursery, kept in condition and replanted by Montgomery Evans and a Frenchman by the name of Lombard. Sherwood came into existence before the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, although it was to the best of my knowledge not incorporated until 1876. Perhaps no men deserve more credit for the development of this village than the three brothers, Zeno, Johnson and Stewart Miller. Zeno Miller was the first mayor of the incorporated village. When a strife arose over the selection of a name for the village, it was Johnson Miller who suggested the name Sherwood, in honor of Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, under whom he had fought in the Civil war. This

suggestion proved a happy and satisfactory solution of the problem, and so this thriving little village bears the name of one of the noblest and ablest men this great Northwest ever produced, and who but recently answered the final summons after a life of usefulness of more than ninety years.

In Sherwood, as elsewhere in wooded sections, timber consuming and converting industries formed the nucleus for all other lines of endeavor. Today these industries with us are history, but they paved the way for rich and productive farms, and those tilling them find a satisfactory market for their products at the Sherwood elevator and in the fine Sherwood retail stores a good and convenient place to provide themselves with all household requirements. The village now has a population of about 700, paved streets, electric lights for all purposes, a very creditable business section, a town or community hall, a weekly local newspaper, a bank, several church edifices, an adequate school building with all proper equipment, and the Crystal Fountain Park with Wentworth Hall, where Spiritualists from all parts of the country meet in annual session. There is also a central school building in the township about two miles north of Delaware Bend on the Defiance-Hicksville pike.

Tiffin township was organized in 1832 and named, like the river coursing through it from north to south, after Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio and later senator from this state. The first election was held in the log cabin of Ephraim Doty, who is conceded to have been the first settler in the township. Among the first voters there are remembered: Ephraim Doty, Enos and Lewis Partee, Samuel Russell, Oliver Conrad, Peter Knipe, Jacob and George Hall, Jacob, John and Adam Coy, John and Thomas Holmes and John Snider. Ephraim Doty had the distinction of being the first schoolmaster in the township; school was taught in his home on Doty Run, near its entrance into Bean Creek or Tiffin River. The Doty home was a double log cabin. One of the rooms was used as a home, and part of the time as a schoolhouse, the other as a blacksmith shop. Doty built a dam in Doty Run and operated a sawmill with the power thus harnessed; he also manufactured the first brick in that section, the product being much in demand for chimneys and fireplaces in log cabins. About 1835 Lewis Partee built a sawmill on Webb Run, and in connection with this ground corn for the early settlers, whose only public highway was Tiffin River and whose only means of transportation were canoes and pirogues. About

1847 a boat called *Experiment*, with a capacity of 600 bushels of grain, plied the river between Evansport and Brunersburg, but this craft was eventually found to be too large and unwieldy for the limited waters of Tiffin River and was sold for the canal traffic between Defiance and Toledo. In 1835 a dam was built across Tiffin River at Evansport, a village situated on the north boundary line of the township, by Jacob and John Coy and John Snider, who then established a water power grist mill and sawmill. About 1842 Frederick von Behren erected a tannery on the easterly bank of Tiffin River near the Doty home, thus offering the settlers an opportunity to obtain much needed cash for hides and for oak bark used in tanning. As early as 1845 there were almost eighty votes cast in this township. A sketch of Tiffin township would be incomplete without mentioning such old settlers as Patrick McCauley, Mordecai Cameron, Simon Figley, Philip McCauley, Henry Hockman, Frederick Toberen, Henry Toberen, Dietrich Biederwell, Jacob Dieden, Conrad Romkey, Thomas Churchman, John O. Wisler, Simon W. Figley, Jacob and Elizabeth Gruber, Christ. Dieden, Christopher Kuhn, Amos Snider, Adam Hall, William Rath, David Wisler, Peter Gares, John G. Stever, John A. Garber and James S. Gurwell. Many of their descendants still live in Tiffin township and are the owners of fertile farms with modern buildings and equipment. Evansport, an unincorporated village in section 3 on the north boundary line of Tiffin township, was laid out December 14, 1835, by Jacob Coy, Albert G. and Amos Evans, and named after the latter two gentlemen. The original plat consisted of 122 lots. Although handicapped by lack of transportation facilities, the grist mill and sawmill erected and operated there by Jacob and John Coy and John Snider soon made the village a trade center of no mean importance. It grew steadily, until there was a population of about 300, some very pretentious residences, two churches, a Masonic and an Odd Fellows Hall, good retail stores with profitable business in brick and frame buildings, blacksmith and wagon shops, two hotels and a post office. In 1868 the first grist mill ceased to grind, but four years later Daniel Fribley and Abram Coy built an up-to-date new grist mill practically on the same site. This mill has since been converted at a great expense into a steam-power mill of quite modern equipment and for years did a flourishing business under the ownership of the Evansport Milling Company, whose brand of flour was in large demand. It is now owned by private parties and operated only as the demand re-

quires. Fires have in the last decades played havoc with the business section of Evansport. Good roads, trucks and the automobile have reduced the distance to Defiance, Stryker, Bryan and other markets so materially that there is little or no opportunity for the retail business in Evansport to revive and expand. It is, however, still a pleasant place to live and the inhabitants are a happy and contented people. Tiffin township has a beautiful high and central school building of pressed brick with ornamental stone trimming, six churches of various denominations and some of the best improved roads in the county. Located also in Tiffin township is the County Home, a spacious brick building with all necessary equipments for the care and comfort of the unfortunate inmates, and a large farm which, under excellent management and tillage, is a wonderful producer and a valuable adjunct of this public institution.

Noble township, according to the best information obtainable, was organized in 1822 or 1823 and named after Calvin L. Noble, who came to this section representing an eastern firm of fur buyers. John Perkins, who came from Chillicothe, Ohio, to the Maumee Valley in 1816, was without doubt the first of the settlers. He was soon followed by others and the eventual development of the township is due mainly to the efforts of such men as John Perkins, Joshua Hilton, Brice Hilton, Samuel Rohn, James Partee, John Plummer, Daniel Bruner, Henry Zeller, Lyman Langdon, William Buck, W. Kibble, John Partee, Joseph Ralston, John Lawrence, Obediah Webb, Enoch Partee, B. G. Stotler, John F. Dowe and his father, John Dowe, and William Travis.

Joshua Hilton made his first trip to this section in January, 1822, for the purpose of selecting a suitable farm. His choice fell on 140 acres on the south side of the Maumee above the Village of Defiance, the family locating there in December, 1822. He built the second log cabin between Defiance and Fort Wayne and the first brick house in this section of the country. John Perkins, who assisted in making a survey of the lands of Northwestern Ohio, was one of the first judges of Williams County, and it is said of this man that he raised the first crop of wheat in Noble township. Soon after his arrival in this section he built a dam across Tiffin River on the site of what was to become Brunersburg later on and for a time operated a sawmill and afterward also a grist mill, with the assistance of James Partee and John Plummer. Lyman Langdon was the last of the old

guard to pass away (August 19, 1900), at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He built the large frame house near what is known as Langdon's Corners, on the Bellefontaine Road, and now the property of Alva LaVergne, in 1852. In this house Mr. Langdon kept a tavern for many years and had the honor of entertaining as his guests many men of prominence.

The Village of Brunersburg, two miles north of Defiance, was laid out in May, 1834, by Henry Zeller and Daniel Bruner. The original plat contained only twenty-eight lots, but there were five later additions. The only grist mill in this section was located there above a dam on the John Perkins farm; near-by a tannery was built and put into operation; a second one soon followed; later on a second dam, called Mudgett's dam, was built, a toll bridge opened and power for grist mills and other industrial enterprises offered. Various lines of commerce prospered, and soon Brunersburg, with a population of about 200 people, was apparently in line for an era of unusual development. Brice Hilton, one of the most energetic and progressive of the old settlers, in 1850 purchased the Brunersburg mill property and a few years later erected a grist mill of some proportions, adding a sawmill later on, which he operated for many years. During the boom days following these developments the land on either side of Tiffin River was platted for miles into a prospective metropolitan Detroit and a Lowell. Those were times when excitement ran high. But the "Rufus Wallingfords" of those days failed completely of accomplishing their ends. Lowell, with its thousands of building lots and its proposed streets with alluring names, vanished almost overnight; Detroit met the same fate, and the spot where these dream cities were laid out cannot now be traced on the map. All the industries in Brunersburg have passed into history and are no longer known. The sites of the mills and the tanneries are still pointed out to visitors as marks of former glory. A few filling stations and one small retail store are the only remaining representatives of commercial life.

Shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, March 20, 1920, a violent tornado swept through Noble township, leaving in its wake death and destruction. It took a toll of three human lives in Noble township, two of them in Brunersburg, and much damage was done to property in this village. But there are no longer any visible signs of the destruction wrought by the unleashed element, which even lifted the two-span steel bridge over Tiffin River at Brunersburg from its moorings and dashed it into

the river bed, a mass of twisted and useless debris. This bridge has since been replaced by one of the best concrete bridges in the county. There are a number of pleasant homes in Brunersburg, a good school building, and perhaps 100 people who find life agreeable in this village surrounded by very picturesque scenery.

Richland township was organized in 1824 as a part of Henry County, which it now joins on the east. The Maumee River divides this township into two parts of almost equal dimensions. That part north of the river is known as North Richland and that south as South Richland, or, more generally, as the South Ridge. There is no connection by bridge or ferry. To cross from one part to the other, it is necessary to go either to Defiance or to Florida. In section 21 there is a dam in the Maumee River, constructed when the Miami and Erie Canal was built, for the purpose of rendering the river navigable for canal boats on the four-mile stretch from the City of Defiance to this point. At Defiance the boats left the canal and crossed the river, thence following a channel in the north side of the stream to a point just above the dam where they again entered the canal proper and proceeded on their journey to Toledo. Although navigation on this part of the canal system has been entirely abandoned for several years, the old wooden dam was practically reconstructed in its entirety of concrete by the state two years ago, thus making permanent the present slack water level at Defiance, where more than a score of trunk sewer outlets and the intake crib of the Municipal Water Works System would have been laid bare, had the dam been permitted to go out. The name Richland is supposed to have originally been Ridgeland, a decided ridge or elevation running across the township and extending in a northerly direction through Adams township and through Highland township to the south. The soil in Richland is very fertile, and the scenery along the river banks of extreme beauty. Among the earlier settlers there should be mentioned: Isaac E. Braucher, a blacksmith by trade, who assisted in building the first schoolhouse in the Town of Defiance. Pierce Evans, who came here in 1822 and took a deep interest in the development of this section. Samuel Rohn, who also came to what was to become Richland township in 1822 and settled on Camp 3 of General Wayne's army, covering about forty acres, with the pickets still visible and with Miami, Ottawa, Wyandot and Shawnee Indians a-plenty. Benjamin Weidenhamer, who settled in Richland Township in 1834 on what later became the site of Independence, where he kept a hotel and a

store while the dam and canal were building and for several years afterward. Other early settlers were Thomas Elliott, John Hill, Samuel Kepler, John Taylor, Adam and Isaac Hively, Arthur Dunbar, Rinaldo Evans, John Whitney, Joshua Wilson, Sylvester Blackman, Benjamin and Galen Evans, Henry Ort, Sr., Jonathan Craig, Benjamin B. Abell, Josephus Rose, Samuel Shasteen, Henry Egler, David, Henry, Christian and Jacob Halterman, and Dr. Gibbens Perry. In 1845, when Defiance County was erected, Richland township cast sixty-four votes at the first election following. John Spangler, Philip Young and other later arrivals who left their mark on the Richland township of today always insisted that the township derived its name from the outstanding productiveness of its soil.

The Village of Independence, on the northerly bank of the Maumee, was laid out by Foreman Evans and Edward Hughes in 1838, when the building of the Miami and Erie Canal was already considered a certainty. And indeed work was soon after begun on the construction of this then vitally important waterway and the dam at Independence. This precipitated a boom in the little hamlet on the Maumee. Hundreds of lots were laid out with North Street, Hick Street, Main Street, Water Street, Canal Street, Center Street, Wall Street, Island Street, Flatrock Street, and in numerical order from First to Seventh streets. While the dam was in course of construction and hundreds of men were engaged in this work, whose many wants had to be promptly and regularly supplied, Independence was as busy and active as a bee hive. There were quite a few business houses, the first opened up by C. J. Freedy and Benjamin Weidenhamer; a hotel did a thriving business, and there were, I am told, more than fifty residences of various sizes. But the glory of Independence was transitory. Today the lots are farm lands and there is scarcely a trace to mark the marvelous activity of the years 1838 to 1842. The only trade center in Richland township at the present time is Jewell, on the Wabash Railway, with a grain elevator, several good substantial brick commercial buildings, a fine high school building, an up-to-date garage, a filling station or two and a number of neat and cozy residences with well-kept premises. Jewell is not incorporated, but has a post office and a rural mail route covering also a large portion of the adjoining township of Adams. Old residents of Richland township, in moments of reverie, or better perhaps, in reminiscent moods, tell of an Indian who bears the reputation of having been the very first medical

man in this section and who rendered the pioneers services of incalculable value. His name was Jacob Conkypot, but he was better known as Indian Jake. He remained behind when his tribe decamped, continued to wear his Indian garb and roamed about in the forests gathering herbs and barks, the curative powers of which were to him an open book. Much distress was relieved by this good man, who never accepted anything for his ministrations. When he passed away his body was laid to rest on the Samuel Rohn farm, on the north bank of the Maumee, in Noble township, and an ordinary field stone marks the last resting place of this noble follower of the Good Samaritan.

Highland township, known also as the South Ridge, was organized as late as 1842 as part of Henry County. The first officers elected were: Trustees, John M. Sanford, Philip G. Hoeltzel and Henry Brechbill; treasurer, Brazilla Hendricks; clerk, Jacob Kraft; fence viewers, William Boucher, Augustus Skiver and John Wiler; overseers of the poor, Jacob T. Peterson and David Skiver. Two sandy ridges extend through this township, hence presumably the name Highland. Among the earlier settlers there should be mentioned in addition to those already named as the first township officers: Abraham Creamer, C. B. West, William Mansfield, Thomas Peterson, Isaac Skiver, Joseph Wagoner, Albert Stites, E. B. Mix, Hezekiah Clark, Jefferson Warren, Joseph P. Ayers, Jacob K. Myers, John Brechbill, Richard Vanskiver, William Hoyt, James Greer, James Ashton, N. A. Boutelle, A. Fullmer, Jacob Adams and Harvey J. Hill. Many of the descendants of some of these pioneers are still living in Highland township, the owners of splendid farms. For several decades there was no material growth in the population of the township, but along between 1860 and 1870 there was a pronounced increase through German settlers from abroad and from other sections of Ohio. I might mention among them the Dickmann, Demland, Frank, Marshaus, Zachrich, Steinmaier, Goller, Schubert, Bauer, Max, Hoellrich, Troeger, Schappert, Kopp, Eberle, Schall, Hiester, Foss, Weiss, Engel, Baumann and Schatz families, who located in the east part of the township adjoining Pleasant township, in Henry County, where there was then and is now a large and prosperous settlement of German-Americans known as New Bavaria. The Lutheran people of that locality have a fine church and a modern parsonage in section 1 of Highland township. Some of the very best farms in Defiance County are to be found in Highland township; there is, however, much

fallow but good pasture land in the southerly sections for cattle and especially for sheep along Powell's Creek, which is as crooked as a ram's horn.

Ayersville is the only trade center in this township. It was named after Joseph P. Ayers and was never incorporated. There was a post office at Ayersville as early as 1849. Nathan A. Boutelle was postmaster for many years, but the office has given way to the rural mail delivery system. Ayersville has several stores, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a garage, a large frame school building and perhaps thirty residences. In the center of Highland township we find a central and high school building and a small store. We find in this township also several seemingly inexhaustible gravel pits, from which, when gravel roads were in vogue and adequate for the traffic of those days, mile after mile of mud roads on the South Ridge was made passable. It is also worthy of note that Mrs. Hannah Winship Boutelle, who passed to the great beyond in 1892 at the age of 101 years, spent a number of her declining years at Ayersville at the home of her son, Nathan A. Boutelle.

Mark township came into existence five years after the erection of Defiance County, pursuant to a petition filed with the county commissioners by William C. Hutchinson. It was named after Mark Kenton, a hunter and trapper and probably the first settler in this particular locality. The first officers, elected in April, 1851, by the then seventeen qualified electors, were: Assessor, William C. Hutchinson; clerk, Peter Frederick; trustees, Harrison Jenkins, Samuel Onstatt and H. G. Luce; constables, John Kiser and M. C. D. Campbell; supervisor, Samuel Smith. In 1853 the first three hewed log schoolhouses were built, each 20 by 24 feet in size. Later on the township was divided into nine school districts, two of which had brick, and seven frame school buildings. Several years ago a beautiful central and high school building of dark red pressed brick with sandstone trimmings was erected in the center of the township half a mile north of the Village of Mark Center. One of the earliest settlers was Thomas Pope, with whom William C. Hutchinson, Samuel Harris and George Porter, with their families, found shelter upon their arrival. Mr. Hutchinson later moved to the Town of Defiance and laid out the East Defiance addition shortly before the Turnbull Wagon Company moved their extensive plant from Napoleon to that city. Other old settlers in Mark township were Joseph, Martin and Samuel Smith, Moses Johnson, Philip Oaks, E. H.

Devore, John and Andrew Kintner, Samuel Fisher, Christopher Thompson, Robert Allen, Moses Dickey and Samuel Kleckner. The development of Mark township proved to be a slow process because of the enormous quantities of elm and other timber and the great swamps which were infested with rattlesnakes. Old surveyors in laying out ditches to drain the swamps were compelled to wear stout leather hip boots to protect themselves against the poisonous fangs of these reptiles. Today Mark township land, with the possible exception of the lower tier of sections, compares favorably with the best in the county in productiveness, though it is somewhat heavier and harder to till.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway runs in a straight line through the township. Enormous quantities of barrel staves, hoops and heading were for many years manufactured at Mark Center, the only village in the township and located on the railway named. This village was laid out in 1874 by Josiah Kyle, A. M. Anderson and Frederick Harmening. One of the manufacturers in Mark Center, Lyman Trowbridge, purchased vast tracts of timber land, from which he removed all the merchantable timber and then gave the cleared lands over to farming. For years the Van Wert Stave Company operated a large plant at Mark Center, manufacturing staves, hoops and heading, and at times employing more than fifty men. Several hoop shaving plants and a sawmill were also among the industries of the village. Today Mark Center is off the map industrially, but we find there a number of very creditable mercantile establishments in substantial brick and concrete block buildings on a paved street, a grain elevator, a frame township or community building, a church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and quite a sprinkling of residences. For its size Mark Center is a busy and prosperous trade center and a pleasant place of abode. In writing of Mark township one must not forget to mention Baldwin Herzer and Henry Wonderly, two of the most astute politicians of that section. Also George Long, for many years justice of the peace of the township.

Of Mr. Long this story is told by one of the older attorneys who tried a case in 'Squire Long's court: A decision rendered by the 'Squire was afterward severely criticised in his hearing by one of the attorneys. The 'Squire, ever ready to preserve and defend the dignity of his court, called the critic down with the following remark: "I could fine you for contempt of court for that remark." To this the disgruntled attorney demurred, saying: "You can't fine me for contempt for my remarks, because

they were made while the court was not in session." Which moved Justice Long to the rather ambiguous retort: "Sir, I would have you understand that this court is never above contempt."

Worthy also of being handed down to posterity is the fact that William J. Knight, who enlisted from Mark township in Company E, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was one of the twenty-four men from General Mitchell's division known in the history of the Civil war as "The Mitchell Railroad Raiders," whose adventures form one of the most thrilling episodes of the rebellion. In section 14 in Mark township there is a Lutheran Church, the place of worship for a numerous settlement of German-Americans in that section and in a part of the adjoining township of Delaware.

In the extreme northwest of Defiance County we find the township of Milford, organized in 1837, and in point of topography varying greatly from the lands in the townships of the easterly part of the county. There is more rolling land, making drainage comparatively easy, and the landscape is dotted with a number of small inland lakes. So far as known, the first settlers in Milford township were William G. Pierce, George W. Chapman, Linus Clark, Ezra Carey, Thomas Slater, Thomas Green, Jacob Welden or Walden, Harrison Conkey, Elias Crary, Spencer Hopkins, John Henry and George Green, with their families. The first child born in Milford township to grow to manhood was Luther Slater. At the first election held in Milford township the twelve settlers voting selected the following roster of officials: Justice of the peace, Linus Clark; trustees, Ezra Crary, George W. Chapman and Thomas Slater; treasurer, Linus Clark; clerk, Ezra Crary; constable, W. G. Pierce. At the October election in 1845 there were forty-four votes cast in Milford township. Among these voters I find enumerated Benjamin Forlow, A. W. Wilcox, Henry and Clement Hulbert, Armenius Crary, Peter Beerbower, Charles W. Barney, John F. Haller, Adam Casebeer, Andrew and Joseph Wickerham and Ezra Grandy. Later arrivals in the township were John Hootman, who passed away February 20, 1880, at the extreme old age of ninety-four years; Alva Stone, Jesse Haller, Henry Amaden, Jacob D. Serrill, J. Pifer and Merrill Otis. Still later a number of German Methodists and German Lutherans located in the north part of the township, erected church edifices there and developed some very fine farms. Among the Methodists there should be mentioned especially the Koerner, the Weber, the Krill

and the Weisz families; among the Lutherans the Kimpels, the Heislers, the Predigers and the Lehmanns.

Rev. Adam Detzer, pioneer Lutheran missionary of Northwestern Ohio, conducted services in the Lutheran settlement in Milford township as early as 1845. There is also a church of the United Brethren in the township. The first schools in Milford township were held in log cabins, and the first school in what is now district No. 3 was taught in 1844 by Margaret Brace in a log cabin built by and belonging to William G. Pierce. There were at one time three small unincorporated trade centers in Milford township, Clarksville in section 4, Logan in section 27, and Cicero in section 35. Of great importance to the early settlers was the Arrowsmith grist mill which according to my best information stood on the bank of the St. Joe River at Clarksville and did a thriving business for many years. Quite naturally with the building of large and modern flouring mills this industry went into decline and finally disappeared entirely. Very little remains of these three villages, in fact Clarksville is the only one now noted on the county map. Indians, deer, wolves and wildcats, some of the latter weighing fifty to sixty pounds, were found a-plenty in Milford in the earlier days. The civilization following the white man wherever he goes has driven them out, and the Milford township of the present day harbors a peaceful, God-fearing, contented and progressively prosperous people.

One of the townships populated almost exclusively by New Englanders and their descendants is Farmer township which came into existence in the fall of 1836. It was at first called Lost Creek township after the creek which runs its course partly through this section, but it afterward took on the name Farmer township in honor of Nathan Farmer, who settled there in 1833. Heavy timber and extensive marshes covered the township, but the settlers, most of whom came from the State of New York and from some of the New England states, nothing daunted by the task confronting them, went to work with a will, cleared and drained the land and converted the township into one of the most productive in Defiance County. On the excellent quality of this soil experts agree. Among the earlier settlers we might mention Nathan and Enoch Farmer, John Hickman, Elisha and Collin Tharp, Elijah Lloyd, Orson V. Sawyer, Oney and John Rice, William Powell, Levinus Bronson, Edward Lacost, James W. Fisher, Isaac and William Wartenbee, Daniel Comstock, Randall Lord, James Craine, Miller Arrowsmith, Jesse and William M.

Haller. Later arrivals, but no less active in the development of the township, were John Norway, Horace W. Hill, William Martin, George Waltz, Ethan R. Welden, William Price, Anthony Huber, Levi Wilder, Walter S. Tomlinson, Harrison and Jacob Conkey. Dairying was in the earlier days one of the chief occupations in Farmer and there were two cheese factories in operation until this industry was forced to suspend because of the competition arising from larger plants with more modern equipment. William M. Haller for a number of years had a post office at his home in section 32 called Wilseyville.

Miller Arrowsmith, so often mentioned in connection with the development of this great Northwest and one of the pioneers of Farmer township, was appointed by the General Assembly of Ohio at its session in 1845-46 as a member of the State Board of Equalization and as such made an enviable record. There is a gravel pit in section 13 called the Mason gravel pit from which enormous quantities of bank gravel have been taken for road building and other purposes. In the north part of the township especially, there is still much milk and butterfat produced and we find there herds of fine dairy cows, mostly Holsteins. Walter S. Tomlinson of Farmer is the owner of one of the best and largest herds of this breed in Northwestern Ohio. Farmer Center, located in the geographical center of the township and unincorporated, is the only trade center. It was platted by John Norway, for many years the leading merchant in the village and also filling the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace. His son Clyde R. is still carrying on the business founded by his father in the same building. The village is a very pleasant place to live and easy of access by concrete roads from all directions; there are several stores, a spacious brick central and high school building, a hotel, a church edifice and a number of residences housing in all about one hundred people.

Washington township was organized in 1838 and seven years later registered the following list of voters: Zachariah and James Hurtt, Arthur Graham, John and Jacob Garloch, James N. Skeen, Andrew Bostater, Benjamin Lintz, Gideon Skeen, Levi Fair or Tarr, Linas Doud, Samuel P. Cameron, James Lawrence, Israel Phillips, John and Jesse Donley, H. H. Hanna, John Ury, John Kintner, George Ridenour, Samuel K. Beattie and Philip Brannan. Later arrivals in the new township were Isaac Garver, Bartel Garber, Isaac Yarlots, William Pierce, Martin Struble, Henry Lorah, Hezekiel Hanna, John Garber and John Earlston.

Still later a considerable number of immigrants from Germany and descendants of such settled in the north part of Washington township. Among. them we might mention 'Squire William Ufer, who was for many years Justice of the Peace and a man held in the highest regard by all who knew him, Christ. Schwarzbek, John G. Renz, Christ. Kinzer, Christ. Elser, Christ. and Charles Bergmann, Otto Fieldner, George Guenther, Peter Karlstadt, Jacob Winter, August Haase, J. C. Vollmer, John, Jacob, Gottlieb and Charles F. Goller, Ulrich and Bernhardt Ball, George Klaus, F. Hagemann, Peter Pahl, Jonas Mack, Gottlieb Straehle and John W. Burgbacher. All these men together with the earlier settlers did their full share in converting Washington township into a progressive and prosperous community. Many of them despite the hardships endured lived to a good old age; one, Jacob Goller, lacked but little of being a centenarian when the final summons came to him only a few years ago. There is a Lutheran Church which was built in 1874 on the road between Ney and Bryan; the pastor serving this congregation has always had his home in Bryan where he attends to the spiritual needs of another congregation. The Cincinnati Northern Railway, originally called The Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw and now part of the New York Central system, runs through Washington township north and south in almost a direct line. Ney Village is the only trade center and post office in the township. It was laid out by George Ridenour in 1846 and by him named Georgetown. Considerable business was done at the village almost from its inception, but the greatest growth followed the coming of the railroad in the early nineties, when the name of the village was changed from Georgetown to Ney and the village incorporated. We find in this village paved streets, a number of very good modern brick commercial buildings with all retail lines represented, a bank, a church, a resident physician, several garages, an elevator and a saw and planing mill with a lumber yard attached. On the northeasterly edge of the village there is a large brick building used as a central and high school with an up-to-date curriculum and an excellent corps of teachers. There are a number of fine residences and a sufficient number of houses to provide homes for about 200 people, who find life in this hustling village quite satisfactory.

Hicksville township, named after Henry W. Hicks, of New York City, came into existence in June, 1836. Of the 23,040 acres in the township 14,000 were owned by the Hicks Land

Company and over 4,000 by the American Land Company, who entered the greater part of their holdings in 1835-36 and 1837. Both these companies at once began the development of their land; however this proved at first a slow process, the settlers being few and far between. Among the early settlers were David Landis, Mark W. Babb, William Hollinger, and Nelson Tustison on the Ft. Wayne Road; Alonzo Works, Ezra Dickson, James Thomas, Luther Loveland, Lewis Michals and Hugh J. Marcellus on the Newville Road; Allen Pearson, David Blair, Joshua Hall, Isaac Miller and Isaac Wartenbee on the Edgerton Road; Buenos Ayres, David Grier, John Ryan, Ebenezer Johnson, Caspar Ginter and Thomas McCurdy on the Bryan Road. The first settler was Buenos Ayres and the next David Grier. Among the earlier settlers the Hon. A. P. Edgerton deserves especially honorable mention. He came to Hicksville from New York State in 1839, after having served in the General Assembly of that state for four years, and assumed the management of the extensive interests of the two land companies mentioned above. His selection proved a wise and profitable one, yet while Mr. Edgerton was ever mindful of the best interests of his principals he never overlooked an opportunity for developing and improving the community in which he lived and which he had learned to love. In 1845 he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the district to which Defiance County at that time belonged and served his constituency with honor and distinction. In 1850 he was elected congressman from his district and reelected in 1852; in his capacity as a member of the lower House of Congress he again displayed rare ability and force of character. His outstanding qualifications for public service were frequently recognized by his appointment for various other offices of importance. The later years of his life the Hon. A. P. Edgerton spent at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he passed away September 10, 1874, at the age of eighty-seven years. Other early settlers of Hicksville township were Peter Hilbert, James Maxwell, John Swilley, Amos Forlow, William C. Kinmont, Byron Bunnell, Joseph S. Bunnell, William J. Henry and George Warner. The only trade center in Hicksville township is the beautiful and thriving Village of Hicksville, laid out soon after the eastern land companies began operations in that section, but not incorporated, so far as I am able to ascertain, until 1871 while the Baltimore & Ohio Railway was being surveyed through the village. The Hicksville of today has several miles of paved streets, an adequate municipal water system with its source of

supply in deep wells, an extensive sewerage system, electric current for all purposes, four financial institutions, a good hotel, churches of practically all prominent denominations, brick opera house now used as a cinema theatre and built as a memorial by a former citizen, George H. Huber, who located in New York City and there became quite wealthy; splendid schools, perhaps a dozen blocks of brick business houses with retail stores representing every line, a live newspaper, a number of successful industries and enough residences, among them some of real class and beauty, to comfortably house its population of approximately 3,000 happy and hustling people. One of the greatest and most beloved actresses in the United States, Amelia Bingham, who only recently departed this life, was born in the Village of Hicksville and there spent the years of her adolescense. She was the daughter of John Swilley (originally Zwillich), a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and even after she had achieved fame and fortune usually spent her summer vacations at her old home in Hicksville. Her father was first the village blacksmith and wagon maker and later kept the Swilley Hotel, where Amelia waited on the tables until the lure of the stage awakened by the man who afterward became her husband and who died abroad during the World war as a member of the Henry Ford peace expedition, became too strong for her. In her honor the hotel at Hicksville now bears the name Amelia Bingham Hotel. Hicksville also has a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, known as I. Donafin Post No. 54, in honor of Isaac Donafin, who lost his life by the explosion on the illfated Mississippi steamer *Sultana* while on his way home as an exchanged prisoner of war in southern prison pens, whither he had been sent after being taken captive at the battle of Chickamauga. His body was never recovered from the waters of the Mississippi.

The soil in Defiance County produces everything which climatic conditions permit to mature. With us, too, corn is king and at the head of the list; but all small grain—wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat—is produced in every section of the county with satisfactory results. Timothy, soy beans, red and white clover, sweet clover and alfalfa yield large crops; sweet clover has greatly grown in favor in the past years. The production of sugar beets has latterly become an important item, especially on black loam soil, and the beet crop is proving generally very profitable. In the live stock branch beef cattle, hogs and

sheep, of course, predominate; sheep-farming especially is coming to the front again because of the high wool and mutton prices. Poultry raising has grown to immense proportions and has shifted from a side issue to an important part of the family budget. Dairying, too, is on the upward grade. Two large concerns have extensive plants here for the handling of poultry, eggs and butterfat. All trade centers have receiving stations. Their receipts and the money put into circulation by them annually runs into astounding figures. The milk condensery established at Defiance some eight years ago has paid out millions of dollars to farmers for raw milk and handles the year around an average of about 100,000 pounds of raw milk a day. That there is still considerable merchantable timber and even some virgin timber to be had in this vicinity is evidenced by the fact that a local timber merchant operates several sawmills and ships hundreds of thousands of feet of oak, elm, sugar, ash, poplar and hickory in dimension stuff to various parts of the country. Much of the material used in automobile and truck bodies comes from the isolated timber tracts of Defiance County.

IN THE WARS

In all wars of the United States Defiance County has not been lacking in loyalty and valor. We were fairly well represented in Co. B, Fifteenth Reg. U. S. Inf., raised in the Maumee Valley for the Mexican war. Ten or more companies were organized in our county during the Civil war. Company M, 6th O. V. I., fought in the Spanish-American war. And the full quota required from Defiance County by draft in addition to a large number of volunteers did their full share in winning the World war. Not only this. In every Liberty Loan drive and in the Victory Loan drive did Defiance County go over the top promptly and decisively. We have, as a sequence of these warfares, a Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans, two Posts (at Defiance and Hicksville) of World War Veterans and Bishop Post No. 22 of the G. A. R. The latter was organized at Defiance July 14, 1879, with twenty-four charter members, of whom George W. Killey and Albert King are the only survivors. Mr. King, by the way, is also one of the two remaining survivors of the Mississippi *Sultana* disaster mentioned elsewhere in this article. Bishop Post at one time had a membership of more than 300, but most of the old comrades have answered the last roll call. In honor of the veterans of the Civil war an imposing bronze

monument was erected and unveiled in 1886 in Monumental Park, a well-kept triangular space plainly visible from the business section and located just north of the Central or High School grounds at Defiance.

In 1894 the City of Defiance arranged a centennial celebration on an elaborate scale in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the building of Fort Defiance by Gen. Anthony Wayne. A replica of the old fort and stockade was built on the fort grounds of logs prepared and brought in by farmers from all sections of the county. Many visitors from all parts of the country joined us in the celebration; however, inasmuch as many men of national prominence who had been heralded as speakers failed to fill their engagements, the celebration fell short of our expectations.

Four miles above Defiance there was constructed in the Auglaize River in 1911 and 1912 at an expense of about $800,000 a power dam with all requisite equipment. This plant is now an important part of the extensive light and power system of the Toledo Edison Company. A wing of the dam was carried away by the great flood in the early spring of 1913, but the damage was immediately repaired and a new and larger wing built of sufficient strength to successfully withstand the greatest pressure to which it could be subjected.

A mile below Defiance there is a wooded island of about twenty-four acres of land in the Maumee River. Originally known as Dalldorf's Island and the property of Ernest Dalldorf, who moved to the Pacific coast many years ago and died there, this island later passed into the possession of men who converted it into a pleasure resort. A large assembly hall was built, various devices for pleasure and recreation constructed and a race track and a ball park laid out. For several years Chautauqua meetings and other assemblies were held there in the days when a street car line was operated to a point on the south bank of the Maumee opposite Island Park. The flood referred to below swept away all the buildings and equipment on Island Park. Today the island is owned by the boy scouts and used by them as a camp.

In the early spring of 1913, beginning the day after Easter Sunday, Defiance was visited by the most disastrous flood since 1834. All the places of business on Fort Street and in the lower block of Clinton Street were filled with water to a depth of from two to eight feet. Row boats came up Clinton Street to a point just in front of the courthouse. Water to a depth of sixteen inches flowed over the floor of the Maumee bridge on Clinton

Street and for several days the north side of the city was isolated. The pumping station of the Municipal Water Works was also put out of commission for a time. The State bridge across the Maumee and the bridge spanning the Auglaize River on Hopkins Street were carried away by the swirling torrential waters. Nearly 300 families living adjacent to the rivers were driven from their homes. Serious property damage ensued, but not a human life was lost, and public-spirited citizens, nobly assisted by the Red Cross, in a short time succeeded in rehabilitating at least to a degree all the families who had suffered loss by the flood.

On the 20th day of March, 1920, shortly after six o'clock in the evening a terrific tornado swept from west to east over a large section of Defiance County, causing enormous property damage and resulting in the loss of three human lives in this immediate vicinity. The escape of the occupants of some of the houses that were literally reduced to shapeless fragments will always be considered miraculous. The Village of Brunersburg was perhaps hardest hit, many buildings being totally destroyed and nearly all the others damaged more or less. But in this instance again hearts and hands of those spared by the disaster were opened spontaneously and splendidly in compassion and gratitude, so that suffering was speedily alleviated and at least partial restoration made of property losses in cases where tornado insurance had been overlooked.

Just beyond the easterly city limits of Defiance the county has a wonderful institution in the Children's Home, a large two-story brick building of pleasing architecture with all modern conveniences and equipment and beautiful environments. In this institution unfortunate orphan children find a good home and are trained in every possible way to become useful citizens of this commonwealth. The success of this Home under its excellent management is to all a source of justifiable pride and gratification.

IMPROVEMENTS

In conclusion, the following statistical data may be of interest. The Maumee River is spanned in Defiance County by three bridges for public traffic, one at Defiance, one near Delaware Bend and one near Sherwood. Three public bridges, all of them in the City of Defiance, span the Auglaize River; one on Second Street, another on Hopkins Street and the third on Francis Street. Tiffin River is spanned by six public bridges, the Dey

bridge, the Bohn bridge, the Dickman bridge, the Brunersburg bridge, a bridge just north of the County Home and one several miles south of the Village of Evansport. St. Joe River is spanned by only one bridge in the county, located at or near the former Village of Clarksville in Milford township.

There are at present 604½ miles of improved roads in Defiance County and many more in the making and in contemplation. The total value of taxable property for 1928 is $40,000,000 in round numbers and of this amount $12,500,000 is listed in the City of Defiance. These figures include, of course, railroad and all other corporate properties.

The present county officials are: Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Fred L. Hay; Representative in the Ohio General Assembly, S. I. Gruner; Probate Judge, David F. Openlander; Sheriff, Elmer Partee; Clerk of the Courts, Miss Emma Richholt; Surveyor, Henry F. Toberen; Auditor, Henry Reineke; Treasurer, C. K. McCormick; Recorder, John Core; Commissioners, Peter Hornish, C. A. Mix and Titus Johnston; County School Superintendent, M. E. Brandon; County Health Officer, Dr. R. B. Cameron; Coroner, Dr. Fred W. Watkins.

Of the pioneer physicians of Defiance County perhaps Dr. John Evans and Dr. Jonas Colby deserve especial mention, for they rendered services of incalculable value to the old settlers under extreme difficulties and at a time when the income derived from their efforts was anything but commensurate with the service rendered. Dr. Evans came to Defiance with his wife and two daughters in February, 1823, and first located in a double log cabin in Camp Three a few miles below Defiance on the north side of the Maumee River. During the summer the doctor built a frame house; he made the first brick and lime in Defiance, using of these materials what he needed for his own house and selling the surplus for enough cash to pay for his home. In 1824 he opened a store in Defiance and had many dealings with Indians whose complete confidence and respect he enjoyed. On one occasion Chief Oc-co-nox-ee brought one of his daughters to Dr. Evans to be treated for some malady which had baffled the skill of the Indian medicine men. She was received in the doctor's house and in due time restored to health. As an earnest of his appreciation and gratitude the Indian chief presented Dr. Evans with a fine pony. In 1838 the doctor moved to Troy, Ohio, and two years later to Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Overtaken on his way home from a business trip to Defiance by a fatal illness, he

departed this life August 11, 1842, at the home of Brice Hilton's mother at the age of only forty-eight years. Dr. Jonas Colby came to Defiance in 1832 from New Hampshire to engage in the practice of medicine, not so much to amass a fortune, as to alleviate suffering. His field of activity covered the entire territory from Fayette in the north to Fort Jennings in the south. Fortunately he was endowed with an exceptionally strong constitution and so bore up under the terrific strain of his profession. In 1837 he was appointed Postmaster of Defiance and soon thereafter Associate Judge of Williams County. His wife was Miss Almira Hull, the first white child born in the Maumee Valley. Through the appreciation in value of real estate in which Doctor Colby invested his savings, he attained to a reasonable degree of opulency. He continued in the active practice of his profession up to the day of his death, which occurred May 28, 1876. Other prominent physicians of former days were Levi Colby, I. N. Thacker, L. G. Thacker, Emory W. Downs and James Ashton. Dr. W. S. Powell, despite his seventy-eight years is still practicing, mentally and physically remarkably alert and well preserved. Dr. R. B. Cameron is health officer and Drs. F. C. Kinmont and B. M. Rakestraw, were in their time residents of Hicksville.

EDUCATIONAL

The citizens of Defiance have ever shown themselves fully mindful of the advisability and advantage of educating the young and preparing them for a life of usefulness. There are no authentic records of the first school in Defiance, but fairly reliable information seems to establish the fact that the first schoolhouse was constructed of hewed logs and stood a short distance west of where we now find the lower canal lock. William Seamans was the first teacher, William Edmondson the second and William A. Brown the third. In 1828 Brice Hilton taught school on Cole's Run about two miles southeast of Defiance. About 1837 school was held in the brick building erected as a courthouse on the present site of the government building. The first available school records name Jonas Colby, Edwin Phelps and James S. Greer as School Directors and Levi Colby as Clerk. Among the early teachers I find mentioned John Eastbrook, Calvin B. West, B. F., B. B. and Mary Southworth, E. C. Betts, Catharine Colby, Benjamin F. Reed, Maria Allen, Robert Evans, S. M. McCord, E. A. Greenlee, Professor Eddy, R. Taylor, Francis Hollenbeck, Evaline

Richardson, Elizabeth Moss, Ida R. Phelps and John H. Crewell. In 1842 a brick school building was erected on the west side of Wayne Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth. In 1865 the beautiful plot of ground now known as the Central School Grounds was acquired by purchase pursuant to the decision of a special election and a very pretentious two-story brick building erected at a cost of $15,000. In 1874 the school building on the north side was erected, and the year following saw the erection of the school building on Holgate Avenue in the Second Ward and that on Douglas Street in the Fourth Ward, known as East Defiance. The latter building has since been enlarged by the addition of several rooms and the other two buildings have also been materially improved. In 1880 the Central School Building at the head of Clinton Street proper, facing Arabella, was enlarged and remodeled at a cost of $12,000. Since that time an additional large building was erected on the same grounds. Both these buildings are now replaced by a beautiful and splendidly equipped high school building, erected several years ago at a cost of $250,000 and an Auditorium now building at a cost of $178,000. In addition to these public institutions of learning we have three fine brick parochial school buildings, St. John's Catholic, St. John's Lutheran and St. Mary's Catholic. St. John's Catholic Church is at present also constructing a highly modern parsonage at a cost of $30,000. Graduates of all Defiance schools are making their mark in various lines of endeavor here and elsewhere. This no doubt is the best evidence of the excellence of our curriculum and the efficiency of the corps of teachers. Of the schools in other parts of the county mention is made elsewhere in this sketch. It is meet and proper, however, to state that the Defiance County schools have a splendid reputation and that all those engaged in our pedagogic work are striving honestly and earnestly to maintain and improve, if possible, their high standard.

EARLY HOTELS

As early as 1828 Dr. John Evans built a hotel at the corner of Front (now Fort) and Jefferson. About the same time Payne C. Parker built the Exchange Hotel at the corner of Front and Clinton, where we now have the Hoffman furniture store. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1852. The next hotel in Defiance was erected by Amos Evans at the corner of Clinton and Second, where C. A. Flickinger and J. B. Weisenburger in 1874 built the three-story brick stone front block. Other small frame hotels

of the earlier days were built in various sections of the village, among them the Grey House at the corner of Third and Jefferson in 1837 by John Grey, on the site of the present Carter mansion. In 1854 when cholera raged in Defiance there were several cases of this dreaded disease in the Grey House; soon afterward the building was destroyed by fire, as was then thought through incendiarism. The Russell House, the first brick hotel, was built in 1858 and 1859 by Sidney S. Sprague at the corner of First and Clinton. It was a three-story brick building of considerable size and operated successfully for many years. Charles Russell was the first proprietor and the place ever thereafter bore his name. This building was in most part razed in 1911 to make room for the Masonic Temple. The Crosby House on Third Street, between Clinton and Wayne, was built as a residence in 1870 by Michael Schultz and converted into a hotel by E. J. Crosby, after whom it was named. Partly destroyed by fire in 1874, it was immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale and has since that time been extensively remodeled and enlarged to thrice its original size. Recently part of the Citizens Opera House building has been converted into a well equipped hotel on the European plan under the name Hotel Henry. Of the old frame hotel buildings the only two now in existence are the Washington Hotel on the crest of Carey hill in North Defiance, now used as a residence, and the Central House, which stood for years on the easterly side of Clinton, between Fourth and Fifth. This building was moved to Fifth Street near Jefferson several years ago by the late R. Brown and converted into a duplex residence.

TRANSPORTATION AND BUSINESS

For several decades after the building of the Miami and Erie Canal the principal business section of the Village of Defiance was along this artificial waterway and the banks of the Maumee. Business was so brisk on the canal that the position of Canal Toll Collector was as eagerly sought after as any of the village and county offices. There were six locks in this village. On most of these locks incoming and outgoing freight was generally piled up as we now see it on the freight depot platforms of railway stations. Packets or steam power boats plied between Defiance and points east, west and south. There were warehouse and store buildings on Front Street, on Water Street in North Defiance and near the three lower locks, a flouring mill and a store at lock No. 4 and another flouring mill at lock No. 5. Boats were going back

and forth in the open season constantly with grain, merchandise of all kinds, firewood and other commodities. Canal boat owners and captains were men of affairs in those days. Mules generally were the power employed by these canal cruisers. Power was also secured from the canal by several local industries for many years under state leases. Gradually the rather slow mode of transportation went into decline despite the low freight rates. But even after freight transportation on the canal had come to a close, this waterway proved a great convenience to local woodworking industries, as thousands of logs were rafted down to Defiance from the enormous timber sections of Paulding County. Only a few years before the final abandonment of this section of the Miami and Erie Canal the old wooden locks at Defiance were replaced by new concrete locks and a long stretch of concrete retaining walls was constructed along the banks of the canal at a great expense to the state. Today the once so important canal is a thing of the past, at least locally. All the bridges are gone, the canal bed is practically all filled in and occupied by a railway siding, filling stations, small industrial buildings and gardens held under state leases. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Benjamin Leavell, one of the founders of Defiance, was probably its first merchant. For some years in the early forties Pierce Evans and Sons were the leading merchants in the new village. In the fall of 1845 John Tuttle, who had come here in 1833, started a store in North Defiance, then known as Williamstown, and in the fall of 1849 erected a large warehouse on the northerly bank of the Maumee, where he was engaged in the grain, wool, fur, pelt and seed business up to the time of his death. He was the second county treasurer and a great nimrod. It is said of him that within two months he killed twenty-five deer in his spare time. The warehouse built by him was destroyed by fire fifteen years ago or more. Another pioneer merchant in Defiance was Frederick Stevens, who came here in 1827 and engaged in various commercial and industrial enterprises. Still another pioneer merchant, Francis J. Weisenburger, a native of Germany, came to Defiance in 1838, worked first as a day laborer on the canal, then opened a grocery and bakery and finally engaged in the dry goods business which he followed to his death February 13, 1860. George M. Weisenburger, also a native of Germany, arrived at Defiance in 1838, engaged in the grocery business near lock No. 4, later in the dry goods business and finally in general contract work. His brother J. B. Weisenburger was for many

years a prominent seed and provision merchant and in 1874 built the Stone Front Block, at that time the most pretentious business building in Defiance. Adam Wilhelm, another early settler, came here practically penniless and after various unsuccessful ventures engaged in the retail business with signal success, finally taking over the large flouring mill on lock No. 4 which he conducted with his son John R. Wilhelm for long years on a large and profitable scale. He was also extensively engaged in real estate deals, owning at one time large tracts of farm lands and much city property. Other old firms and business men of Defiance were Edward F. Lindenberger, dry goods merchant; Christian L. Geiger and William Hoffman, furniture dealers and manufacturers; C. A. Flickinger and Enos Blair, dry goods merchants; Christian Harley, provision and dry goods merchant; C. W. Biede, hardware merchant; J. P. Ottley, J. P. Buffington and G. W. Bechel, druggists; John H. Kiser, saddler and harness maker; Isaac Corwin, blacksmith and carriage manufacturer; J. A. Orcutt and T. D. Harris, tanners; Jacob Karst, contractor and manufacturer; Abraham Baum and E. F. Lindenberger, tanners; August Dolke, shoe maker and shoe dealer; John M. Preisendorfer, shoe merchant; Henry Biederstedt, provision merchant; Joseph Bauer and Christ. Diehl, Sr., brewers; August Schlientz, watch maker and jeweler; E. L. May, watch maker and jeweler; J. F. and J. C. Schultz, provision merchants; Michael Schultz, meat market; Conrad, John and Andreas Martin, furniture dealers; Frederick Wolfrum and Frederick Wolsiffer, provision merchants; Michael Gorman, provision merchant; A. W. King, provision merchant; William A. Kehnast, provision and hardware merchant. Of all the pioneer business men of Defiance, Mr. Kehnast was the last to retire from active business. He passed away in April, 1928, at the age of eighty-one years. Of the other pioneer business men Christ. Diehl, Sr., and A. W. King are still living at Defiance and Frederick Wolfrum to the best of my knowledge at Toledo. Especially active in our development was William C. Holgate, banker, lawyer and capitalist. He came to Defiance in 1838 and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill to establish Defiance as an independent county. Due to his efforts in a large measure was also the securing of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway and the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. In appreciation of his efforts in securing the latter road, the Village of Holgate in the adjoining County of Henry was named after him. Several additions in the City of Defiance

and one of the finest residential streets also bear his honored name. Mr. Holgate, who passed away August 13, 1888, the wealthiest man in the city, was one of the founders of the Merchants National Bank and its first president. The first bank in Defiance was opened by Virgil Squire and Ahira Cobb in 1861 in a rear room of the Russell House building and eventually developed into the First National Bank of today. Virgil Squire was the father of the late Edward Squire and the grandfather of Virgil Squire, present cashier of the First National Bank. As an indication of the growth of the business section of the City of Defiance it may be stated that in 1870, when the writer came to Defiance, there were less than a dozen brick business buildings on Clinton Street, the main retail section. Now there are twelve solid blocks of brick buildings on this street and several more on intersecting streets. In addition there is quite a business section in East Defiance and also on the north side, with business houses on several streets in the residential districts.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

STORY OF WYANDOT COUNTY

By Charles U. Read

NATURAL FEATURES—PREHISTORIC LIFE—ORIGIN OF THE WYANDOTS—EARLY INDIAN HISTORY—COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD—LAST YEARS OF THE RED MAN—LANDMARKS—PIONEER CUSTOMS—NEWSPAPERS—TRANSPORTATION.

Wyandot, one of the agricultural counties of Ohio, formed in 1845 from parts of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock counties, has long been the habitat of human beings.

Mastodon teeth unearthed within its borders indicate that it was also the feeding ground of animals of prehistoric times.

The county lies in the northwest quarter of Ohio, nearly equidistant from Lake Erie on the north and the Indiana state line on the west. It contains 258,560 acres of land. Its southern boundary reaches the great watershed of the state and, therefore, it contains no large streams.

The Sandusky River which originates in springs near Crestline and empties into Sandusky Bay, is its largest stream. Tymochtee, a sluggish, clay-bottom creek, at places as large as the Sandusky, joins that river in the northern part of the county. The general direction of these streams and of smaller creeks and runs, that provide the drainage system of the county, is north.

The Sandusky is the most rapid stream in the county. For the most part it travels over rock bottom. Its current afforded water power for the historic Indian mill, north of Upper Sandusky, which is still operated on a small scale with some of the century-old equipment.

The county possesses no complicated topography, the western half being undulating or flat, except where cut through by the valley of Tymochtee Creek, which at places is 200 rods wide and has abrupt descents.

In the higher levels there are several prairie-like tracts, which were never covered by forests. These in early days stood out in

great contrast from heavily forested sections of the county which contained trees of huge dimensions.

One of these, known as the Old Sycamore, located at the south edge of Upper Sandusky, was declared to be the largest tree east of the Mississippi River. When it succumbed to the ravages of time several years ago its rings showed it to be more than 2,000 years old.

Parts of the prairie-like tracts were formerly cranberry marshes. The black land in the vicinity of Carey has in recent years been used to advantage in the production of onions and celery. It also grows bent grass for golf courses and carloads of the muck are shipped to greenhouses in many parts of the country. These marshes were no doubt once the sites of lakes which were filled slowly with the accumulation of vegetable matter.

East of the Sandusky River the surface is more broken. The portion of the river's west valley boundary upon which Upper Sandusky is located is plateau-like in appearance and is more than thirty feet above the highest flood-water point the Sandusky has ever been known to attain.

There is also a tract of elevated land, like a fragment of glacial moraine, along the west side of Broken Sword Creek, extending from Eden township to Little Sandusky.

Niagara limestone underlies a number of the townships and for years quarries have been maintained in Crane, Crawford and Ridge townships.

Higher parts of the county are gravelly and contain stones and boulders, so that several sand and gravel pits are operated.

The limestone north and west of Carey has an unusual exposure, swelling up suddenly into ridges forty to fifty feet high and each about five miles long. These ridges enclose in horseshoe shape Big Spring prairie, formerly too wet to be tillable.

Because in pioneer days the prairies were covered for months by water the main roads in the northwest and north central sections of the county were corduroy.

On the ridge northwest of Carey, and along the Findlay-Carey highway, two caves have been discovered and opened to the public. Through one of these an underground river passes, whose source and destination have never been determined. From wells drilled near-by the city of Findlay obtains a fine water supply.

Some of the rock on the ridges, bluish-drab in color, and quite different from that of the quarries, often shows traces of fossil remains.

WYANDOT COUNTY COURTHOUSE, UPPER SANDUSKY

The Niagara shows characteristic surface exposure in Marseilles township at the south edge of the county. The rock outcrops at numerous places along the streams. At Hayman's mill, on the Sandusky, north of Upper Sandusky, in early days handsome flagstones two inches thick were taken out.

The general character of the drift in Wyandot County is as follows: Brown clay and sand, stratified; brown hard pan; blue clay, stratified; debris, boulders, slides. The prevailing feature of the soil is clay.

In main the material wealth of the county consists of its rich soil, its limestone, its clay for fine brick, and its sand for mortar.

PREHISTORIC LIFE

While traces of fossil remains in the Niagara indicate that life existed here since Wyandot County was once the ocean floor, unknown thousands of years passed before it became the graveyard of huge mastodons.

Well-formed mastodon teeth have been fished from a bog on the Albert Reber farm. Here is a small section of land, the most peculiar in the county. It is just off the Toledo-Columbus highway a mile south of Upper Sandusky. Here doubtless are the bones, bog-entombed, of animals caught by the treacherous earth while feeding, centuries before the advent of man and probably ages before Garden of Eden days. While this land has been well drained it still quivers like jelly when walked upon. Horses have frequently become mired near a water-covered spot where the relics of the mastodon were found. Many bones and antlers have been fished from the soggy ground with the aid of forked sticks, but its depths have never been thoroughly explored.

Near-by on solid ground is what appears to be a mound. For years it has been a favorite spot for the dens of foxes, but it has never been opened to ascertain if it was used by the mound builders.

Not far from the mound is a peculiar patch of black land that looks like a small black pond and upon which vegetation never grows.

Underlying this bottom land, and several feet below the surface is a felled forest of cedar. As glacial deposit seems to cover the land in places it is difficult to determine how many thousands of years the trees have been buried, yet many of them are unrotted and when cut open give forth a fresh cedar odor. Frequently in

digging ditches on the farm it was found necessary to cut through many of these logs.

Coming down through the centuries the first real trace of habitation by the mound builders is found near the town of Sycamore in the northeast section of the county. On the Walter Ankney farm, two miles east of Sycamore, is what is known as Turtle Mound. It is almost a perfect turtle in form, its head facing the rising sun. The mound is 480 feet long, 300 feet wide and 15 feet high. Whether the Mound Builders constructed it, or used it after it had been carved by nature, is undetermined. It is believed to be composed mainly of gravel. A burial stone has been found outside the mound, indicating the bones of prehistoric man lie within. A representative of the state archeological and historic society, who inspected the mound, which has never been opened, believes there is little doubt that the Mound Builders and early Indians used it as a burial site.

ORIGIN OF THE WYANDOTS

Wyandot County is exceedingly rich in Indian lore. For many years its forest paths were trodden by the Red Man before the Wyandots came.

According to the old men of the Delawares, who told their story in the sixteenth century, their ancestors for centuries had dwelt in the far West and then had emigrated to the banks of the Namoesi Sipu (Mississippi) the "river of fish," where they met and battled with the Iroquois, who had also come from the direction of the setting sun.

Suddenly they were confronted by the Allegewi, a powerful race, who defended their towns with fortifications and whom neither tribe could defeat alone. Joining forces the Delawares and Iroquois set upon the Allegewi and after years of warfare drove them south by way of the Mississippi, never to return.

The conquerors apportioned the country among themselves and moved eastward below the great lakes.

Ultimately the Indians, as they moved east and south, became divided into small tribes, each receiving a name from its place of residence.

For years tribes battled among themselves until the coming of Europeans into the wilderness caused them to form into nations to fight what they considered the white foe. Subdued tribes later allied themselves with the whites, some with the English, some with the French.

Early in the sixteenth century tribes of the Six Nations wandered over Wyandot County at pleasure.

A tribe known as "Erigas" or Eries, who left little tangible history, is then supposed to have occupied the territory now within the limits of Wyandot County. They became involved in war with the Iroquois and are believed to have been either killed or driven far to the West. This was about 1656 and from that time until the coming of the Hurons or Wyandots this territory is believed to have been abandoned as neutral ground.

Soon after 1701 LaMothe Cadillac established Fort Pontchartrain at what is now Detroit and tried to induce tribes of the Northwest friendly to the French to locate there. Many did, and in time a tribal compact joined the Hurons and Dinondadies, who became known as the Yendots or Wyandots, "traders of the west".

The first European to make mention of the tribe later to be known as the Wyandots was the noted French navigator, Jacques Cartier, who sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535 and extended his exploration along the shores of Lake Huron.

For many years the name was spelled Wyandotte, Wyandott and Wyandot and it was not until after organization of the county that the form of orthography still in use, Wyandot, was adopted upon suggestion of Maj. John D. Sears.

From Detroit the Wyandots gradually extended their hunting grounds to the south and became established with the Delawares in this portion of Ohio. For many years they desolated and laid waste border settlements, probably, however, being no better nor worse than the average North American savage.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY

The Wyandot Indians were allies of the French and foes of the English and Iroquois until the termination of French power in America. They helped the troops of France fight many battles. The Wyandots assisted in the defeat of Braddock at Fort Duquesne. They served under Montcalm in Canada. They proceeded to the relief of Fort Niagara. With the fall of Quebec they began to lose faith in the French and returned home.

Later they joined Chief Pontiac in the siege of Detroit.

After the Wyandots moved their village to higher ground backwater from the flooded Sandusky River left an alluvial deposit on the old site, that as years passed reached a depth of several feet. In the flood of 1913 trees were ripped from the river

bank near-by, the course of the river's current was temporarily changed and the hard clay plain that had contained the Indian village was laid bare. Burned in the clay could be seen the location of a central campfire and of smaller fires. Tomahawks, flints, copper arrow heads, beads, hand-made rifle balls and other relics were strewn about in great profusion and some fine collections were secured. The plowshare soon spoiled forever this interesting sight.

Soon after 1765 the Indians in these parts had been thoroughly humbled and were desirous of peace and reopening of the fur trade. After the treaties then made the tribes remained loyal friends of the British.

The Wyandots and other tribes sprang to arms in 1769, to avenge the murder of Chief Pontiac by an Illinois Indian. They participated slightly in Dunmore's war and then remained at peace until the revolution.

In 1777 some of the Wyandots joined General Burgoyne in his invasion of New York. Next, the Wyandots with Delawares and Shawnees appeared in Westmoreland County, Pa., and took many scalps, as the arms-bearing members of the families in that region were mostly away with Washington's army.

With the end of French control the Jesuit missionaries had before this time retired into Canada, leaving the Wyandots without their christianizing influence.

General McIntosh sent with 1,000 troops from Fort Pitt, (Pittsburgh), to break up the Indian rendezvous on the Sandusky River got only as far as Tuscarawas County, where he erected Fort Laurens. Wyandots helped other Indians besiege it. So many Americans were killed in ambuscades that the fort was abandoned in 1779. Other expeditions were organized and sent forth with varying success, but the Wyandots, supplied with war materials from the British post at Detroit, remained masters of the field.

In 1782 General Irvine, commander of the western military department, was advised by Colonel Marshall, Fort McIntosh commandant, that the country would suffer greatly unless an expedition could be carried against Upper Sandusky at once. The town was then the place where the British paid their western Indian allies their annuities.

It must be noted that not all the raiding parties going out from Upper Sandusky were Wyandots. The town was the grand

rallying point for all the northwestern tribes before starting out for the frontier.

An expedition was determined upon by General Irvine and Upper Sandusky was picked as the point of attack.

That was the expedition led by Col. William Crawford, which, surrounded and outnumbered by the enemy at Battle Island, a short distance northeast of Upper Sandusky, the spot now being marked by a monument, retreated during the night. Colonel Crawford was captured and burned at the stake. About 100 of the 480 men, who started from Pennsylvania with the expedition, never returned.

The treaty of peace that closed the Revolution gave the territory embraced by Ohio to the United States, but as the British still held Detroit the Wyandots remained under their influence.

In 1785 a treaty was concluded with the Wyandots and other tribes giving them territory embracing Wyandot County to live and hunt on. However, in 1789 warfare on border settlements was again resumed. American expeditions sent out in 1790 and again in 1791 were defeated.

Then came the victory of "Mad Anthony" Wayne and a grand council at Greenville in 1795, where a treaty of peace was concluded with the Wyandots and other tribes. Chief Tarhe represented the Wyandots.

Again the Wyandots were interested in a treaty in 1805. This treaty changed the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations and gave the Wyandots and other tribes goods to the value of $20,000 and a perpetual annuity of $9,500.

In 1808 the Wyandots were parties to a treaty between Governor Hull, of Michigan, and various tribes, ceding land for a road 120 feet wide, to run south from Lower Sandusky (Fremont), through Wyandot County, this still being a main road in the county. It was the first highway projected by whites in Wyandot County.

COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD

No history would be complete without the story of the burning at the stake of Col. William Crawford, friend of George Washington. However, so common has become the story of the Battle Island struggle, and the torture of the colonel, that an account of lesser known details of the expedition will doubtless be of more interest to the history-loving public.

On the Brayton Davis farm, a short distance east of the Vil-

lage of Crawford, stands a monument, asserted to be near the spot where Crawford was burned by the Delaware Indians. The monument bears this inscription: "In memory of Colonel Crawford, who was burnt by the Indians in this valley, June 11, A. D., 1782." On the base are these words: "Erected by the Pioneer Association of Wyandot County August 3, 1877."

In the Stoll grove, just east of the monument, this association has held a pioneer picnic annually for many years. It is held on or near the anniversary of Crawford's death and is attended by hundreds of residents of Wyandot and near-by counties.

It was in 1749, when George Washington was surveying the immense estate of his friend, Lord Fairfax, that he met William Crawford, whose home and birthplace was in Orange County, now Berkeley County, Virginia. A strong friendship sprang up between them, as they were nearly of the same age. Crawford accompanied Washington on surveying tours.

In 1755 he accepted a commission with Washington and fought under Braddock.

After long military service, in which he was made captain he quit his fighting career and built himself a cabin in what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, forty miles from Pittsburgh. His wife and three children came to the cabin in the spring of 1766. Crawford's hospitality was boundless and his place became better known than any west of the mountains.

His friend, George Washington, had not forgotten him and paid him a visit in 1770. In a canoe they paddled down the Ohio River and our first president visited the soil of our own Ohio. Returning to Crawford's cabin they bid each other adieu, little suspecting that one would rise to the highest distinction, while the other was to suffer a barbarous death.

Then came the Revolution. In 1776 Crawford was made colonel of the Seventh Regiment of the Virginia Battalions. He was one of the soldiers who crossed the Delaware on Christmas day and fought at Trenton the next. In 1777 he took command, under General Hand, of continental troops and militia in the western department, at Pittsburgh. In 1779 he had several narrow escapes in going to and returning from Fort Laurens.

In 1780 Crawford visited congress and implored that body to give the frontier better protection. Crawford felt that Upper Sandusky should be wiped out. It was held the most important place in the Half King's country. It was the main point on the highway and waterway of travel between Canada and the Mis-

sissippi. Indians came in boats from Detroit to Sandusky, thence up the Sandusky River to Upper Sandusky. They could ascend a west branch known as Little Sandusky Creek five miles further. There was a portage of a few miles, level, without trees or stones, to the Little Scioto down which they continued to the Ohio River, finally reaching the Mississippi.

When in 1782 Crawford was asked to lead the expedition against the Indians he at first refused, as he felt he had done his share, but as he still held his commission in the regular army he was finally prevailed upon to go.

His only son, John, had already enlisted; so had his distinguished son-in-law, Maj. William Harrison, whose wife, Sarah, Crawford's oldest daughter, was declared to be the most charming and beautiful young woman in western Pennsylvania. A nephew, William Crawford, also volunteered.

The expeditionary force, 480 strong, all mounted on good horses, began its march on May 25.

Other officers with Crawford included Lieutenant Rose and Doctor Knight, a surgeon. Lieutenant Rose was in reality Baron Rosenthal, a Russian, who fled to America after killing a nobleman in a duel. He was the only Russian on the American side in the war of independence. After his gallantry in America he was pardoned by the Russian emperor and died in his native land in 1829.

On June 3 the expedition camped near what is now the town of Wyandot. The next day they reached the mouth of the Little Sandusky. They proceeded to the old site of Upper Sandusky and found it deserted.

Going northward they met and engaged the Indians three miles northeast of the present county seat. The battle continued until June 5, when it was discovered the enemy was being reinforced by bands of Indians and white rangers from Detroit.

A retreat was decided upon and many who got lost from the main body were shot, scalped or captured.

Colonel Crawford and Doctor Knight were caught by Delaware Indians. Simon Girty, a white renegade with the Indians, known to Crawford promised to help him, but made no effort to do so. William Harrison and William Crawford, the nephew, who were also captured by the Indians, were slain. The savages fired powder at Harrison until he died. They then quartered him and left the quarters hanging on four poles. As Crawford and Knight were being taken to the valley of Tymochtee Creek a

number of prisoners were killed in their presence. A squaw cut off the head of John McKinley, a gallant officer of the Revolution, and believed to have been a relative of our martyred president, William McKinley.

On June 11, Crawford was tortured and burned at the stake on the east bank of the Tymochtee.

Doctor Knight escaped from Tutelu, an Indian having charge of him, and after wandering in the wilderness for weeks, arrived safely at Fort Pitt. He married the daughter of Col. Richard Stephenson, Crawford's half-brother, and died in Kentucky in 1838.

LAST YEARS OF THE RED MAN

From the time of the treaty of Greenville until the War of 1812 the Indians remained at peace with the Americans.

When, in 1812, Tecumseh, the Shawnee chieftain, attempted to rally the tribes to the British cause, Tarhe and Between-the-Logs, Wyandot chiefs, rejected all overtures. They with Summundewat and Big Tree and most of the Wyandot braves remained faithful to the American cause, and Fort Ferree, on the brow of the hill where the Elks Home now stands, in Upper Sandusky, was erected on their grounds.

Between-the-Logs was born near Fremont and became the main speaker of his nation when a young man. He fought in the early wars and after the conflict of 1812 settled near Upper Sandusky. During a period of debauchery he killed his squaw. His horror was so great when he became sober that he soon became a christian and was appointed chief exhorter in the Mission Church, which position he filled until his death in 1827.

Many of the Wyandots accompanied General Harrison on his invasion of Canada.

In 1817 the Wyandots were alloted by treaty a small reservation in Wyandot County, where they remained until they were sent west of the Mississippi in 1843. This treaty gave the Wyandot chiefs a tract of land twelve miles square, the center to be the place where Fort Ferree stood, also a tract a mile square, on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword Creek.

The Delawares were given a tract nine miles square, joining the twelve-mile tract of the Wyandots on the southeast, and embracing portions of the present Antrim and Pitt townships. In 1829 the Delawares ceded this to the government for $3,000 and were removed west of the Mississippi.

Among numerous other grants in the treaty of 1817 was 640 acres on the west side of the Sandusky River, just south of Upper Sandusky, to Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, lived among them and married an Indian woman. This land is now part of the Reber farm. It is believed to have been the location of one of the battles of General Wayne in 1794. Skeletons are buried thick in gravel pits and other places and many guns and stirrups have been unearthed. That trench warfare was practiced even in those early days is evidenced by the still visible remains of the trenches.

Part of the Reber residence on this farm was a tavern over a century ago. Wall paper now hides blood spattered walls of what was the barroom. Years ago when the house was remodeled the skulls of six skeletons buried in a row protruded into the excavation being made. The skulls were removed and the six headless bodies still repose against the outside of the wall. General Harrison camped on this land when he marched north in the War of 1812.

The children of William McCollock, a quarter-blood Wyandot were given 640 acres south of the Armstrong tract. Horonu, or Cherokee Boy, was also granted 640 acres north of Upper Sandusky.

The following year, 1818, the Wyandots were granted 55,680 acres, extending north from the twelve-mile reserve to the land given Cherokee Boy.

The same year a great Indian council was held at Upper Sandusky on the occasion of the death of Tarhe, the most celebrated chieftain the Wyandots ever produced. Tarhe was born at Detroit in 1742. His wife at the time of his death was Sally Frost, a white woman, reared among the Wyandots. While the name Tarhe has always been taken to mean "The Crane" or tall fowl, it is asserted by some that instead it was a nickname given the chief by the French, personifying a tree.

The Wyandots had ten tribes, kept up by the mother's side, all her children belonging to her tribe. Each had a separate totem. They were The Deer, Bear, Snake, Hawk, Porcupine, Wolf, Beaver, Big Turtle, Little Turtle and Terrapin.

At the time of General Wayne's treaty with the Indians, the Wyandots, including men, women and children, numbered about 2,200, but their number dwindled until it was reduced nearly one half in twenty years, due to the debased manner of living into which they had fallen.

Such was their condition in 1816 when John Stewart, a free-born mulatto, who had embraced christianity, arrived and began preaching to the Indians. Although Mononcue and other prominent Wyandots at first opposed Stewart's efforts they were later converted.

In 1821 the Indians signed a petition asking that a missionary school be established. Their petition was granted and Rev. James F. Finley was appointed resident missionary.

It was decided to build the mission house at a spot near Upper Sandusky known as Camp Meigs, where Governor Meigs had encamped with the Ohio militia. There was a good spring of water there. In the summer of 1823 the mission school was formally opened. It was without doubt the first industrial and domestic science school in America. The Indian boys were taught the arts of building and farming, while the girls were instructed in sewing, knitting, spinning and cooking.

In 1824 the Indians turned their attention to building substantial houses of hewed logs with brick or stone chimneys.

As the Wyandots had spared more prisoners than other tribes more whites were found among them. These included families whose names are prominent in early history such as the Browns, Zanes, Walkers, Williamses, Armstrongs, McCulloughs and Magees.

In 1830 a Wyandot brave was murdered by Soo-de-Nooks, Black Chief's son. Then the first murder trial was held in Wyandot County. The Indian was tried, found guilty and shot. His execution took place in Indian military style in the bottomland at Upper Sandusky, where now Harrison Smith park is located.

Although the government had begun negotiations for the purchase of the Indian lands in 1825 the Red Men resisted all pleadings for nearly twenty years. After they were left by Finley in 1827 they became again poor and intemperate. There were then less than 800 Wyandots remaining. They agreed to move west of the Mississippi for 148,000 acres of land and a cash annuity of $17,500. They got instead 24,960 acres of land and $380,000 in three annual payments.

After the death of Deunquat, a new head chief was elected each year and Jacques was the head chief who arranged for departure of the tribe. Before leaving the Wyandots brought the bodies of Chief Summundewat, who had been murdered in Wood County, and John Stewart to the mission cemetery for burial and marked

other graves in the cemetery with stones. The farewell of the Indians was pathetic. Only 644 left the state.

LANDMARKS

Nearly all the buildings and other objects that served as landmarks in the early days have passed into oblivion. However, here and there, still stands some monument dating back to the pioneer days.

THE COUNCIL-HOUSE

The Wyandot Indian council-house was without doubt the first building of consequence in the county. It stood about a mile and a half north of Cranetown, which was nearly four miles northeast of the present site of Upper Sandusky. It was built chiefly of bark, being about 100 feet long and 15 feet wide. It was abandoned when the Indians moved to the present site of Upper Sandusky, after the death of Chief Tarhe. A new council-house was erected on the west bluff of the Sandusky River, just south of the old cemetery on what is now Fourth Street. It was made of split slabs laid between posts and covered with bark. There was no floor but the earth and no fireplace but a hearth in the middle. Logs laid on the ground on each side served as seats. This building was superseded by a frame structure much like a house that served the Indians until their departure. On April 16, 1845, nine days after the first county commissioners had been elected, they passed a resolution to give Moses H. Kirby, receiver, $30 for his interest in the building and authorized the auditor to have repairs made so that the building could be used as the first courthouse. John Shrenk, who had begun to publish the *Wyandot Telegraph*, the first newspaper in the county, in the council-house was ordered "forthwith to vacate" the building. In 1853 as the result of live coals carelessly having been put in a barrel of ashes in the building it caught fire and burned down.

THE INDIAN MILL

In 1820 the government built the Indian mill for the Wyandots on the Sandusky River, about three miles northeast of Upper Sandusky. There was a good current of water at this point and a dam was constructed across the stream. The mill was both a grist and sawmill. Lumber was obtained from it for the frame council-house. It supplied flour, corn meal and lumber for the Indians until they moved to Kansas. The old buhrs and bolting

chest were incorporated in the present mill, located about twenty rods north of the site of the old mill. A few planks of the old dam are still visible at low water stage of the Sandusky.

THE FIRST HOTEL

In the town of McCutchenville, on the north edge of the county, and fast falling into decay, although still used as a residence, is a building that was constructed more than a century ago, the first hotel in Wyandot County, and said to be the oldest building in the state that was originally used as a hotel. It was built by the grandfather of the late Frank Beidler, of Upper Sandusky. The ancient bar is still there, apparently as substantial as the day it was built. A wooden hook on the wall is said to have once held the hat of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States. There are seven fireplaces in the building. It stands on the brow of a hill and long steps used to extend from it to the road. Every day stage coaches loaded with passengers used to dash up to its doors, for in early days this was the most thickly populated section for miles around.

OLD MISSION CHURCH AND SCHOOL

The Old Mission Church, at the north edge of Upper Sandusky was erected on a spot known as Camp Meigs. It was there Governor Meigs camped with the militia in the War of 1812. It was there he received word of the repulse of the British at Fort Stephenson. The militia proceeded no further and were ordered demobilized. Much of the original work on the school and mission was done by Rev. James B. Finley and George Riley. A cabin was first built to shelter the pastor and a block-house was converted into a stable. Timbers were hauled to Indian Mill and sawed into joists and planks. In 1823 the mission school was formally opened. It was located half a mile northeast of the church site and for some years was the most successful and prosperous Indian school in the United States. Services were held in it at first, but it proved too small. The mission church was built of good limestone, 30 by 40 feet in 1824, the government appropriating $1,333 for its construction. By 1880 the building had fallen into decay. The roof had caved in long before and the sidewalls were crumbling. Many parts had been carried away as souvenirs. That year the United States senate passed a bill appropriating $3,000 to repair the church, but as little local

interest was shown the bill died in the house. In 1888 the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appropriated $2,000 to restore the church and the following year the work was done through the efforts of Rev. N. B. C. Love.

EARLY MISSION WORKERS

At a conference held at Cincinnati in August, 1819, the Indian Mission, at Upper Sandusky, was named as a regular field of labor in the Lebanon district. At the same time Rev. James B. Finley was appointed presiding elder of the district and Rev. James Montgomery was named missionary to assist John Stewart, a free-born mulatto, who had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marietta and later became an exhorter among the Indians in Wyandot County. Jonathan Pointer, also colored, who had been captured by the Indians when a boy and could speak their language, acted as Stewart's interpreter. Montgomery was succeeded shortly by Moses Henkle and as others came into the field Stewart's prominence as a missionary began to wane. In 1821 Reverend Finley was named resident missionary and teacher at the Wyandot Mission and supervised the construction of the school and church. Rev. Mr. Finley remained with the Wyandots, assisted at times by other ministers, for seven years. The year of 1823 was made memorable by the death of John Stewart, for whom a memorial plate has been placed on a large rock in Old Mission Cemetery.

OLD MISSION CEMETERY

Surrounding Old Mission Church is an historic cemetery, containing the bones of many an Indian and early pioneer. Before the Wyandots departed for the West they marked the graves of numerous chiefs and braves with sandstone slabs, but in the late seventies vandals destroyed most of these. For many years after the mission church began to decay little care was taken of the cemetery, but in late years it has been carefully cared for, a large addition incorporated and today it is a place of beauty, visited by tourists from practically all parts of the country. The oldest grave marker in the cemetery today bearing a legible date, is dated 1816. There is also a stone that has become known throughout the land, because the inscription declares that the man who lies buried there died on February 31. In the cemetery and just outside the door of the church stands a rapidly dying

OLD INDIAN JAIL, UPPER SANDUSKY

OLD SHAWNEE COUNCIL HOUSE
Built by the Indians about 1831.

willow, that is said to have once been a spreading tree under which Indian councils were held more than a century ago.

FORT FERREE, INDIAN JAIL, ETC.

The pioneer section of the town of Upper Sandusky was practically all on the west bluff overlooking the valley of the Sandusky. Fort Ferree, occupied by General Harrison in 1812, after the pattern of the usual log block-house of that day, and which was obliterated many years ago, stood northeast of the present Elks Home, on the northeast corner of Wyandot Avenue and Fourth Street. Upon the same lot and directly northeast of the fort was the Indian jail. It was on the point of the bluff jutting beyond the street line into Third Street. The jail was a building 14 by 18 feet, two stories high, the ends pointing north and south. Each story contained a single room, the entrance near the northwest corner, the upper door being reached by an outside stairway. Each room contained a single window. There were two doors, an outer one of heavy plank and an inner one of grated iron.

William Walker's residence was near the southeast corner of Walker and Fourth streets. His store stood south of his house. Garrett's tavern was located on the northeast corner of Wyandot Avenue and Fourth Street, also near the site of the Elks Home. Just south of this was a spring famed in this section for many years, and mentioned in the works of Charles Dickens, who in his travels stopped there to drink. The construction of a sewer some years ago depleted the water supply and efforts to restore it have not been entirely successful.

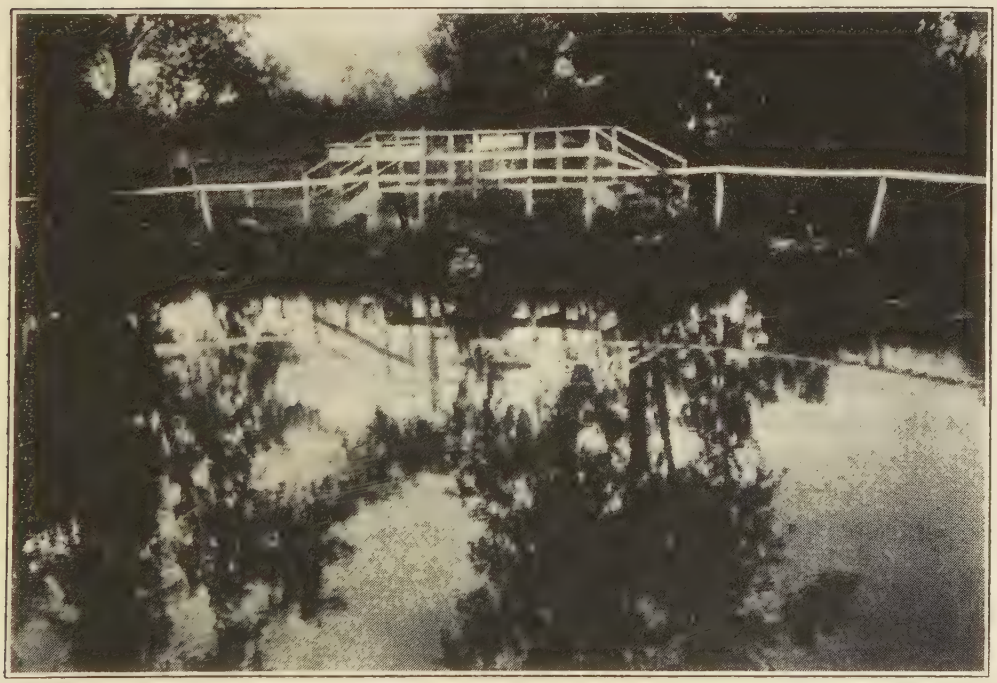
Hicks' residence was near Fifth Street and the Brown cabin and Armstrong dwelling were not far away. Hicks' house, Walker's house and the council-house were the only frame buildings in Upper Sandusky while the Indians were still here.

GOVERNMENT GRAVEYARD

A cemetery in Upper Sandusky still belongs to the government. The bodies of scores of Indians, half-bloods and white pioneers are buried in it. It lies on the crest and slope of the bluff south of Wyandot Avenue and east of Fourth Street. When the village of Upper Sandusky was laid out from the central part of the Wyandot Reservation, the title to this cemetery was retained by the government. It contained one acre of land. In it lie the bodies of members of the Walker, Garrett, Williams, Arm-

OLD SYCAMORE TREE

In 1846 it measured 51 feet in circumference. Was one of the largest trees east of the Mississippi River.



MIRRORED IN BLUE

Reflections in the famous Blue Pool of Castalia

strong, Clark, Hicks, Brown and many other families whose names are prominent in early history. As time passed and the cemetery fell into disuse the gravestones were broken and overturned, and weeds grew high. Several years ago the markers that could still be used were placed in a large circle on top of the hill, through the efforts of Charles F. Tschanen and others, and flowers and shrubs were planted. The cemetery has now become a part of Harrison Smith park which lies in the valley below.

THE BIG SYCAMORE

The Big Sycamore tree stood at the southeast corner of Upper Sandusky, in the valley of the Sandusky River and about fifty feet from the stream. In 1846 it measured fifty-one feet in circumference. It was declared to be the largest tree east of the Mississippi. It had seven huge branches, each larger than any other tree in the vicinity, some of them starting from the trunk more than twelve feet above the ground. Many Indians had carved drawings on the trunk and limbs of the tree, which later became famed as a place for carving inscriptions and names. Cross pieces were nailed ladder-like on each branch, more than sixty feet from the ground. This enabled visitors who came hundreds of miles to see the tree to carve thousands of names and dates upon it. It is said that General Harrison and his men encamped for a time under its branches in 1812. In 1885 the owner of the land upon which the tree stood, shocked because there was card playing in its shade on Sundays, girdled the tree and then hauled brush and attempted to burn it down, but his efforts were only partially successful and the giant, which was declared to be 2,000 years old, raised its branches skyward until the dawn of the twentieth century. The writer, who happened to be fishing in the Sandusky River near-by during a heavy rainstorm was the only person to witness its demise. Suddenly, as sheets of rain fell from its branches like huge tears, it gave forth a queer sobbing sound that caused the writer to gaze toward it. The huge branches trembled a few seconds as with ague, then toppled slowly to the north. There was a tremendous crash; the ground trembled; the rain stopped; the Big Sycamore was dead.

THE NINE OAKS

Along the Columbus-Toledo road, a short distance north of Upper Sandusky, still stand several of the Nine Oaks, a group

of trees famed as the spot where the Indian court convened that tried and convicted Colonel Crawford.

THE OLD COTTONWOOD

A beautiful cottonwood tree once stood almost directly in the middle of Sandusky Avenue and a little north of the front of the old jail. In May, 1860, council was petitioned by 100 citizens not to destroy it and it was allowed to remain standing until 1874, when the street was macadamized. It was then cut down. Buried beneath it were found many bones of soldiers of the War of 1812. These were placed on exhibition in the window of John Clark's saloon. Then it was decided they should be buried and with quite an impressive military ceremony they were borne to Old Mission Cemetery and interred.

EARLY TAVERNS

Several taverns were located along the corduroy road leading north and south through the central portion of the county. One of these was located at Little Sandusky in the south part of the county. Another located in Tymochtee, north of Upper Sandusky, is still standing and is owned by Edward Swerlein. It was built long before the Indians departed and contained a saloon and dance hall. In pioneer days this dance hall became quite famous.

THE COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

The government having given Wyandot County every third lot in Upper Sandusky, it was decided to sell these lots and build a courthouse and jail with the proceeds. The following sale bills were gotten out for the occasion: "PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS AT UPPER SANDUSKY—The commissioners of Wyandot County will offer the following valuable town property for sale at Upper Sandusky on August 20, 21 and 22, 1845, to wit: The in and outlots in the town of Upper Sandusky vested in the said commissioners by an act of congress approved February 26, 1845, being every third of the in and outlots selected by alternate and progressive numbers, amounting to 126 inlots and 72 outlots. Upper Sandusky is a town laid out by the general government, is delightfully situated on the Sandusky River near the center of the Wyandot reserve and the seat of justice of the new County of Wyandot has been permanently fixed at the town." The officials received $15,224.24 from the sale of lots, or in other words the government donated the county enough to buy a site and erect

a courthouse and jail. In 1845 it was decided to abandon the Indian jail and John McCurdy got the contract for a new jail at his bid of $2,740, but was afterward allowed $500 more. On June 4, 1846, the first steps were taken toward the erection of a new courthouse. William Young failed to fulfill his contract to build the structure for $7,000. After a second failure, the building still being uncompleted in 1849, John H. Junkins was engaged to finish the work and this was done in that year at a total cost of $12,000. It was colonial in style with a columned front. The jail stood southwest of it. The jail succumbed before the temple of justice and the present jail was built east of it. In the late nineties it was decided to build a new courthouse, and the old courthouse was sold. The contract was let July 19, 1897, at a cost of $199,740.30. It was when completed one of the finest courthouses in the State and could not be duplicated for several times its cost. It combines Grecian, Doric and Romanesque art. It was dedicated August 4, 1900, by Gov. George K. Nash.

THE LAST OF THE WYANDOTS

When the Indians departed from their Wyandot County reservation they did not all leave the state, but gradually they disappeared until practically no full-blood Wyandot remained.

One who had gone west returned to the beloved banks of the Sandusky after the death of her husband. She was Mother Solomon, born in 1816, daughter of Chief Gray Eyes, and the first scholar to be taught in the Indian school. After the demise of her husband, John Solomon, she came back to Wyandot County and was present when a celebration was held for the restoration of Old Mission Church. She died August 17, 1890.

Today, even west of the Mississippi, there are to be found very few full-blood descendants of the Wyandots.

A short distance north of Columbus, in a hut, lives Bill Moss (This is written August 7, 1928) who claims to be the last of the Wyandots. He has gained quite a bit of notoriety from the claim. However, the pioneers of this section, who remember Bill before he left the county, assert that the greater part of the blood in his veins is that of the negro race.

It is believed that the last of the Wyandot Indian Chiefs died April 10, 1928, at Windsor, Canada. He was Joseph White, aged seventy-nine, son of Capt. Joseph White, a Wyandot chief. He received his early education at Anderson and later attended the

Jesuit College at Detroit. He studied law and for a number of years was a member of the Canadian patrol service. An older brother, Solomon White, was mayor of Windsor in 1890. When he died Joseph assumed the duties of Wyandot chieftain and regular meetings of his followers were held for years at his Sandwich law office. He was buried in an historic graveyard used by Wyandots and Hurons for 200 years.

THE PIONEER HOME

The home of today, costing thousands of dollars, taking months to build, and fitted with every modern convenience, is a far step from the pioneer's log cabin of less than a century ago.

The entire labor of building a cabin required only two or three days. Usually a number of families located close together and helped each other construct the primitive homes, the barn raisings which are known to the present generation being a survival of this custom.

The site for the cabin was usually selected with reference to a good water supply. When all was in readiness the few men living in the vicinity gathered at the site and cut down in that proximity the required timber. Trees ten to fifteen inches in diameter were selected and logs fourteen to sixteen feet long cut from these. They were rolled to a common center and the ground logs laid. Men skillful with axes stood at the corners and notched them as fast as they were placed in position. Greater difficulty was encountered after the cabin was built a few logs high, when they had to be raised by means of hand spikes and skid poles.

It was necessary to bevel the gable logs and make each shorter than the one below it. These were held in place by poles that served as rafters and as a support for the clapboard roof, the so-called clapboards being five or six feet in length, split from oak logs and made as smooth as possible. They were laid side by side and other pieces of split material put over the cracks.

The chimney, an important part of the home, was generally made of stones, but sometimes of logs and sticks. It was built at one end of the cabin, outside the wall, and plastered with mud. A huge hole was cut on the inside for a fireplace. The back and sides of the fireplace were formed of stone slabs when they could be secured, otherwise of smaller stones covered with mud.

The cabin doorway was chopped in one side of the structure and hewn timbers several inches thick, fastened with wooden

pins, formed the frame. The door, rived from an oak log and held with heavy cross pieces, was hung from wooden or leather hinges. The wooden latch on the inside could be raised from the outside by a thong of deer skin passed through a gimlet hole. Thus arose the well-known phrase, "You will find the latch-string always out." When the string was pulled inside, the door was considered fastened.

A window was usually cut near the door and covered with greased paper or thin deerskin. The floor was of puncheons split from large logs and hewed as smooth as possible with a broadax.

Occasionally the cabin had a loft, or guest chamber, reached by a ladder, the sides made from split saplings.

After the cabin was built it usually took weeks to chink it and construct rude furniture. A forked stick set in the floor, supporting the ends of two poles, the other ends of which were fastened in the wall logs, was the bedstead. A split slab on four rustic legs set in augur holes was the table. Pegs driven in the walls supported shelves or articles of wearing apparel, the rifle and powder horn.

Pewter cooking utensils and dishes were few. Corn bread baked on a board in front of the open fireplace, bear, venison, squirrel, wild turkey and smaller game and wild fruits in season supplied the family larder.

For use in case of illness the loft contained supplies of catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, wormwood and pennyroyal.

PIONEER CUSTOMS

The frugal habits of the early settlers of Wyandot County compared in no way with the luxury that even the humblest agriculturalist of the twentieth century may enjoy. Nothing was bought that could be produced by home industry.

Near the simple cabin was generally a well from which water was drawn with a sweep, a long pole hinged in a fork at the top of a tall post.

The men were kept busy cutting down trees, logging, burning brush, preparing the soil, planting and harvesting, hunting and caring for what few animals they had. The pioneer women not only performed the household duties but made the clothing and also the fabric for it. In nearly every cabin could be heard the soft whirring of the spinning wheel. Nearly every farmer had a patch of flax and after its harvest there was generally a scutching bee.

The men wore hunting shirts of coarse linen, and trousers of heavy cloth or deer skin and often leggings of the latter. Hats were made of native furs. The women were dressed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings and wore buckskin mittens when protection was needed for the hands.

The Bible was found in the cabin almost as frequently as the rifle, but other books were scarce, favorites being "Pilgrim's Progress," "Saint's Rest," and "Aesop's Fables."

The larger wild beasts were a source of dread and the smaller ones a source of annoyance.

A traveler was always welcome. The pioneer's cabin was never "full." Liberality was shown the neighbors. If a deer was killed choice bits would be sent them, perhaps half a dozen miles away.

Monongahela whiskey was in common use, "clear as amber, sweet as musk and smooth as oil," that could not be equalled by the product of home-made stills that came into operation.

Commercial transactions were generally carried on without money by exchange of commodities called barter. The only thing money was really required for was postage, which was 25 cents a letter. Peltries came nearer being money than anything else and postmasters were known to have taken them in exchange for postage.

As late as 1837 Wyandot County farmers hauled their wheat to Sandusky City over swampy roads, requiring six to eight days to make the trip. The grain was sold for sixty cents a bushel. Flour for some time could not be obtained nearer than Zanesville or Chillicothe. Store goods were very high. They were packed by horses or mules from Detroit or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, floated down the Ohio to the Mouth of the Scioto and then packed north.

However, year after year conditions improved, society formed and schoolhouses and churches appeared, to be followed by modern labor saving appliances.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Following the cession of land to the government by the Indians in this part of the state, early in the nineteenth century, deputy surveyor generals ran out township and sectional lines. When the counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin and Marion were erected they included all the land now in Wyandot County.

Crawford township, then a part of Crawford County, com-

prises the present townships of Crawford, Tymochtee and Sycamore, which extend along the northern part of Wyandot County.

An election was held in Crawford township April 1, 1821, the first to be held in the present limits of Wyandot County. It was conducted at the home of Henry Lish, who operated a ferry across Tymochtee Creek. Thirteen voters elected the following officers: John Gordon, James Richards and Ichabod Merriman, trustees; Ira Arnold, clerk; Elijah Brayton, and Rufus Merriman, appraisers; Thomas Leeper, treasurer; Philip Peer and Henry Lish, supervisors; Myron Merriman and James Whitehead, fence viewers; Isaac Walker, constable; Ciprian Stevens, justice of the peace.

By the provisions of an act of the legislature, approved February 3, 1845, Wyandot County was erected, a provision of the organization being that none of the county buildings could be built more than a quarter of a mile from the road leading from "Columbus, through Delaware, Marion and Upper Sandusky to Lower Sandusky." Thirteen townships were finally formed, the county being nearly square. The northern tier is composed of Ridge, Crawford, Tymochtee and Sycamore townships; the central tier of Richland, Salem, Crane and Eden townships; the southern tier of Jackson, Mifflin, Marseilles, Pitt and Antrim townships.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the legislature the legal voters went to the polls on Monday April 7, 1845, and deposited 1,289 ballots, electing the following county officers: William Griffith, Stephen Fowler and Ethan Terry, county commissioners; Abner Jury, treasurer; Samuel M. Worth, auditor; Lorin A. Pease, sheriff; John A. Morrison, recorder; Albert Bixby, coronor; Peter B. Beidler, surveyor; Chester R. Mott, prosecuting attorney. Griffith, Jury, and Pease were Whigs, the others Democrats. Shrenk's first newspaper was Whig politically, but the "Old Hickory" lead was so strong it was little influenced and young Wyandot County aligned itself in the Democratic column, where it has since remained entrenched, so far as the greater part of the county offices are concerned.

The new officers at once began the county business in the old council-house, this soon being replaced by a substantial temple of justice. The county commissioners at a meeting on June 2, 1845, ordered a tax of $1 to be assessed upon each lawyer and physician practicing in the county.

In October, 1870, Tilman Balliet, A. H. Vanorsdall and George

Harper were elected as infirmary directors and the county infirmary was established on the Carey road, four miles north of Upper Sandusky. A good portion of the original building, which was constructed of brick, and is now known as the county home, is still in use.

THE NEWSPAPERS

Since the organization of Wyandot County its news disseminating resources have always stood in the forefront. Today, the county with no town above 3,500 population, boasts of two daily papers and three weeklies. Upper Sandusky is the only town of its size in Ohio and one of the few in the United States of equal population possessing two daily newspapers.

The *Wyandot Telegraph* was the first newspaper published in the county, appearing in 1845. The editor was John Shrenk, who had previously published papers in Bucyrus and Kenton. Early editions of the *Telegraph* contained business cards of local attorneys, an advertisement for Thomas Spybey's tailoring shop in Kirby's hotel and praise for Wistar's balsam of wild cherry. Also there were copied legislative proceedings received by the *Baltimore American* from the national capital by "magnetic telegraph." In the issue of August 9, 1845, John Rummell advertised his fulling mill in Tymochtee township, operated by steam and water power. As democratic county commissioners would not advertise in a Whig newspaper the publication ceased to exist soon after the first election.

The *Democratic Pioneer* published by William T. Giles, that succeeded the *Telegraph*, paid this complimentary notice to the departed editor: "The thing that decamped from this place and took up his abode in Napoleon, and is issuing a filthy sheet, is said to be doing a great service to the Democrats of that county." The *Pioneer* was published in an orchard on Wyandot Avenue, west of McCutchen's store. In 1849 the editor disposed of his holdings to Josiah Smith and Elijah Giles. In 1850 Smith withdrew. In 1853 William T. Giles again entered the firm and the name was changed to the *Wyandot Pioneer*. The publication of the *Pioneer* continued for a number of years under various managements and with various political complexions.

Beginning in 1848, and continuing for several months, the *Wyandot Tribune*, a Whig newspaper, was published by James S. Foulke & Co.

On August 20, 1857, Nathan Jones and J. W. Wheaton issued

the first number of the *Democratic Union.* In 1858 Robert D. Dumm took control. The newspaper continued to be the organ of the Democratic party for many years.

On September 27, 1868, Pietro Cuneo assumed control of the *Pioneer* and shortly afterward changed the name to the *Wyandot County Republican.*

In 1870 Mr. Dumm left the *Wyandot Union*, but returned again in 1873, when the firm became Dumm & Brunner. Sometime later the firm disposed of the paper, but again purchased it in 1879 and for many years published it in a building erected for that purpose on the corner of Sandusky Avenue and Hicks Street.

In 1878 H. A. Tracht, who had started at printing cards, began the publication of a small monthly sheet called *The Wyandot Chief.* The following year he issued the first number of *The Weekly Chief.* This was rapidly enlarged, and a daily finally established. Later in addition to the *Chief*, Mr. Tracht published *Die Germania,* a German newspaper.

In 1903 the *Union* was purchased by the *Wyandot Republican* and the name changed to *The Wyandot Union Republican.* Publication was continued by Mr. Cuneo until his death in 1906, the paper having passed from the weekly to the daily stage. For several years Mr. Cuneo's sons continued publication of the newspaper. In 1914 it was disposed of to The Wyandot Union Publishing Co., and the name changed to *The Daily Union*, under which title it is still published, the editor being L. M. Newcomer.

H. A. Tracht continued the publication of *The Daily Chief* very successfully until 1917, when because of the condition of his health, he disposed of it to The Daily Chief Co., that company still being the publishers and Charles U. Read, the editor.

Carey's first newspaper, *The Carey Blade*, was established by Franklin Dame in 1872, but only four numbers were issued. *The Carey Weekly Times* was established in 1873 by Frank T. Tripp, Jr. It was sold to Louis A. Brunner, of Upper Sandusky, who in turn disposed of it to Samuel M. Gillingham. He conducted it until 1880. George H. Tallman & Co., published it as *The Wyandot County Times.* Later Homer Thrall became the owner and published the paper as *The Carey Times* until his death several years ago. Since that time it has been published by his capable daughter, Miss Eloise Thrall.

The Nevada Enterprise first came into existence at Nevada in 1872, being issued by Rev. A. B. Kirtland. In 1876 he sold

it to T. H. and J. H. Harter. The former sold his interest in 1879 to J. M. Wilcox, who subsequently purchased J. H. Harter's interest and took in Frank Holmes as a partner. Mr. Holmes finally became sole owner and publishes the paper under the title of *The Nevada News.*

At Sycamore, *The Sycamore Star* was established in 1880 by S. W. Holmes & Son. Its name was changed to *The Sycamore News,* when its publication was begun by the News Publishing Co., in 1883. After several changes of control H. C. Ramsdell became the owner and is at present the publisher, the paper being known as *The Sycamore Leader.*

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

There are still residing in Wyandot County doctors who can recall the "fever and ague" and "milk-sickness" days. Those were the days when physicians rode horseback over all kinds of roads at all hours of day or night to benefit mankind.

When a doctor could not be easily secured, the family afflicted with illness in pioneer times probably tried pills made from boiled butternut bark, or swallowed pulverized blue-flag, mayapple or bloodroot.

The "fever and ague" came mostly from impure water and bad dietetics. It was exceedingly awkward. "When you had a chill you couldn't get warm and when you had a fever you couldn't get cool." Frequently the whole family would be sick at the same time. When the disease finally wore out the last remedy used was generally given credit for the cure.

Tymochtee township is believed to have boasted of a physician as early as 1825 but no record of the name of the first doctor has been left.

When the physicians of the county were first taxed in 1845 they included Joseph Mason and David Watson, Crane township; Noah Wilson, Ridge township; David Adams, Richland township; William Cope, Jackson township; Wells Chisney and Orrin Ferris, Marseilles township; Howard Clark and John Foster, Crawford township; Alvin Bingham, John Free, Ziba A. Letson, Erastus Ranger, George W. Sampson, father of George W. Sampson, still practicing in Upper Sandusky, and H. Dunn, Tymochtee township; Augustus W. Munson, Antrim township; James H. Drum, Stephen Fowler and James B. McGill, Pitt township.

Others who practiced in Upper Sandusky years ago included James McConnell, Orrin Ferris, William Kiskadden and George

T. McDonald. Later came I. N. Bowman and G. O. Maskey, both still practicing; R. A. Henderson, William Irwin, I. H. Williams, J. W. Smalley, D. Kilmer, J. W. Barnes, J. W. White, R. N. McConnell, D. W. Byron, W. K. Byron, L. P. Walter and J. W. Davis.

Dr. Stephen Fowler, of Pitt township, was one of the first physicians to locate within the present limits of Wyandot County. He gained quite a reputation for surgical skill in an army hospital at Burlington, Vt., in the War of 1812. He finally settled in Ohio and represented the district composed of Crawford, Marion and Union counties in the state legislature from 1837 to 1839. He was one of the first Wyandot County commissioners.

Dr. George W. Sampson settled in McCutchenville in 1828. The only road then laid out was from Upper Sandusky to Tiffin. His other routes led over Indian trails. His practice extended to Melmore on the east, Little Sandusky on the south, ten miles beyond Findlay on the west and Tiffin on the north. Owing to the absence of bridges he was compelled to ford or swim all streams and during the fever season often traveled seventy miles in a day and night. He practiced a great deal among the Indians and had much success in treating "milk-sickness" and "trembles."

Dr. Westbrook, a pioneer doctor, located in Marseilles in 1835.

TRANSPORTATION

Wyandot County is provided with excellent transportation facilities and contains one railroad that was projected as early as 1832. A network of improved roads traverses the county, including both federal and state highways.

The Lincoln Highway crosses the middle of the county from east to west, an artery of travel from ocean to ocean. An historic highway pierces the center of the county from north to south. It was first a crude Indian trail, then the route of traders' pack horses, a military road hewed out by General Harrison's axemen, an ordinary wagon road, a considerable portion of it corduroy; a county pike and finally a paved state highway. Another important highway, known as the Kilbourne road cuts through the county at an angle in a northeasterly direction. Wyandot county's main roads connect directly with many of the larger cities of the state.

For many years, in pioneer days, ferries were maintained across Tymochtee Creek on the Upper Sandusky-Tiffin road, and over the Sandusky River, east of McCutchenville.

The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad was given the right in

1832 to build a railroad extending in a northerly direction through the western edge of the county. The road was subsequently built, passing through the towns of Carey and Wharton. It is now a part of the Big Four system.

In 1845 a branch, known as the Findlay branch, was built from Carey to Findlay. In 1848 a futile effort was made by citizens of Upper Sandusky to have a branch extended to that town.

The Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, part of the Ohio & Indiana Railway, now the main line of the Pennsylvania system, was built through the central part of the county in 1853 and 1854. It passes through the towns of Nevada, Upper Sandusky and Kirby. In 1850 the citizens of Wyandot County voted to subscribe $50,000 to the capital stock of the company, but an injunction prevented this amount being raised. However, Upper Sandusky subscribed and paid $15,000 to the Ohio & Indiana Railway Company. The completion of the railroad to Upper Sandusky and the finishing of the bridge over the Sandusky River were celebrated on November 11, 1853, with the firing of cannon, music and speeches. For many years the trains were run over a wooden trestle across the Sandusky River valley, but this was later supplanted by a high embankment of earth. The first train over the railroad reached Upper Sandusky January 20, 1854.

The Columbus & Toledo Railroad, now the Hocking Valley, was commenced in 1876. It extends north and south through the county, passing through the towns of Harpster, Upper Sandusky and Carey. W. W. Winterhalder, Upper Sandusky ticket and freight agent, has been employed with the railroad at Upper Sandusky for more than fifty years, practically ever since the railroad was built.

In 1879 the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, now the Toledo & Ohio Central, was projected through the northeastern part of the county and was built a few years later. It passes through the towns of Sycamore and McCutchenville.

The final railroad to be built in the county, the Lake Erie & Western, known as the Northern Ohio, was constructed through the northern tier of townships several years subsequent to the building of the Toledo & Ohio Central. It passes through Sycamore and Carey. Because of the meandering course of its right of way it is commonly known as the "Pumpkin Vine."

Wyandot County has never had a street car line although

numerous attempts were made to obtain interurban connections in the early days of the present century.

Bus, truck and railway lines provide excellent means of transportation in all directions today.

The rural free delivery of mail has reduced the number of post offices in Wyandot County to eight. In early days when every village had a post office, the following such offices were to be found in the county: Belle Vernon, Big Turtle, Crawford, Carey, Deunquat, Kirby, Little Sandusky, Lovell, McCutchenville, Marseilles, Mexico, Nevada, Harpster, Pleasant Dale, Seal, Sycamore, Tymochtee, Upper Sandusky, Warpole, Wharton and Wyandot.

THE FIGHTING MEN

Wyandot County citizens have always nobly upheld the honor of the republic. Although today Wyandot is a peaceful, rural county, containing no military organization, it has until recent years been the headquarters of fighting men since the days when redskin battled redskin. It was the scene of Crawford's final engagement, also the battleground of lesser known conflicts between reds and whites.

In 1812 several battalions of Pennsylvania militia encamped here, cutting out roads as they came. They built Fort Ferree in Upper Sandusky. It was a square stockade, inclosing two acres of ground, with a block-house at each corner. The Pennsylvanians, stationed at the fort several months, were poorly provisioned. Many were taken ill and died. They were buried in what is now the heart of Upper Sandusky. Numerous skeletons have been unearthed in making excavations for buildings.

More than a dozen soldiers who fought in the Revolution are buried in cemeteries in Wyandot County.

General Harrison occupied Fort Ferree several months during the War of 1812. His "light horse" camped in the bottom lands on what is now the Reber farm. Governor Meigs, with the Ohio militia camped north of Upper Sandusky, near the site of Old Mission Church.

Although Wyandot County had been organized but a few months when the Mexican war broke out, a company known as the Sandusky Rangers was at once assembled, but was mustered out without seeing service. A second company failed to be accepted. Among several Wyandot County residents who saw service in that war was Capt. John Caldwell, who was appointed

commissary of a regiment of Ohio volunteers and proceeded to Mexico in 1846.

Then came the great Civil war. Hardly had the call for men been issued until three full companies of Wyandot County volunteers stood ready for service. They were commanded by Capts. William T. Wilson, Isaac M. Kirby and Peter A. Tyler. From that time until the close of the war Wyandot County supplied nearly enough fighting men to form two full regiments. The three companies first recruited were in service three months.

When the Fifteenth Regiment was organized Company D, representing Wyandot County, was captained by Isaac M. Kirby. He resigned May 4, 1862. After the initial period of service had ended most of the survivors reenlisted for another three years, in 1864.

Many Wyandot County residents were enrolled in the Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth O. V. I.

Company D, Eighty-first O. V. I., commanded by Capt. Peter A. Tyler, was composed entirely of Wyandot County men.

The names of numerous citizens were on the roll of the Eighty-second Regiment.

The One Hundred and First Regiment was organized in 1862 in Erie, Huron, Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot counties. Isaac M. Kirby was made captain of Company F. The regiment performed noble service and Mr. Kirby, son of the notable pioneer, Moses Kirby, was mustered out at the close of the war as colonel and brevet brigadier-general. Until his death several years ago he remained a highly esteemed resident of Upper Sandusky.

A large number of Wyandot County men served in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment was formed by the consolidation of the Nineteenth Battery, Ohio National Guard, of Wyandot County, and the Sixty-fourth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, of Wood County.

Lieut. Cyrus Sears served with other Wyandot County men in the Eleventh Ohio Independent Battery. He was later made a colonel.

The names of over 200 citizens of the county, not in the fighting units already mentioned, are to be found on the roster of other Ohio regiments, including cavalry and artillery, and also in the fighting ranks of other northern states. Thirty-five of the 16,000 "Squirrel Hunters" were Wyandot County men.

The county received credit for 1,545 men during the war, of which number only nineteen were drafted.

In the Spanish-American war Wyandot County supplied Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The company was captained by J. W. Marston. It did not see actual service, being stationed at various times at Chickamauga, Knoxville and Macon. The company was mustered out and returned home in February, 1899.

Company L, Second Regiment, Ohio National Guard, located at Sycamore, and captained by George Tuttle, saw service on the Mexican border prior to the World war and its members were part of the fighting men from Wyandot County who went overseas and did their share in the great World war. The county furnished its quota of brave boys for that conflict. A number died in the camps of disease. Others gave their lives or were wounded on the battlefield.

SCHOOLS

There were few school ma'ams in pioneer days. Stern schoolmasters not afraid to use the rod presided. In the log schools rough benches served as seats. The writing desks were slabs resting on inclined pins driven into the wall. The schoolmaster often sat on one end of the bench with the scholars. There was no school bell. The master called "Books" when it was time for school to open. There being no desks the pupils had to hold the books in their hands while they studied and every pupil was expected to keep a thumb paper under his thumb, to preserve the pages, for books were scarce. Recess was known as the "little play time." Spelling was an important part of the program. The pupils had to toe a line and were sent to the head or the foot as they spelled correctly or misspelled a word.

Spelling and singing schools were held at night. Rowdies often interrupted the proceedings and sometimes considerable mischief was done. The spelling bee, like the old husking bee, was always a great occasion for the young folks. After the spelling bees in the winter the swain would take his heart's desire "a-sleighing."

The first teachers' institute was held in the old council-house at Upper Sandusky, August 25, 1848, and with a few exceptions has been an annual affair since that time.

Since the adoption of county superintendency in Wyandot County, the schools have been well organized and under able management. A regular school system for Upper Sandusky was established in December, 1854, with Frederick Mott superintend-

ent, the grade teachers being Elizabeth Mott, Rebecca Zimmerman and Delia Chaffee. The four-room structure was a modest affair, added to in 1866, as the population increased. One of the finest brick high school buildings for the times in this section was built in 1882-83. This again became inadequate, and a beautiful, finely equipped structure has lately been occupied. Backed by a board of education made up of men of progress and advanced ideals, and under most competent superintendency and principalship, Upper Sandusky schools rank high in the public school system of Ohio. The present superintendent (1929) is Prof. Thomas I. Curtis, with Prof. L. H. Houpt principal.

In religion as in education Wyandot County has kept abreast of the times and numerous handsome structures have taken the place of simply constructed houses of worship of early days. Ministers licensed to solemnize weddings from 1845 to 1851 included the following denominations, some of which have ceased to exist in the county: Christian, Presbyterian, German Reformed, Lutheran, Predestinarian Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, German Lutheran, United Brethren and Bible Christian.

The Wyandot County Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held at the courthouse in Upper Sandusky January 3, 1852. The first fair was held in the vicinity of the old council-house. For three years after that the fair was held on land leased from Dr. Orrin Ferris. A stock company then purchased ground north of Upper Sandusky. This has been enlarged and improved upon several occasions and is still used for the annual agricultural exhibition. A fair has been held nearly every year since the society was organized.

In the fair ground is located a memorial cabin built in 1888. The logs came from every section of the county and were donated by 119 citizens. The cabin was erected in true pioneer style by the early settlers of the county, nearly seventy being present who were then more than seventy years of age. While a crowd of 10,000 persons watched, the cabin was erected in one day.

THE TOWNSHIPS

Each township of Wyandot County has interesting historical sidelights of its own. There are also several combined features worthy of note. All of the townships have advanced from the days of the log and frame schoolhouses, past the time of the little

red brick home of education to the magnificent centralized buildings.

ANTRIM

Germans who squatted on the Delaware reserve in 1819 at what was then known as Germantown, are believed to have been the first settlers of Antrim township. They included John, Jacob and Adam Coon, John Heckathorn, Jacob Snyder and Valentine Mutchler.

The township was formed as it now exists in 1845.

John Kirby settled in the township in 1819 and Col. Moses H. Kirby settled there in 1820. Zachariah Welch resided in 1821 where now the village of Wyandot is located. Jesse Jurey came in 1822. Isaac Longwell, William T. Howe and Thomas Terry came soon afterward. Thomas Thompson, who arrived in 1827, became a missionary at Old Mission.

Colonel Kirby built the first house in 1819. Isaac Longwell and Sarah Winslow, married in 1822, were the first couple joined in wedlock in the township. In 1826 David Bibler built the first grist mill. He was also the first tavern keeper. John Kirby was the first merchant in the township.

The first schoolhouse was erected at Wyandot in 1827. In 1838 a Methodist Episcopal Church was built south of Wyandot. It was afterward abandoned.

Part of the town of Nevada is located in this township. The founders of Nevada were Jonathan Ayres and George Garrett. It will be noted that nearly all the towns of Wyandot County, except Upper Sandusky, are located near the edge of the county. This was caused by the fact that the center of the county was an Indian reservation until 1845 and the outlying districts were settled by whites long before they occupied the central portion of the county.

William McJunkins was Nevada's pioneer merchant. He erected the first store room in 1853. The Commercial Hotel was established in the town in 1862. The first grist mill was built by a stock company in 1861. A planing mill was established in 1863 for the manufacture of patent beehives. The history of Nevada shows that besides a general mercantile business it also housed in early days blacksmith shops, a brick and tile factory, carriage and wagon works, an elevator and a weaving loom. The United Brethren Church was organized in James McLaughlin's barn in May, 1857. The Nevada Deposit Bank was incorporated in 1873.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP

Asa Lake, who came to Crawford township in 1819, was the first settler. Daniel Hodges arrived in 1821, Christopher Baker in 1822 and John Carey in 1823. The township was organized in 1825.

In this township Col. William Crawford was burned at the stake and Matthew Brayton was stolen by the Indians.

Elijah Brayton, one of the first millers of the county, who began operations in Tymochtee township, later assisted John Carey in the operation of a saw and carding mill on Mr. Carey's land. In 1823 Mr. Carey built a hewed log house on the south bank of Tymochtee Creek, near the old Delaware village of Captain Pipe.

The first road in the township extended from Tymochtee to Carey's mill. The first store was established in 1824 by William Buell. A schoolhouse was erected in 1828. The first religious society was organized the same year. The first church building was erected by the United Brethren Society, in Carey, in 1845.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized in 1849. A log church 20 by 26 feet was built and in it Christian Brooks, a member, designed and erected a brick altar.

The thriving town of Carey was laid out in 1843 by R. M. Shuler and William Buell. The latter was also the pioneer merchant of the town. A mill operated by Enos and William Wonder is said to have been the oldest in the county except the Indian Mill at Upper Sandusky. The Carey Mills were established in 1845. The People's Bank was organized in 1866. Other old-time organizations were Henry Waters' planing mill and sash factory, Manecke & Company's planing mill and sash factory, Van Buren & Ryder's foundry and machine shop, Wyandot Chief hand hay rake works, Samuel Lytle's wagon and carriage shop, Roll & Galbroner's wagon and carriage works, Charles Stief's tile factory and D. Straw's elevator. The Commercial Hotel was opened soon after the town was organized. The Galt House, still a hostelry of the town, was erected in 1847. The Evangelical Association of North America built the first church in Carey in 1856. Our Lady of Consolation Church was erected in 1868. It is the shrine of the Image of the Blessed Virgin, purported to carry a particle of the cross. Great healing powers have been credited to this particle and twice annually pilgrimages are held to the shrine. Afflicted pray for the return of health and many remarkable cures have been reported. Although the original church still

stands, a magnificent new brick church, parish and pilgrim houses have been built, mainly through contributions from the thousands of pilgrims who come from all parts of the United States.

In 1843 the first school building was erected on the corner of Findlay and High streets. It was a frame structure and seats were placed along all four walls, leaving a sort of arena in the center where the floggings were inflicted.

EDEN TOWNSHIP

The first settlers in Eden township, then a wild region, were Isaac Miller and Judge George W. Leith, who arrived in 1827. It was originally known as Leith township and was organized as at present in 1845. In the early days of the township a small school house was built. The Union Church and the German Baptist Church were organized in 1859.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson township was organized shortly prior to 1845. The settlement of this township was quite slow. Thomas C. Beaven was the first resident, coming in 1826. The early residents went to Marseilles and to Patterson, in Hardin County, for their supplies. The first school was built in 1840 on land owned by James McDaniel. Preaching in early days was generally held at the cabin of some pioneer. The Church of God was organized in 1855.

MARSEILLES TOWNSHIP

Marseilles township was organized in 1824. The Bellefontaine Road, which runs through the township and also through the village of Marseilles, was laid out in 1822.

Samuel Simpson, a stage driver, came to the township in 1821. The following year Garrett Fitzgerald and David and Jerry Terry settled in the township. Maj. Hugh Long located in the Village of Marseilles in 1823. He was a tanner. During his residence he filled nearly every township office.

In 1823 the first log schoolhouse was erected with puncheon floors and greased paper window. Charles Merriman opened the first store. Doctor Westbrook was the first physician. The first mill was built in 1822. In 1827 Garrett Fitzgerald laid out the Village of Burlington. Josiah Jackson had laid out one adjoining called Marseilles. In 1845 a strip of land separating the two was laid out into lots and the two villages were consolidated as Mar-

seilles. The first store was built in the village in 1828. In 1852 a five-story mill was constructed. The mill did a good business for many years and was finally destroyed by fire. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1823 and the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1825.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP

Mifflin township assumed its present dimensions in 1845. Samuel Stansbery was the first settler in 1830. James Halstead and John Clinger came the same year. The first schoolhouse was built on land owned by Martin Dickens, two miles east of Brownstown. The Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1858. Wesley Chapel dates its beginning from 1859. Brownstown, now little more than a name, in days of yore contained an inn that was daily crowded with travelers.

PITT TOWNSHIP

Pitt township was formed in 1845 from part of Salt Rock township, Marion County, and part of the Wyandot Indian Reservation. A large portion of its area is made up of prairie land.

John Wilson and Walter Woolsey came to the township in 1820 and the latter built a cabin in Little Sandusky that same year. It is said that Ebenezer Roseberry, a noted hunter of that day, located in the township a short time in 1818, but did not build a home.

Before 1820 had passed into history Ora Bellis, William Morral, Samuel Morral and Nehemiah Staley had entered the township to reside. Maj. Anthony Bowsher was also one of the first inhabitants. In 1828 Major Bowsher erected a hotel and store at Bowsherville, which he conducted for forty years. He also had a race track at that place and it was long the rendezvous for lovers of fast horseflesh for many miles around.

The first school in the township was held in a dwelling. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1824. Thomas Holmes built the first water power sawmill in 1839. Ora Bellis established the first store in Little Sandusky in 1820. He also was the first person to die in the township.

In 1844 a United Brethren Church was erected in Little Sandusky. Emanuel Reformed Church, built of hewed timbers and mud was erected in the township in 1855 and in 1928 a diamond jubilee and home coming was held in the third church to be constructed on the same site.

Joseph Wilson and Cloy Woolsey, wedded in 1821, were the parents of Hannahret Wilson, born in 1822, the first white babe in Pitt township.

The village of Little Sandusky, established and named by the Indians, was laid out in 1830 by Dr. Stephen Fowler, John Wilson and Walter Woolsey. For many years the village was a main point on the stage line between Columbus and Detroit. The town of Fowler, since changed to Harpster, was founded in 1876 by David Harpster and John Wood. The town never contained a saloon as the deed for every lot stipulated that intoxicating liquors should not be sold thereon. Mr. Harpster, who was known as the "wool king of Ohio," was largely responsible for the Hocking Valley Railroad passing through the Village of Harpster, having offered the company three and a half miles of right-of-way and a wool clip.

The greater part of Pitt township was settled by Swiss from Canton Berne.

Soon after the land sales of Marion County in 1821, the north part of that county and south part of what afterward became Wyandot County was sparely populated, and one of the pioneers, Mr. Anthony Bowsher, the first resident of Bowsherville, made a trip on horseback to his former home in Pennsylvania, and upon his return to Ohio, a thirteen-year-old Dutch boy, David Harpster, accompanied him, riding on the same horse behind Mr. Bowsher. Thus David Harpster as a boy, and with less than one dollar in his pocket, became one of the first settlers of what is now Pitt township, and with other settlers, occupied that portion south of the Wyandot Indian Reservation Line, the Reservation not being subject to entry until after its purchase by the government in 1842, soon after which time Mr. Harpster became one of the first settlers and land owners in the Reservation, and his descendants still own his first land entry.

David Harpster never had the educational advantages of a common school, but being endowed with good common sense, he grew to young manhood capable of caring for himself. He became a farmer and stock raiser, buying young cattle in Illinois which he drove here for feeding, and when fattened drove them to Philadelphia market for sale. His flocks of sheep numbered as many as 8,000 head, thus having more sheep of his own raising and more wool of his own growing than any man East of the Mississippi, and became known as the "wool king." His farms grew in size to more than 7,000 acres, and, though starting with

nothing, and with no aid from others or inheritance, through his own exertions and good business management he became one of the most successful and wealthy business men in the State.

In 1883 Mr. Harpster organized and, as president, with J. L. Lewis as cashier, operated the Harpster Bank until the time of his death in 1898. The Harpster Bank then became the property of his two daughters, Mrs. Sarah A. Sears and Mrs. Iva H. Bones, who, with J. L. Lewis as cashier and Charles H. Lewis as assistant cashier, continued the business of the Harpster Bank until the death of Mrs. Sears in December, 1926, at which time the undivided one-half of the bank and other ownings of Mrs. Sears became the property of her four children, Mr. Horace H. Sears, Mrs. Iva S. Fowler, Mrs. Frances S. Lewis and Mrs. Jane S. Hare, and with Mr. Horace H. Sears as president, J. L. Lewis as cashier, and Herbert E. McBride assistant cashier, the bank was thus continued until the death of Mr. Sears in November, 1927, since which time the Harpster Bank became the property of Mrs. Iva H. Bones, owner of an undivided one-half interest, and Mrs. Iva S. Fowler, Mrs. Frances S. Lewis, Mrs. Jane S. Hare and Mrs. Mary H. Sears, wife of Horace H. Sears, deceased, owners of an undivided one-half interest, the business of the bank being conducted with Mrs. Iva H. Bones, president; Cyrus H. Sears, son of Horace H. Sears, vice president; J. L. Lewis, cashier; and Herbert E. McBride, assistant cashier. The Harpster Bank has ever been an important factor in the community, and, though unincorporated, beginning with a capital of $60,000, now has a capital of $60,000, surplus of $90,000, and undivided profit of $100,000, which, added to the Harpster estate and property of the present owners, all of which is security to the depositors, make it now, as ever, a safe home for the finances of those of the community.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

Richland township was organized in 1835. It is said to have been named by Conrad Wickiser and Charles Smith, who were out logging when a chain they were using broke and tore up some bushes, revealing very fertile soil.

Dr. Samuel Pickett came to the township in 1830, and Nathan Benjamin in 1832. John Roberts and Abigail Wickiser, in 1834, were the first couple to be wedded in the township.

James P. Ward created a sensation in 1838 by purchasing the first buggy ever seen in those parts.

The first grist mill was constructed in 1855 and the first sawmill in 1858. The first school was held in 1835 and the first sermon was preached in the house of Joshua Cole by James Peters, an old-school Baptist.

A Methodist Church was built of hewn logs in 1852. St. Mary's Church, at Kirby, was organized in 1861. The places of worship increased until fifty years ago there were seven churches in the township.

An Indian burying ground is located on what was once an island in Potato Creek Swamp. Two mounds of peculiar formation exist in the township.

The town of Wharton was laid out in 1848 by Samuel Rathburn.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP

Deriving its name from its location on the ridge, in the northwestern part of the county, Ridge township was established in 1845 from Amanda township, Hancock County.

William Homan and Jacob Jackson, who came to the township in the early thirties, are believed to have been the first residents. At first the township had no roads, which was a great inconvenience.

Isaac Wohlgamuth operated the first grist mill, the motive power being supplied by a horse. The first store was established by Eli Ragon at what he had planned as the Village of Ridgeville, but neither the store nor the village remained long in existence.

The first sawmill, erected in 1836, was an old-timer even in those days, requiring about two hours to saw through an ordinary log.

First schools were held in dwellings, but finally a log schoolhouse was erected. Among the first teachers was J. N. Free, then a brilliant young college graduate, who later developed into an eccentric character and became known throughout Ohio and adjoining states as the "Immortal J. N." Mr. Free, who came from Tymochtee township, in his youth was a brilliant Latin scholar. It is said he brooded over the Civil war and arrived at the conclusion it could be settled without bloodshed. He visited both Jefferson Davis and President Lincoln in an effort to have his plan adopted. He lived to a ripe old age wandering about and always announcing he was going "To lift the veil and assume the pressure." For many years he was permitted to ride free on practically every railroad.

In 1834 the first church was organized in Ridge township. It was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

SALEM TOWNSHIP

Salem township, named from Salem, Mass., was organized in 1845. Ezra Stewart, the first settler, located in the township in 1831. Other early arrivals were John Nichols, Arnold B. Inman, Daniel Baughman and John Mann. The last named used to do teaming with a novel turnout consisting of a horse and a bull. However, these were later supplanted by a yoke of oxen. Roads in the township were unknown until 1837.

In 1836 John Mann set up a hand-power mill in one end of his cabin, his wife often supplying the motive power to turn the stone. He later built a horse-power mill, increasing its size until it took eight horses to operate it. It was capable of grinding seventy-five bushels of grain a day and Mr. Mann's patronage extended into near-by counties. He also built a water-power sawmill, digging a ditch a mile and a half long to obtain a supply of water. As a mechanic he had few equals in those days, serving as blacksmith, carpenter, gunsmith and shoemaker for the whole neighborhood.

James Hibbins, said to have been one of the first white children born in the county, resided in the township a number of years and is credited with one of the most remarkable woodchopping feats ever performed. Selecting a tall tree as it stood in the forest, he felled it, cut it into four-foot lengths, split and stacked a cord of wood from it, all in forty-five minutes.

A number of industrious German families settled in the township in early days.

The first schoolhouse was erected in 1838. A Catholic Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, Church of God and a German Evangelical Protestant Church were established. Lovell B. Harris laid out the Village of Lovell, which once boasted of a two-story flouring mill.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP

The township of Sycamore was one of the earliest settled townships in the county and also one of the most quickly cleared of timber.

The township was included in Crawford County in 1821. It gained its name from Sycamore Creek, which traverses it, the creek doubtless gaining its cognomen from the many sycamore

trees that formerly lined its banks.

Samuel Harper and family moved into the township, March 1, 1821. He was a soldier of the revolution and was wounded during the battle of Bunker Hill. Peter Baum, Sr., and Daniel Walters were the next to arrive. The following year George Kisor settled in the township.

Mr. Harper erected the first cabin, an unusual structure one and one-half stories high. William Griffith built the first sawmill. The first election was held at the home of George Kisor, near Petersburg, in 1823. The first marriage took place in 1826, the contracting parties being Daniel Walters and Susannah Baum.

In the town of Sycamore the first store was opened by George Harper.

The Village of Petersburg, a name now practically unknown to the residents of the county, at one time boasted of a dry goods store, a grocery and a drug store.

The first school in the township was built of round logs in the Village of Sycamore in 1825. Nancy Parmenter, the first teacher, received the magnificent sum of $1 per week, which was raised by subscription, when it was possible to get that much subscribed.

John Stewart, colored missionary, and Rev. James B. Finley held religious services at homes in the township as early as 1822. The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church in Pipetown was built in 1834.

The town of Sycamore was laid out in 1842. New plats, subsequently laid out became the main part of the town and the original section, being of slow growth, still goes by the title of "old town."

TYMOCHTEE TOWNSHIP

Tymochtee township, formerly part of Crawford County, dates its organization from 1825. For a number of years it was one of the most populous rural sections in this part of the state.

It received its name from the creek of the same name passing through the township, the word in the Indian language meaning "the creek round the plains."

In this township was located the land set aside for Cherokee Boy. The Village of Tymochtee is located in the center of its western limits. Cherokee Boy lived to the unusual age of 110 years, being summoned to the happy hunting grounds in 1834.

Robert Cherokee, son of Cherokee Boy, went west with the Wyandots. James and John Whittaker and other half-breeds were also allotted large tracts of land in the township by the government in 1817.

The township, which is one of the most fertile portions of the county, is a veritable land of streams. They include the Sandusky River, Tymochtee Creek, Sycamore Creek, Taylor Run and numerous brooks.

The earliest roads in the county were cut through this township.

The first white settler was Henry Lish, who came about 1816 and built a log cabin eighteen by twenty feet. Other early settlers included Cyprion Stevens, Joseph Chaffee, Robert Gibson, E. Brayton, William Hodge and Thomas Leeper. The last named arrived in 1821. Soon afterward came Peter Baum, William Combs, Levi Bunn, John Taylor, and George Bogart, who settled at what is now the Village of Belle Vernon.

Lish operated a government ferry across Tymochtee Creek. Michael Brackley, also an early settler, served in both branches of the Legislature.

Ira Aikens and Joseph Chaffee opened the first tavern.

Christopher Hufford came to the township in 1825 and resided in it for more than half a century. John Sigler, who served in General Harrison's campaign against the Indians, settled in the township in 1826. Abraham Corfman was born in the township in 1830. Robert Gibson, brought to the township by his parents when two years of age, afterward became the first white miller at the Indian mill at Upper Sandusky.

John Freet was the first blacksmith and E. Brayton built the first grist mill. Robert Lish was the first white child born in the township.

The first store was opened at Tymochtee by James Whittaker.

In 1829 Col. Joseph McCutchen had the Village of McCutchenville laid out by Dr. G. W. Sampson. The same men built the first dwellings in the village and Aaron Welsh opened the first store. James Wright, a pioneer resident of the township, had lived among the Indians as a captive, working for them as a silversmith.

In 1845 when the township became a part of Wyandot County 162 persons were assessed for real estate. At that time the following villages had been established in the township: McCutchenville, Belle Vernon, Peru, Old Tymochtee, Mexico and North Tymochtee.

The township possessed no lack of religious opportunity, at one time supporting nine churches. A log church built by the Methodists was the first house of worship. About 1835 a Catholic Church was built in the township, but owing to removal of practically all members it came to be seldom used and was finally destroyed by fire.

The Ebenezer Evangelical Church was organized in 1835 and the Zion United Brethren Church in 1846.

An account of a Fourth of July celebration held in McCutchenville in 1843 states that Colonel McCutchen ran one hotel and Frank Nye another. Meals were twelve and a half cents apiece and no one ever left the table hungry. Homemade bunting decorated the stores of Henry Freet, James Chamberlin and John Plott. There were decorations also on the wagon shop of Henry Houpt, the stage blacksmith shop of Samuel Freet, Dock Rhoads' shop, Durboraw's coffin and furniture depot and Hugh Mullholland's spinning wheel factory. Doc Free ran the drug store. A man by the name of Clayton was the only Britisher in the neighborhood. He stayed at home all day.

The Village of Tymochtee, today without even a store, once contained two dance halls, two saloons, a grocery, a doctor's office, post office and a blacksmith shop.

The population of Tymochtee township in 1850 was 1,817. Today it is 1,110.

CRANE TOWNSHIP

Crane township, laid out with the organization of Wyandot County in 1845, contains Upper Sandusky, the county seat. The town, which is 287 feet above Lake Erie has wide, well-shaded streets, making it one of the most beautiful towns of its size in Ohio.

After the Indians departed in 1843 Colonel Chaffee, who engaged in farming and land speculation, sowed in wheat what a couple of years later became the original town plat. At the same time George Garrett, whose wife was one-quarter Indian, kept the Garrett tavern. Jude Hall, Upper Sandusky's first attorney, and Chester R. Mott, the first prosecuting attorney, lived in Upper Sandusky in 1844, and during the same year Col. Andrew McElvain was made the first postmaster.

Anxious to secure a good location, business and professional men rushed to Upper Sandusky by the score in 1845 and by the close of the year hundreds of lots had been sold. The town soon had a number of stores and a population of nearly 400.

Residents when the town was laid out included Andrew M. Anderson, later associate judge; Anthony Bowsher, merchant; George Garrett, tavern keeper; Moses H. Kirby, receiver of land office; Andrew McElvain, postmaster and inn-keeper; Dr. Joseph Mason, physician; Joseph McCutchen, merchant; John D. Sears, attorney; Dr. David Watson, physician; William K. Kear, attorney; David Ayres, merchant; Henry Zimmerman, merchant.

In November, 1845, Chiefs Gray Eyes, Jaques and Washington, enroute from Kansas to the national capital on business, paid their final visit to their old home.

In May 1846 the *Wyandot Pioneer* published a social item in part as follows: "The ladies and gentlemen of our town went fishing yesterday. There isn't a town three times its size and age in Ohio that owns a greater number of sweet, charming and beautiful girls. Armed with beanpoles, pin hooks and twine the maidens and a slight sprinkling of the rougher sex headed for the Sandusky. The fishing being only ostensible was soon finished, and the folks gathered around the Big Sycamore. The greensward was the table and there was plenty of cake and pie. Of course there was coquetting, ogling, honeyed words and tender glances, but the anxiety of careful mammas was relieved when all returned before dark."

The town in its early stages made rapid progress. The jail and courthouse were built. In a little over a year the population increased to about 600. There were then six dry goods stores, the same number of groceries, four hotels and mechanical shops of various kinds. Upper Sandusky at that time was considered a western town. It was incorporated in 1848.

Numerous very interesting characters were connected with the early history of the town. These included T. Spybey, intellectual tailor, whose shop in 1845 stood on the present site of St. Peter's Catholic Church; Russell Bigelow, an Indian who did not go west with his tribe and who could shoot an arrow every time through a chip thrown into the air; J. McCurdy, who built the first jail and put in stones to indicate on the outside wall where the first story ended and the second began; A. Bivens, shoemaker and mayor, who could scarcely read and whose administration was the sport of the time; Rev. Jeremiah Tabler, evangelist, who conducted services in Old Mission and who while murdering the king's English could charm his hearers with the destruction; and Abe Trager, who loved fat chickens, first sweat and then roasted in the charcoal pit at Chaffee's mill.

The first theatricals were tragedies enacted by the Amidelphian society. Music for the shows was furnished by a band composed of William Ayres, Deacon McGill and James G. Roberts.

A number of residents departed from Upper Sandusky in 1848 when the California gold rush was on.

The first hearse made its appearance in the town in 1851 and looked much like the chicken wagons of the days of not so long ago, except that its sides were closed with curtains of black muslin. It was hauled by one horse, produced not infrequently by the party supplying the corpse. About this time they tell of the funeral of Abe Roseberry. According to the story handed down from that far-gone day Abe's will provided that a barrel of whiskey and a tub of honey should be given his friends and that they should not bury him until the contents of both were exhausted. Accordingly the corpse was laid out in state and the wake lasted three days and three nights. When the last tinful had been passed around the funeral march commenced. But sad to tell, the grave digger had made a mistake. The grave was not nearly big enough for the coffin, so it was carted back home and the mourners sought further liquid refreshments. By the time the grave had been enlarged night had come. The funeral procession again wended its way, this time through the darkness, to the grave, only to discover on arriving there that the corpse had been lost enroute. The casket was finally located, lowered into the grave and the clods piled upon it.

Prof. Van Gundy, a violinist, established the first singing school in 1846. He was a nervous and excitable man. When the girls arranged their bustles and made a flying leap for the high notes he indeed presented a picture of despair. Men and boys outside the building raised such a disturbance it soon became evident that while a prayer meeting could be conducted in the old council-house a singing school was out of the question.

In 1874 Sandusky Avenue, the first improved street, was macadamized from the railroad to Walker Street.

The fire department was organized in 1857 and was later the possessor of a fine steam engine. The hook and ladder company of early days was one of the best organizations of the kind in central Ohio.

Upper Sandusky's first bank was organized in 1854 by George Harper, David Ayres, James G. Roberts, John D. Sears and William C. Hedges.

The Stevenson machine works was established in 1865. The

Upper Sandusky strawboard company was organized in 1881. Both organizations have long since ceased to exist. The Upper Sandusky mills were completed in 1858. Daniel Walborn built the City mills in 1875. Beery's elevator was erected the same year. However, Col. Samuel S. Hunt, by utilizing part of the Pennsylvania railroad depot, did a profitable business in handling grain long before the first elevator was built. The Upper Sandusky gas light company was organized in 1878 and supplied the town with artificial gas until it was supplanted by natural gas in the early nineties.

Both the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches were organized in Upper Sandusky in 1845. St. Peter's Church was organized in 1847. Other religious organizations followed during the next few years. The Wyandot County Bible Society was established in 1845.

The first county Sunday school association was established at Upper Sandusky in 1872. The W. C. T. U. was instituted in 1882.

The Wyandot Mutual Relief Association, an insurance organization still in existence, was organized in 1874. The Wyandot Saengerbund, organized in 1858, gave concerts, balls, and theatrical performances and celebrated faithfully the birthdays of its members. Other organizations in the township, whose doings made them famed in the community in early days were the Kirby Light Guard, the Little Six Band and the Wyandot County Pioneer Association.

For several years the old council-house was the only temple of learning in the town. When it burned down a little old log shanty near Gloeser's tanyard was utilized for a time. In 1854 a proposition to levy a tax of $1,000 to build a schoolhouse was voted down. Later a state law permitted the town to issue bonds in the sum of $4,000 with which a brick school was built near the site of the old council-house. Another early school was erected on Fifth Street for pupils in the north part of town.

In 1842 Charles Dickens stopped overnight at a log tavern just south of Upper Sandusky, while enroute by stage from Columbus to Sandusky and gives an interesting description of the visit in his "American Notes." The following morning he stopped to drink at the old spring near the site of Fort Ferree.

John Smith, residing northeast of Upper Sandusky, the oldest living pioneer resident of the county (September 19, 1928) will be ninety-eight years of age December 31. He was born in Seneca County and was brought to Wyandot County by his par-

ents when two years of age. He has resided since near the north edge of the old Indian Reservation. He was quite a lad when the Wyandots departed, and recalls many events of the days of the redskin.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS

A man lurched through the darkness on a lonely road, beside a horse and rider, on the night of August 28, 1879. It was a warm night and the man afoot gave the rider his coat to carry. That simple act resulted in the building of the only gallows ever erected in Wyandot County, but which bore a noose that was cheated of its victim.

On the afternoon of August 28, 1879, there sat in the Julien saloon one Thomas McNurty, alias James Wilson. The saloon was in a dingy room in Upper Sandusky, blue with tobacco smoke and foul with the echo of vile talk. A number of loungers lolled about, but paid no attention to McNurty, who was gulping down the strongest liquor he could buy.

He had been working a short time on the farm of John Sell, east of Upper Sandusky. He had quit his job and received his pay that morning. He observed that Sell had a large roll of bills and determined to return that night and get the money at any cost.

McNurty had been sent to Upper Sandusky from Chicago with a gang of laborers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but like all jobs he had ever held he tired of the work before many days had elapsed.

As the afternoon waned McNurty, his elbow on the table, his chin resting in the palm of his hand, recalled with a sneering smile many of the events of his checkered career. He could not remember the day when he had not been a thief. Born in New York in 1853 he at ten years of age was a vender of newspapers and oranges in that city, having been expelled from school long before that time.

He next became a prize package boy on Hudson River boats, a jockey, a brakeman on the New York Central, a hack driver at Niagara Falls and a professional baseball player. Then he trained as a prize fighter, and moved westward and down the Mississippi, stealing and fighting. The winter of 1873 McNurty spent in San Francisco. He came back as far as Denver and married. From there he proceeded to the Black Hills, his wife refusing to accompany him, being afraid of Indians. In the

Black Hills McNurty shot an Indian squaw, but ran away without finding out if she died.

Still later McNurty took up gambling in Cheyenne, where he killed men both for money and for revenge. Therefore, murder was taken into consideration as a possibility when he planned the robbery of the John Sell home.

As McNurty lingered over memories, an innocent man drifted into the melodrama. George W. Hite, a farmer of south of Nevada, strolled into the saloon and sat opposite McNurty at the table. They ate crackers and cheese together. Unwittingly Hite made a fatal mistake. He boasted of his wealth. However, McNurty was little impressed at the time, saying later, "I led him to talk about money, but made up my mind that it was all wind."

Just before dark McNurty left the saloon and proceeded west along the Pennsylvania Railroad, to see if his pistol was in working order. The first trial satisfied him. Previously he had talked trade at the saloon in the hope it would give him an opportunity to test it there, but no one was interested in acquiring another revolver.

When McNurty returned to the saloon Hite had departed. McNurty took a last big drink and completed his plans to rob Sell. He would ask lodging for the night, feeling sure this would not be denied him. During the night he would get the money quietly, if possible, but would do away with the whole Sell family, if necessary.

He proceeded down Main Street and at Hunt's livery stable again came upon Hite, who had saddled his horse and was ready to start for home. McNurty passed on and proceeded eastward, having crossed the Sandusky River when Hite overtook him and opened a conversation. This annoyed McNurty, who wanted no one to see where he was going. He told Hite he thought the horse did not belong to him, that it looked like a livery animal. This nettled Hite, who retorted that he had a lot of horses and furthermore had collected a number of bills that day and had a lot of money.

McNurty, finally convinced that Hite was telling the truth gave him his coat to carry. He walked beside him until the Sell woods was reached. He then drew his revolver and demanded Hite's money. The action was so unexpected that Hite was unnerved and scarcely able to get his pocketbook from his pocket. He handed it over without a word. McNurty opened it. There was only a small sum in it. This angered McNurty.

"Is that all the money you've got?" demanded the bad man.

"Yes," faintly answered Hite.

"Then take that," exclaimed McNurty with an oath, and fired.

He held the horse's bridle and shot Hite at close range. He then slapped the horse, jumped into the woods and ran several yards before he recalled that Hite had his coat. He dashed back into the road and ran after the horse. He had nearly reached the animal again when it turned into the lane of the Henry Keller home and McNurty dared follow no further. Hite was still in the saddle. McNurty again took to the woods. He soon heard a farm bell ringing the alarm.

When the horse reached the Keller house Hite fell from the saddle. He had been shot through the heart and apparently killed instantly, but he still clung to McNurty's coat.

The following day McNurty was apprehended at Nevada and lodged in the county jail. In due time he was indicted for the murder of Hite, who left a wife and five children.

Hon. Chester R. Mott and Curtiss Berry, Jr., defended McNurty, who was tried under the name of Wilson, but he was found guilty in February, 1880 and sentenced by Judge Beer to be hanged on June 18.

The death warrant was duly issued by the state and the scaffold built under the direction of Sheriff Houston, who is said to have been loath to participate in a hanging.

The day for the execution was almost at hand when the Boyd & Peters show came to Upper Sandusky. The streets were crowded with people, who had come to town to witness the performance. However, of more interest than the show was the condemned murderer and all day long spectators filed past his cell in the county jail, while he sat reading the Bible.

On that day someone smuggled into McNurty's cell a vial of cyanide of potash mixed with oil of cloves. At 11 o'clock that night his unnatural breathing attracted the attention of other prisoners, who called the sheriff. He summoned Drs. R. Heyn and J. W. White, but McNurty soon expired. His body was carried to the undertaking establishment of L. Bowman on Wyandot Avenue and crowds of people visited the place to view it.

McNurty was buried in the southeast corner of Old Mission Cemetery, but watchers that night saw ghouls dig up the body.

The cell in which McNurty committed suicide is still a part of the Upper Sandusky city prison, having been placed there when the old county jail was dismantled and a new one built.

CHAPTER LXXXV

HANCOCK COUNTY

REVOLUTIONARY WAR—WAR OF 1812—FIRST SETTLERS—RECOLLECTIONS—FINDLAY PLATTED—TRANSPORTATION—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL—TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

All Northwestern Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line, belonged to the Indians and was known as "Indian Lands" until mostly released to the government by the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, signed September 29, 1817. On February 12, 1820, the Ohio General Assembly passed an act creating from this ceded territory twenty new counties, among which was Hancock. The part of the act concerning Hancock is as follows: "Fifth, to include townships one and two north of the forty-first degree of north latitude (base line) and one and two south of the same line, in the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth ranges from east to west, and to be known by the name of Hancock County." The title given was in honor of John Hancock, first president of the Continental Congress.

The act creating Hancock further provided that the county, for governmental purposes, should be attached to the County of Wood. The commissioners of Wood County in 1822, ordered that the township of Waynesfield heretofore referred to, should be co-extensive with the boundaries of Wood and Hancock counties, and in 1823 the Hancock portion thereof was made a separate township, named Findlay. An election ordered, was held at the home of Wilson Vance on the first day of July following. There is, however, no record available of an election until that of April 5, 1824, when eighteen votes were cast and Wilson Vance, Job Chamberlin and Jacob Poe were elected trustees; John Gardner and John Hunter, fence viewers; William Mooreland and Robert McKinnis, overseers of the poor, and William Vance, assessor.

On January 21, 1828, the Ohio Assembly passed an act providing for the organization of the county which reads in part as follows: "Sec. 1. That the County of Hancock as heretofore laid off, shall be and is hereby organized into a separate and distinct

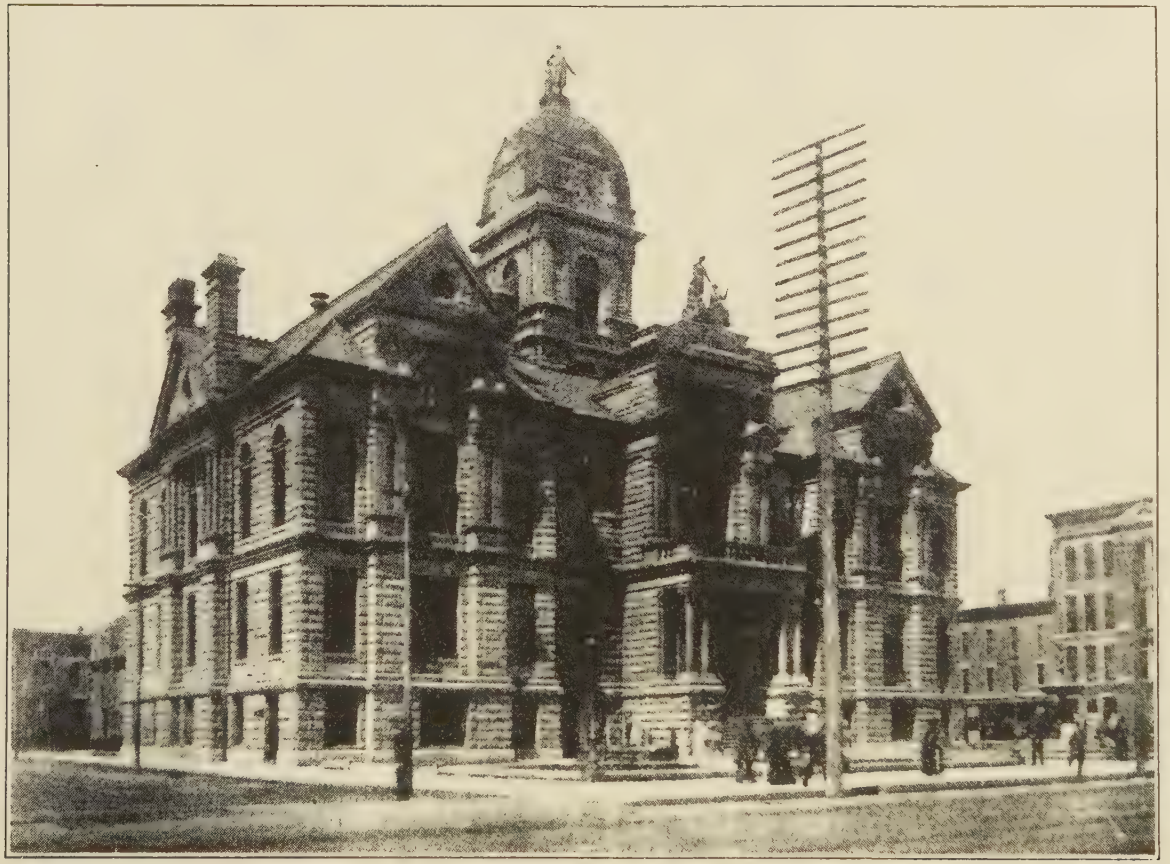
county, and suits and prosecutions which shall be pending, and all crimes which shall have been committed within said County of Hancock previous to its organization, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the County of Wood, in the same manner they would have been had the County of Hancock not been organized; and the sheriff, coroner and constables of Wood County shall execute within the County of Hancock such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments, and the treasurer of Wood County shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and imposed within the County of Hancock previous to the taking effect of this act."

The act took effect March 1, 1828, and at the election at Findlay following, the officials chosen were: Commissioners, John Long, Godfrey Walford and John P. Hamilton; auditor, Matthew Reighly; treasurer, Joshua Hedges; sheriff, Don Alonzo Hamlin; coroner, Thomas Slight; assessor, William Hacknes. At this election there were seventy-two votes cast. The county had no courthouse and most of the officials evidently had their places of business wherever most convenient, or "in their huts." It is recorded that the county treasurer carried the tax duplicate in his pocket and whenever a taxpayer would meet up with him, the official would take his tax money, and carry the county funds around in his jeans.

The base line for surveys, as noted, ran through the center of the county. Consequently, the lands south of the line were described as "township south" and north of the base line the reverse. The number of people living in the county when it was organized was near 350. There was one settlement at Findlay, another at Mt. Blanchard, a third at the McKinnis place, and a few other scattered homes. The population in 1830 was 813.

Blanchard River, known early as Blanchard Forks, with its headwaters in Hardin County, flows in a northerly direction from the vicinity of Kenton, and entering Hancock County in the southeast corner, takes a tortuous course northward until arriving about four miles east of present Findlay, it flows westward through Hancock and Putnam, where it enters the Auglaize. With its tributaries, it is the principal drainage system for Hancock County. From east to west its principal tributaries are Silver, Eagle and Ottawa creeks from the south. Rocky Ford and Portage river drain a portion of the northeastern section, consequently most of Hancock County is within the Maumee Valley.

The Blanchard was by the Indians called Sho-po-quo-to-kepe



HANCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE, FINDLAY

or Tailor River. As tradition says, it was named for Jean Jacques Blanchard, a Frenchman, who was by trade a tailor. As the story runs, Blanchard, a mysterious character and adventurer, came north from Louisiana some time about 1771 and took up his abode with the Shawnees. He married a squaw of the tribe on the upper Sho-po-quo-to-kepe and his Shawnee wife bore him twelve children. It is stated that his death occurred in 1802, near the site of later Fort Findlay; that he spoke Parisian French, was a Greek and Latin scholar and a man of culture. One theory is that he may have been a refugee from justice, or for his outlawed opinions in his native country. Others believed him connected with Spanish piracy. He had a genius for wood carving and wrought strange works of art for the Indians. When the Indians moved westward, one of Blanchard's sons, a chief, headed a part of the emigrating tribe.

The regions of the Blanchard were favorite grounds for the Indians before the white man came. There were two Indian villages on the river. Above and below the later Fort Findlay there were open plots of ground tilled by the squaws, and Indian huts were built along the south bank of the stream. As late as 1815, there were near a dozen families of the Wyandots living in the vicinity of the old fort and in the block-houses. Kugha was a chief and one of his sons, Tree-top-in-the-water, it is claimed, died in his cabin west of the fort before the removal of the tribe to the Big Spring reservation. Down the river some six miles was another Wyandot village, named Indian Green. Here the appearance was almost like crude civilization, with a large plot of open ground where corn and vegetables were produced; with some fruit trees, including wild plums. There were also several Indian burial grounds along the Blanchard west of Findlay. As late as when courts were established at Findlay, members of the bar who passed down the Blanchard in canoes, told of Indians being located along the river. There were also Indian burials near Van Buren, Mt. Blanchard and in the eastern edge of Findlay. Harley F. Burket, the attorney, interested in the early history of the Northwest, in his research has found and displays many interesting relics of this region.

Coming to the beginning of civilization, Col. James Findley who was detailed with his regiment by General Hull to cut the wilderness path for the American army from Fort McArthur on the Scioto River near now Kenton to the Blanchard Forks, headed by the guide Isaac Zane and two others, first viewed the swamps

and ridge lands of now Hancock County, in June, 1812. This was when Fort Findlay was built on the south bank of the river, just west of present Main Street, Findlay. Quoting from the American State Papers: "From Urbana the army, on the 16th of June, 1812, moved, on its march towards the foot of the Maumee Rapids, as far as King's Creek, and from this point opened a road as far as the Scioto, where they built two block-houses, which they called Fort McArthur, in honor of the officer whose regiment had opened the road. To this Fort the whole army came on the 19th, and on the 21st Colonel Finley was ordered to open the road as far as Blanchard's Fork, whither the army, excepting a guard left at Fort McArthur, again followed on the 22nd. Here, amid rain and mud, another block-house was erected, which was called Fort Necessity. From this point the army soon after moved to Blanchard's Fork, where Colonel Finley had built a block-house, which was called in honor of that officer."

There lie buried in the cemeteries of Hancock County an astonishing number of patriots of the War of 1812, and of the American Revolution. The list is as follows:

Revolutionary War: Lee Cemetery, Amanda Township—Zebulon Lee, Ephraim Hulbert, John Fisher, William Brown. Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Portage Township—Nicholas Helmuck, John King. Flick Cemetery—Jacob Fox, born March 12, 1764, died August 16, 1849; served under Col. Joseph Heiser as a private in Capt. Sebastain Miller's company, also in Captain VanHeer's troop. Cannonsburg Cemetery—William McKinley, who also served in the War of 1812. Maple Grove Cemetery—Isaac Teatsorth, Jacob Beam, David Tod. A man named Katzenberger was buried in the woods on his former farm, near Benton Ridge.

War of 1812: Cannonsburg Cemetery—Stephen Baldwin, Jonathan Ballard. Maple Grove Cemetery—Jesse Whitney, Jacob Mains. McComb Cemetery—Jacob Switzer, Miles Wilson, William Edgar, John Edgington, Benjamin Todd, David Willfong, John Walford, William H. Bansbek, Jonah Porter, S. Bechtel, Peter Hockenburg, Jonathan Routzon, Thomas H. Brown, Elisha Todd. Thomas Cemetery—Henry Rader, John S. Miller, D. W. Ankrum, Richard Wall. McKinnis Cemetery, six miles west of Findlay—John Barr, born in Pennsylvania, 1772, private in Captain Myers' company, Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, Ohio Militia; died March 17, 1825. Dukes Cemetery—George Shaw, born in Pennsylvania, December 24, 1783, and died in Hancock County, February 6, 1861. He served in

the War of 1812 as a private in Capt. David Moreland's company of volunteers, belonging to the Fifth Detachment of Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. James Fenton. Mount Blanchard Cemetery—Samuel Pickett, Ronsey Latham, David Glick, William Moore, are buried in the above cemetery. Arcadia Cemetery —George Bramor, Grand P. French, Valentine Karn and Grafton Baker are buried in the cemetery at Arcadia, and their graves are decorated by the citizens May 30th every year. Cloys Cemetery, south of Mount Blanchard—Rev. Philip Hoy and Rev. John Smith. Vanlue Cemetery—Hugh Pierce. Williamstown Cemetery—Jacob Wagner. Houcktown Cemetery—James Sheldon. Arlington Cemetery—Thomas Stark. During the building of Fort Findlay sixty soldiers died, but the only one whose name is known was Abel Varney. The fatality was terrible.

Squire Carlin, one of the earliest arrivals, said of the old fort in 1826: "The pickets next the river were in a good condition of preservation; but travellers who had camped in the fort had chopped off the tops of many of those enclosing the other three sides, for firewood. Within the enclosure was a block-house yet standing, and two small houses which had probably been used for barracks. The pickets inclosed about one acre of ground."

It was quite natural that the first settlers after the War of 1812 would find the vicinity of the old stockade and block-houses a magnet, with attractive surroundings in other ways and being adjacent to the river. It is claimed that the first white man to locate here was named Thorp. He was at Fort Findlay during the war and with several of the garrison remained there after its close and engaged in the Indian trade. While also at the fort during hostilities, Edward Bright, a young private in Hull's army, became attached to the surroundings, and in 1824 returned and entered 160 acres of land, built a cabin and made permanent improvements. The family of Benjamin Cox arrived, according to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Eberly, in 1815. Her story, as told many years ago to the late Dr. J. A. Kimmel, is as follows:

"I am the daughter of Benjamin Cox, and was born in Green County, Ohio, in 1806, and when about nine years old, my father removed his family to Findlay, in Hancock County. Our family was the first white family to settle in that county. My sister Lydia, born in 1817, was the first white child born in that county. We lived in a hewed-log house, located where the brick residence of the late Wilson Vance now stands, on the south bank of the river, and on the east side of Main Street. When Mr. Vance

came to the place, we had to move into a log cabin a little east of the hewed-log house, into which Mr. Vance took his family.

"My father was engaged in farming—if the cultivation of a small tract of cleared land surrounding our cabin could be called farming—and keeping a public house. Shortly after we came to the place, Hamilton, Moreland and Slight came. Some other families came in, stayed a short time and then left. For, to be candid about it, Findlay was but two or three block-houses, and some pickets; the remains of Fort Findlay were standing when we came. The Ottawa Indians made frequent visits to the place, as it was stated that they were in some way related to the Wyandots.

"Before we left Findlay, the Morelands, Hamiltons, Slights, Chamberlains, Frakeses, McKinnises, Simpsons, Vances and Rileys had moved to the county. Hamilton and some others had started a settlement above the town, and Frakes and the McKinnises below the town. I was at that time too young and too busy to make the acquaintance of many of these persons. But I shall never forget Susy Frakes—as she was called—the wife of Nathan Frakes. Many a day did I spend with them in their cabin on the river side, and I thought Susy the best woman I ever knew, kind-hearted, almost to a fault, hospitable and intelligent.

"I was but a girl when Vance came to Findlay. The first mill in the county was built whilst we were there. Mrs. Vance had gone to Urbana just previous to the birth of their first child, and Mr. Vance's sister, Bridget, came to keep house for him, but had been with him but a short time when she was attacked by the ague. I then went to live with them, and not only cooked for the men who were digging the mill race, and boarded at Vance's, but I even worked in the race. My mother, my sister and myself gathered the stalks of nettles which grew on the river bottoms below the town, from which we stripped fiber enough, that on being dressed like flax was spun and woven into linen to the amount of forty yards, and was made into clothing for the family.

"At one time We-ge-hah, or Tree-top-in-water, son of In-op-qua-nah, a Wyandot chief, became sick, and the Indians believed him to be bewitched by a bad spirit, and sent to Tawa-town (Ottawa section) for Big Medicine to exorcise the spirit. My mother did not like the Indians very well, and never went amongst them much. On this occasion, however, when the Indians sent out their invitations for the great pow-wow, my mother reviewed one. It

was after much persuasion on the part of my father, and with the understanding that I should accompany her, that she finally consented to attend. When we arrived at the place of meeting, which was a log house a little west of where Judge Cory later lived—Blackford-German Block—we found a few Indians assembled. The Big Medicine and his interpreter occupied the center of the room. The lights were extinguished. The tom-tom was beaten and a great noise and hubbub was made. The lights were again set to burning, and after a short silence refreshments were passed around. During this time my mother and myself having been seated in the circle which was formed around the room, clung closely together, not a little frightened at the performance."

Mrs. Elizabeth (Cox) Eberly was the wife of Jacob Eberly, who was the grandfather of C. B. Eberly of Bowling Green.

As noted, Benjamin Cox arrived about 1815, Findlay then being a wilderness except the cleared surroundings of the fort. William Mungen, one of the early settlers about the time Squire Carlin came, says that the date of the arrival of Wilson Vance, a brother of Joseph Vance, an early governor of Ohio, was in 1818, and in 1822 came John P. Hamilton, with Robert McKinnis and the latter's sons Charles, Philip, James and John, and also his son-in-law, Jacob Poe. On the Blanchard below Findlay's site were in 1827 John Fishel and his sons Michael and John, and his son-in-law, John Magee. Prior to 1830 were George Shaw, William Downing, John, Richard and Lewis Duke; from 1830 to 1835, William and John Moffit, William Birckhead, Thomas Hobbs, Daniel Cusack, Isaac Corner, John Povenmire, John Byall, James Jones, John Fletcher, John Lytle and George Chase; from 1835 to 1840, James Jones, Absolom Hall, John Price, Thomas Cook, Solomon Lee, Richard and William Watson, Johnson and Robert Bonham, William Fountain, Robert L., Isaac and John Stroter, Rev. George VanEman, William Ebright, Van Burson, Thomas Cook, Moses Predmore, Nathan Frankes, Thomas and John Jones, John Smeltzer, B. McClish, Enos Haddox and A. C. Worden.

In the Findlay neighborhood from this time on the settlement increased rapidly, the list of names being too long to record here. Among the prominent characters were William Marvin, Ebenezer Wilson, John Moore, William Cameron, Samuel Huntington, John Schoonover, John P. Ebersole, Jacob Hissong, Francis Redfern Sr., James M. and Charles Coffinberry, M. C. Whiteley, Dr. Bass Rawson, John Mungen, Parlee Carlin, Jacob Ewing.

Drake Taylor, with part of his family (including his two sons, Stephen and Henry D.), removed to the farm two miles below Gilead (now Grand Rapids) in November, 1828. The families then at the head of the Rapids were Edward and Robert Howard and William Pratt; and between these and Mr. Taylor's place were Joseph Keith and a Mr. Laughrey. On the north side, at Providence, resided Peter Manor, the only inhabitant on that side between Waterville and Prairie du Masque, where Samuel Vance, Mr. Scribner (father of Edward Scribner, later of Napoleon) and Mr. Bucklin resided. There was a settler opposite Damascus, on the south side, named Delong, and below him, on the same side, were Jacob Brown and Amos Pratt, who lived about two miles above Grand Rapids. Returning to the north side, and above Mr. Patrick, resided the families of Elijah Gunn, senior and junior; and above them, at the place now called Florida, lived Jesse Bowen and Mr. Hunter. Opposite, at Snaketown, were the families of Messrs. Mayhew and Hunter.

Wilson Vance, before mentioned, may be regarded as one of the fathers of Findlay. He first came to the place as representative, under a power of attorney, of the one-fifth interest of his brother, Joseph Vance. The family of Wilson Vance made the seventh household of Hancock County. John Eckles, with his wife and three sons, settled in Cass Township, Hancock County, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, arriving on the 17th of April, 1836. Robert Hurd, who came to the county in 1839 or 1840, laid out the Town of Arlington, in 1841. Doctor Osterlin, representative in 1871-73 in the Ohio House of Representatives, settled in Findlay in 1834, and John Adams about the same time.

It was in 1824 that the commission appointed to locate the county seat selected the Town of Findlay. On account of the conditions then existing and the situation of the various settlements, there was no competition, as was the case in many counties. The names of the first county officials have already been given. When the town was platted thirty-nine lots were donated to the county commissioners in trust, the proceeds when sold to be used in the construction of county buildings. As to the history of the early courts, reference is made to the chapter on The Judiciary. The first court session was held March 14, 1828, seemingly in a small log schoolhouse of the "village." The associate judges were Ebenezer Wilson, Robert McKinnis and Abraham Huff. Anthony Casade of Bellefontaine was appointed the first prosecuting attor-

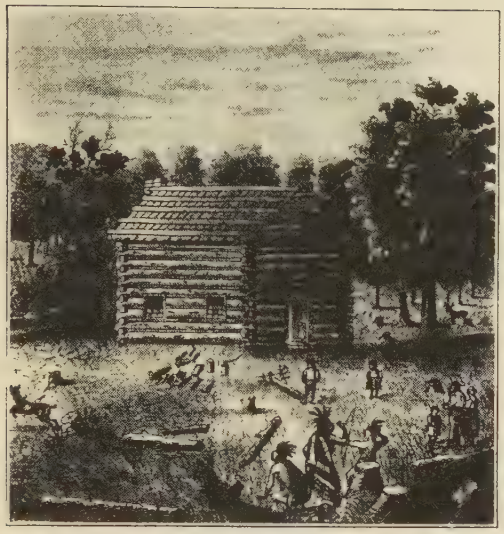
ney. His year's salary was $40. The names of the first grand jurors were: John P. Hamilton, Joseph DeWitt, Jacob Poe, Charles McKinnis, Asa Lake, Reuben Hoiles, Mordecai Hammond, William Wade, John Boyd, Henry George, William Morland, James McKinnis, William Taylor, Edwin S. Jones and John C. Wickham. The first petit jurors who reported were: John Huff, John Beard, Joseph Johnson, William Moreland Jr., John Tullis, John P. Hendricks, James Pettis and Thomas Thompson. As there was no business for a jury, the panel was not filled.

Edson Goit, who later established himself at Bowling Green, Wood County, was Findlay's first lawyer. Coming to Ohio from Oswego County, New York, he stopped at Lower Sandusky (Fremont), where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. When Findlay became the seat of justice it had no lawyer. Learning of the fact young Goit struck out by way of Tiffin and from that point reached Findlay in August, 1832, on foot, after a three days' journey from Lower Sandusky. Within a month he was appointed prosecuting attorney. Business was so poor that he was obliged to take up school teaching to meet his board bill and other expenses.

The second lawyer at Findlay was Arnold Merriam, who located there in 1835, but he remained only a few years. Other attorneys who followed were John H. Morrison, Jacob Barnd, Judge Hall, Charles W. O'Neal and Abel Parker. Hall was also a preacher and carpenter. For later attorneys here, including the Coffinberrys, the reader is referred to the article on the courts of the Maumee and Sandusky valleys.

Before 1832 court sessions were held in the log schoolhouse mentioned. In that year a frame courthouse was built. It was 24 by 36 feet in size, two stories. The building was weatherboarded with black walnut, except the front. A hall ran through the first story, with an inside stairway leading to the courtroom above. Bids for the building were opened January 16, 1832, and only two proposals filed. The cost was $700, and the structure stood on the southwest corner of Main and Crawford streets. It was used also for church services and school purposes until the more pretentious brick courthouse was completed in 1841. The religious societies paid 75 cents per month for its occupancy. Later it was remodeled and used for a tavern. The present fine courthouse of stone was completed and occupied in October, 1888.

The first jail was built in 1830. It was one story, 16 by 24 feet in size, with a partition in the center, was constructed of



FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE IN FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY

Built in 1827

FIRST JAIL IN FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY

Built in 1829

FIRST COURTHOUSE IN FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY

Built in 1833

FIRST CHURCH IN HANCOCK COUNTY

Built in 1837

white oak timber and had two doors and three iron-barred windows. The present sheriff's residence and jail was built in 1877.

The earliest permanent physician in the county and Findlay was Dr. Bass Rawson, who located in the town in 1829, when there were only twelve white residents. Dr. William H. Baldwin came in 1832, and was followed in 1836 by Dr. Charles Oesterlin, a German. Dr. William H. Carlin, who began the practice of medicine in Findlay in 1839, was a surgeon in the Mexican war and one of the most widely known physicians in all that section. Other early physicians were Dr. Lorenzo Firmin, Dr. Anson Hurd and Dr. W. D. Detiler.

FINDLAY PLATTED

The first plat of Findlay was surveyed in 1821 for Joseph Vance and Elnathan Cory. A resurvey and new plat was made in 1829, which contained 156 lots. Main Street was laid out 100 feet in width, which was rather extraordinary except where towns were platted by the Government. A public square for county buildings in the center of the survey was also provided for. Squire Carlin, who located there from Maumee, built on the southwest corner of Main and Front streets Findlay's first frame house. William Taylor built the second frame structure, which he utilized as a storeroom, hotel and a residence. For some years Findlay was only a hamlet of log cabins and a night stay-over for travelers on the old military trail between Bellefontaine and the lower Maumee. What was known as East Findlay, east of Eagle Creek, was platted for James H. Wilson in 1847, and what was called North Findlay, north of the Blanchard River, was platted for William Taylor in 1854. The town was incorporated March 17, 1838.

As noted, the first road through Hancock County and Findlay was General Hull's Trail, which ran north and south, practically on the line of present Main Street. The first mail carrier on this route was Joseph Gordon, who entered the service in this region about 1823—and, by the way, named Bowling Green, Wood County. William Mungen, when editor of the *Findlay Courier*, in the issue of January 23, 1847, said: "Few, indeed, have constitutions sufficiently strong to endure such labor, for such a length of time. To think of carrying a weekly mail, ninety miles through a wilderness, under the scorching rays of a summer's sun—through the chilling winds and rains of winter—and that, too, for a mere pittance, is enough to make a person shudder.

It is to such men as Mr. Gordon, to our hardy pioneers, who were ready to encounter all kinds of toil and privation, that Ohio owes her present state of prosperity and advancement. For such men we cannot but cherish sentiments of respect.

"Joseph Gordon was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1784. In the year 1801, when but seventeen years old, he commenced carrying the mail, on horseback, from Russellville, Kentucky, via Bowling Green, to Glasgow, a distance of eighty-five miles, once in two weeks, for which he received $12 per month. In 1802 he took a contract to carry the mail from Shelbyville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee. In consequence of the route being changed, he carried this mail only two months. From that time till October, 1804, he carried it from Shelbyville to Russellville, Kentucky. In October, 1804, he commenced carrying the mail, on horseback, from Wheeling, Virginia, to George Beymer's, in this state, semi-weekly, a distance of fifty miles, with a led horse and a heavy mail on each. In 1805 and 1806, until the stages commenced running, he carried it from Wheeling, Virginia, through Saint Clairsville, Zanesville, and New Lancaster, to Chillicothe. In February, 1823, he commenced carrying the mail from Bellefontaine, Logan County, to Perrysburg, Wood County, a distance of eighty-one miles through a wilderness, there being but one family residing in Hardin County, and but one post office on the route, and that at this place (Findlay). Now there are eleven post offices on the route, which produce about $3,200 per annum. Mr. Gordon was the only contractor on this route from February 7, 1823, to December 31st, 1839. Since 1839 he has carried the mail semi-weekly from Bellefontaine to this place, a distance of fifty-five miles."

Mr. Mungen also contributed the following:

"For a long time what goods were purchased and brought here (Findlay) came via the Maumee, Auglaize and Blanchard, to Findlay, from Perrysburg, the head of navigation on the Maumee. The furs and such articles of sale and commerce as the new country furnished went there by the same route. The vessels used in the transportation of these articles were pirogues, or the bodies of large trees hollowed out by the axe and by fire.

"Sometime about 1814, Michael Price, William Taylor, John McKinnis, his father, Robert McKinnis, and one or two others not now remembered, who had been on a trading trip to Perrysburg, were returning with goods, etc., and having got up into

Blanchard a few miles above its mouth, and landed, discovered a large bear running past them. They gave chase, overtook or intercepted it, attacked and killed it with the poles they used to propel their pirogues, after a serious and dangerous combat. They had no gun in the fight, their guns being in the boats when bruin made his appearance."

One of the early county roads opened is shown by the following entry on the commissioners' journal in 1829: "A petition being presented by sundry citizens of Hancock County, praying for a county road, commencing at the county line at John Smith's farm, running thence in a northwesterly direction to John Long's, in Section One, thence to cross Blanchard Fork at or near John J. Hendricks', thence to run down the river to the mouth of the three-mile run, thence in the nearest and best direction to Findlay, which was granted, and John Huff, John J. Hendricks and William Moreland were appointed viewers, and William Taylor, Surveyor."

TRANSPORTATION

Evidently tiring of the slow method of transportation down the Blanchard River in pirogues to "Taway Village," now Ottawa, Putnam County, a road through the wilderness was opened "on the most direct route between the two points" about 1831. The Hull Trail road from Bellefontaine to the Maumee River and Perrysburg, was bridged on Main Street, Findlay, by trestle support, after a vote of the people, in 1843. It was replaced by a covered bridge in 1850, which was used until within the memory of many men yet living.

In 1839 a railroad was projected from Perrysburg to Bellefontaine, and the Hancock County commissioners on April 26th that year subscribed to 100 shares of the capital stock, amounting to $100,000. However, the enterprise fell through and the first railroad for Findlay ran to Carey and was completed in December, 1849. This was the Findlay branch of the old Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, now a branch of the Big Four. By a vote of the people the county commissioners subscribed for 1,200 shares of the capital stock, shares $50 each, total $60,000. To this amount $15,000 was added later. This road between Findlay and Carey, sixteen miles in length, was equipped with the old strap-iron rails laid on wooden stringers. When the old Dayton & Michigan Railroad was projected in 1853, between Toledo & Dayton, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio System,

Findlay made great efforts to secure its location through that town. But the line was located on a more direct route, further west, where Deshler grew up, and Ottawa. Years later a branch was built from Deshler through McComb to Findlay. At the present time Findlay has fine transportation facilities, including three electric lines, which have their junction there, and where the general offices of the Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern Traction Company are located. The steam lines are the Ohio Central Division of the New York Central, the Lake Erie & Western, the Big Four, the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western, the Baltimore & Ohio branch, and the "Nickel Plate" at Mortimer.

It was about 1854 that the line from Fremont to Union City, Indiana, was established. Henry Brown, a then young lawyer, and the editor of the *Hancock Courier*, took the lead in the matter, and through his efforts, in the news columns of his paper, the project took shape. A company was organized and chartered under the name of the Fremont & Indiana Railroad Company. After much delay caused by the inability to secure subscriptions, and railroad iron, the company became embarrassed and the road was sold under the name of the Fremont, Lima & Union Railroad Company. This company consolidated in 1865 with the Lake Erie & Pacific Railroad Company under the name of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad Company. The road was rapidly completed and after a series of changes attended by many hard knocks it became the L. E. & W. This was Findlay's first trunk line. The other roads entering the city were several years on paper before they became actual facts, but by persistent efforts on the part of the projectors and the public spirit of the citizens of the towns through which they passed, their building was made possible.

While Findlay, most desirably located, has for many years been a prosperous city, the gas and oil industries gave it a new birth and a more important standing among the cities of wealth in the northwest.

The pioneer gas well of the section was the Oesterlin, drilled in October, 1884. It was followed by a great rush of prospectors, which could be likened to the California gold pilgrimage of '49 and reached its peak with the completion of the monstrous Karg well. A history of the gas and oil industry cannot be given here. However, the following story is quoted from an early historical sketch of Findlay:

"During the exciting period of the later gas boom, in the late

'80s, on the morning after the coming in of the Adams Foundry well, an old man, slightly bent with age, stood looking at the wonderful display of nature's fireworks, the tears coursing down his wrinkled cheeks. 'Had they listened to me, the people of Findlay might have enjoyed the blessings brought by this gas thirty years ago, but they called me an old fool!'

"The speaker was Jacob Carr, many times mayor of Findlay, and a dentist by profession. He had discovered a strong vein of gas in his water well on the property now occupied (1912) by Miss Minnie McKinley, the milliner, and Mrs. John Heldt, who conducts a ladies' fancy work store. The building was Hancock County's first courthouse, and became the residence of Mr. Carr after being moved from the present courthouse site. Mr. Carr, being a genius, constructed pipes leading from the well to his house, first erecting a crude gasometer in the well. These pipes were run through his house, and from about 1865 to the time of Mr. Carr's death nearly thirty years later the gas from the well furnished both light and fuel to his family. The residence was frequently visited by residents and strangers to witness this 'wonderful freak of nature,' as it was called.

"Shortly after Mr. Carr made his discovery, a number of progressive citizens, including the late Capt. James Wilson, his brother, Sheriff Cloyce Wilson, Robert Mungen, and others, formed a company and secured a franchise from the village council to drill gas wells within the corporate limits. But beyond the act of drilling the Carr well, to a depth of about 175 feet, nothing else was done by the company, and the subject of natural gas was gradually forgotten.

"Somewhere about the year 1840 gas was discovered in this city, then a mere hamlet, of course, the same being at a point several hundred feet south of the Carr residence. A blacksmith had a shop on South Main Street, on the lot now occupied by the Majestic Theatre (1912). The man had a well directly in the street, in front of his shop, and he one day discovered that it was full of gas. Many people were attracted to the scene, and one Sunday afternoon a party of young men and women visited the spot. One of the young men struck a match at the mouth of the well, lined with the familiar old sycamore gum, to see if the gas would burn. He found out promptly. The covering of the well was blown many feet in the air, and a vast sheet of flame followed, badly scorching the thoughtless fellow, as well as the other

young men and girls in the crowd, the young ladies having their hair and feathers scorched to a frazzle. This well was later filled up, and now crowded street cars pass over the spot that was a near tragedy.

"At the time of the Carr well excitement, in the early '60s, the late Jacob Huber and D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) conducted a drug store in this city, on the corner now occupied by the National Clothing Store (1912). One day a crowd had assembled at the store, and the principal topic of conversation was the newly discovered natural gas. Among those present was the late Dr. Charles Oesterlin, who treated the subject with contempt, and pooh-poohed the various ideas advanced, stating that the gas was nothing but surface matter, such as may be found in almost any community, and giving it a long Latin name that nobody understood.

"But Doctor Oesterlin must have then and there experienced a change of opinion, for after considerable thought he personally became a persistent, though quiet, investigator, visiting many sections of the country in his researches, and finally came out boldly in his advocacy of his theory that vast resources of oil and gas underlaid this section. He worked to such good purpose that the company was ultimately formed that drilled the first gas well in Northwestern Ohio—the Oesterlin—and the final results left the Doctor a comparatively wealthy man, and many other Findlay citizens were classed in the same category."

Findlay is noted for its many large and prosperous manufacturing industries, which add to its wealth and population. Another important factor in its prosperity and wealth is the fact that here is located the home office and headquarters of the Ohio Oil Company and subsidiary concerns.

Findlay has three strong banks with resources aggregating near fourteen millions of dollars. They are The Buckeye-Commercial Savings Bank, The American First National Bank, and The Ohio Bank & Savings Company. The oldest banking institution was The First National, organized in 1863, by E. P. Jones and Charles E. Niles as the principal stockholders. It was merged with the American National Bank, near the same time of the merger of The Buckeye National and The Commercial Savings Bank. Findlay also has two or three prosperous building and savings institutions. The retail mercantile trade is strongly represented in the various branches.

NEWSPAPERS

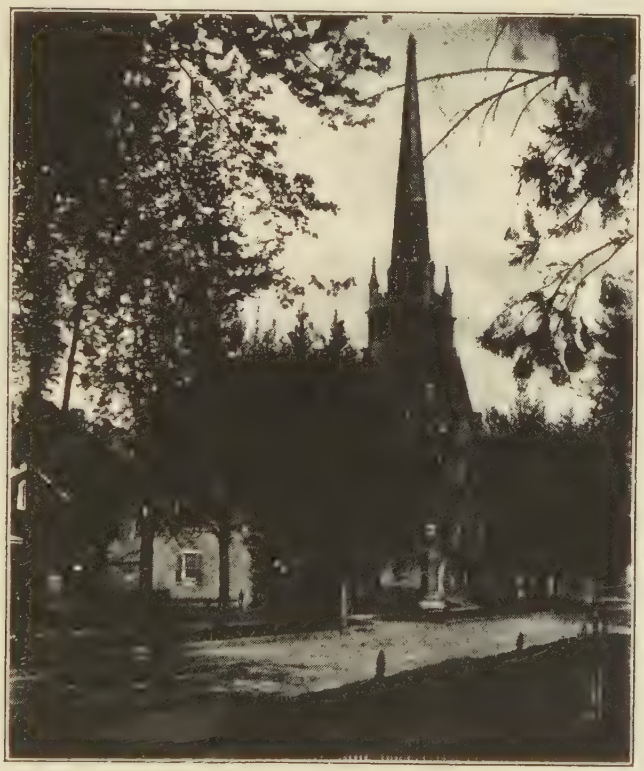
Findlay boasts of two daily newspapers which would do credit to a much larger city. The *Findlay Morning Republican* and the *Evening Courier*, while under an entirely separate editorial force, are owned and controlled by The Findlay Publishing Company. The *Weekly Jeffersonian* was established June 8, 1854, under the name of the *Home Companion*, with Samuel Spear editor and publisher. In June, 1857, the name of the publication was changed to the *Hancock Jeffersonian* and suspended publication in November, 1861. Later, the same year D. R. Locke, afterwards of the *Toledo Blade*, arrived from Bucyrus and purchased the outfit. He revived the weekly under the same name and while in control published the early series of his "Nasby Letters." The old press he operated is still a valued relic of The Findlay Publishing Company. After passing through several hands including the editorship of Otis Lock, later of Tiffin and father of O. T. Lock of the *Tiffin Tribune* and postmaster of that city, in April, 1870, the name was again changed to the *Findlay Jeffersonian*, and after more changes, A. H. Balsey became the proprietor. The *Evening Jeffersonian*, daily, was started in 1880. Many further ownerships brought the publication down to January, 1911, when it was merged with the *Morning Republican*.

The *Findlay Weekly Republican* was established in February, 1879, by J. M. Beelman and James E. Griswold. In January, 1881, Jason Blackford, a well remembered Findlay attorney and E. G. DeWolf, then postmaster there, became the proprietors. This paper also appeared under many ownerships and the daily *Morning Republican* made its appearance in 1886, one of its editors in its career being H. P. Crouse, associated with H. A. Eoff. In the changes which followed Crouse and Eoff sold the plant to I. N. Heminger, S. P. DeWolf and Jesse Huber, and purchased what is now the *Toledo Morning Times*. The Findlay Publishing Company was organized in 1903, with I. N. Heminger, business manager, one of the ablest newspaper men in the business or editorial department to be found anywhere. As first noted, this organization now publishes the *Evening Courier*, formerly the democratic organ of Hancock County. The *Weekly Courier* was established in 1836 and the *Daily Courier* in 1887.

Findlay has a live wire Chamber of Commerce, which keeps its civic and business affairs always abreast of the times.

CHURCHES

One of the earliest ministers of the gospel to preach in Hancock County was Rev. James Gilruth, who arrived at Findlay in 1822 by way of Fort McArthur and Hull's Trail. At the time there was no pioneer home between Findlay and the McArthur block-houses. The Dukes settlement in Blanchard township was one of the earliest in the county and it was there that the first church in Hancock County was built of hewn logs and long occupied as the "Dukes Meeting-House," by the Methodist Society. Missionary Finley, and such prominent organizers as Thompson, Wilson, Gurley and others, preached there. The early denominations in Findlay were the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran.



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FINDLAY

The Presbyterian Society of Findlay was organized in 1830, with Rev. Peter Comfort, pastor. William Cowan and Ebenezer Wilson were the first ruling elders. The first church was built in 1836, and the second, a pretentious brick structure, stood on the site of the present Ohio Oil Company's block, corner of Main and

Hardin streets. The present fine church built in 1900, is located at Main and Lincoln streets.

The Methodist Society was organized here in 1832, as a mission, and was made a regular station in 1850 with Rev. S. W. Hunt as pastor. The congregation possesses a fine church edifice, the membership exceeding one thousand. Other thriving religious organizations of Findlay are the First Lutheran, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, Trinity Lutheran, the First Church of Christ, the Central Church of Christ, German Reformed, First Church of God, the Assembly of God mission and St. Michael's Catholic. This latter society has one of the most beautiful auditoriums of any church in this section of Ohio. The membership exceeds one thousand, and there is attached a parish school with good attendance.

EDUCATIONAL

Naturally the first schools were opened at Findlay. The first schoolhouse in Hancock County was built there of unhewn logs, fifteen feet square, with the old "puncheon" desks and benches. The original teacher was John C. Wickham. As the settlement expanded, educational facilities progressed accordingly. Today Findlay boasts as fine, highly equipped school buildings as any city of its class in Ohio. It has a magnificent central high school building, containing a fine gymnasium, and athletics are stressed as of importance to the life of the student. Concerning the early days of Findlay, 1912 being its centennial, counting from the date Fort Findlay was built, the late Rev. John D. Sours, who died at the age of ninety-seven years, told his daughter Myrtle the following story, which she wrote in 1912, and which is reproduced here, as follows:

"I was in Findlay from October 9, 1836, to the beginning of May, 1841. The first frame schoolhouse in Findlay was built in 1840, on the north side of a street running east from Main. (Crawford Street.) It was a two-story building, with two rooms below and two above. Only two rooms were ready for use that year. A broad hallway divided the lower rooms and a broad stairway extended to the rooms above.

"A lawyer by the name of Charles O'Neal taught the school on the north side of the hall. He had the higher or more advanced scholars, and had, I think, from thirty to forty enrolled, or perhaps from thirty to fifty. I taught all the other children in Findlay, of school age, including at least two families outside and

west of town. One family was the Didway, the other the Whitney. I had on my daily roll during the six months' term 150 scholars. My school became so large that the directors employed a Miss Yonkins to assist me. The highest number present in one day was 107. Before the schoolhouse was built, school was held in the courthouse. I taught there also, but the use of the room could only be secured for a short time, and as there was no other place to hold school, it was discontinued.

"During the winter of 1838-39 I taught in the country, seven miles north of Findlay, at VanBuren. The schoolhouse stood in the woods. In that schoolhouse oiled paper was used instead of glass in the windows. Some kind of bird that stayed in the woods all winter tore the paper and ate it as often as it was replaced. Finally paper that had not been oiled was used, and that was not disturbed, but it made a poor light. A 'poor light' was not the only thing that disturbed the schools of that day—the swales and swampy roads, and ague contributed their share. The ague treated teachers and scholars alike. I took a 'shake' in school one day and became so ill that I was obliged to dismiss school and go to my boarding place, where the good people worked over me until midnight, when I grew better and was able to be at school next day.

"I received $16 a month for teaching this school and boarded 'round among the patrons. I was a 'pioneer teacher' in that part of the county.

"In the summer of 1837 the first Presbyterian church (Findlay) was contracted to be built by Jesse Wheeler and James Edgar. They were brothers-in-law, and both Methodists. They hired me and a young man from the country to help them. We built a one-story frame church on one of the east cross streets—(East Crawford). We also built a two-story hewed-log house for the pastor, Rev. George VanEman. This was built four miles west of Findlay. Reverend VanEman lived in log cabins up to this time. He had two cabins united endwise. In the older cabin were two beds, a table and his library. This library consisted of shelves hung up against the wall by ropes, and his books placed on these shelves. In those two beds we four carpenters slept at night, while building his house. The VanEman family consisted of himself, one daughter, and another girl. Reverend VanEman was pastor of the Presbyterian Church all the time I was in Findlay. The first Methodist church was built the same summer, that is, the summer of 1837, by Jonathan Parker and his em-

ployes, on the south side of East Main Cross Street. I think there was but one house east of it."

Findlay College is spoken of elsewhere.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES

Hancock County's seventeen townships are as follows: Pleasant, in the northwest corner, then eastward joining Wood County, Portage, Allen, Case and Washington. The next tier from west to east consists of Blanchard, Liberty, Marion and Big Lick. In the tier next south are Union, Eagle, Jackson and Amanda. The four southern townships from the west and bordering on Hardin County, are Orange, VanBuren, Madison and Delaware.

The largest town in Hancock County outside of Findlay is McComb. This enterprising village was platted in August, 1847, for Benjamin Todd and first called Pleasantville, after the township in which it is located. It was in 1848 that a post office was established, with William Mitchell the first postmaster. Later the name was changed to McComb and the town was incorporated May 19, 1858, with William Chapman the first mayor. Deweyville, a stave and lumber town, also on the Findlay branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, was laid out in 1880 for John B. Williams. Olney was platted in 1837, for Isaac Fairchild, and Shawtown, another hamlet in Pleasant Township, and on the Nickel Plate Railroad, was surveyed in June, 1882. In 1861 there was a post office called North Ridgeville established at Picken's Corners, but in 1869 the office was discontinued.

Arlington is a prosperous little village in the southern part of Hancock County and on the west branch of the Toledo & Ohio Central division of the New York Central Railroad. It was platted for Robert Hurd in November, 1844, and when a post office was established there in 1846, Dr. B. Beach was the first postmaster. With enterprising business men, thriving churches and good schools, Arlington is in the midst of a prosperous community.

VanBuren, named for President VanBuren, is one of Hancock County's oldest towns and in the midst of one of the oldest settlements. The first plat made in December, 1833, for John Trout and George Ensminger, contained fifty-three lots surrounding a public square. For some years it was one of the leading trading points on the old Bellefontaine-Perrysburg route. The post office was established in 1837, with Dr. George Springer the

earliest postmaster, followed by such well known names as John Zarbaugh, S. M. Heller, C. S. Wilkinson, Lewis Michaels, Dr. E. C. Wells, Daniel Frick, J. L. Hissong, Solomon Zarbaugh, H. C. Hartman, Mrs. E. Wells and John Lee. After its incorporation in June, 1866, the first mayor of VanBuren was Daniel Frick. Seven miles north of Findlay, the village is on the west branch of the Ohio Central division of the New York Central, and is traversed by the Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern electric line. In the midst of the oil development, the prosperity of that section was enhanced by that industry.

Amanda Township early had several quite important hamlets. There was Capernaum, with Aquilla Gilbert postmaster, and Ashery, whose postmaster was Joseph Twining. The plats of these villages are now long vacated. Vanlue, platted for William Vanlue in 1847, is now Amanda Township's only town and is an important stock and grain market. The first postmaster when the office was established in 1849 was Dr. W. P. Wilson. The village has good schools and church societies and is surrounded by a prosperous community.

Benton Ridge, finely located in Blanchard Township, was platted for William Wires in November, 1835, and named for the famed Missouri statesman, Thomas Benton. David M. Baldwin was the first postmaster when the office was established in 1840. The town was incorporated in March, 1875. The Township of Blanchard once had a platted town named Louisville, laid out for William H. Powell, David Millham and Michael Shearer in 1851. A post office called Oak Ridge was established in 1848, located at the home of William Downing, who was the postmaster.

Mount Blanchard, in Delaware Township, located in a beautiful situation on the headwaters of the Blanchard River, and about fourteen miles southeast of Findlay, was platted in October, 1830, for Asa M. Lake. It is in a section favored by the Indians, who had a village near at hand, as shown by the Indian burials on the river. The first postmaster was John P. Gordon when the post office was established in 1834. It is a live business point in a prosperous agricultural community.

About midway between Findlay and Fostoria, is located the progressive Village of Arcadia, in Washington Township. The first town plat was made in 1854, and with now the Nickel Plate and Lake Erie & Western steam lines and the Toledo, Findlay & Fostoria electric road, there exist excellent shipping facilities.

Rawson, southwest of Findlay, in Union Township, and on

the L. E. & W. steam line and the Western Ohio electric, was platted in 1855 for Frederick Keller and J. G. Kelley. The village was named for L. Q. Rawson, then president of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. When the post office was established, in 1863, James C. Benham was the first postmaster.

Mount Cory, on the Western Ohio electric and L. E. & W. Railroad, and in Union Township, was platted in July, 1872, for Samuel Kemerer and Mathias Markley. The place was named for Judge D. J. Cory of Findlay. The post office was established in 1873, with Benjamin Wildermuth the first postmaster. The village has an exceptionally fine school building.

Williamstown, on the Toledo & Ohio Central division of the New York Central, and in Madison Township, was platted in April, 1834, for John W. Williams. It is commonly called "Bill Town," and some there are who know it by no other name. The post office, established in 1835, with Christian Welty postmaster, was first called Eagle, for Eagle Creek, with headwaters in that vicinity. About 1837 Daniel Opp built a tavern in Section 15, Madison Township, and a post office was established there named Crow. It was soon discontinued.

In the early days of Jackson Township there was a post office named Clements, and Ewing's Corners. Now there is Houcktown and Beagle. Jacob T. Houck established Houcktown in April, 1853, then known as North Liberty. The post office was inaugurated in 1856, with Robert Davidson postmaster.

Hassan was a post office in Orange Township, opened in 1858, with James Morrison postmaster, and in 1883 a post office in the vicinity was established named Cordelia, with William M. McKinley postmaster.

Cannonsburg was laid out in December, 1839, in Union Township, for Franklin Ballard, Benjamin and James C. Marshall and William McConnell. Thompson Bartel was the first postmaster when the office was established in 1841.

Jenera, in VanBuren Township, was laid out in April, 1883, for Samuel Feller, John Helderman and Peter Traucht and was named for Dr. A. B. Genner, the first postmaster. It is in a prosperous community. New Stark, a little hamlet, lies about four miles further south.

There is Mortimer, north of Findlay, at the junction of the Nickel Plate and Ohio Central division of the New York Central; Cass Township once had a post office named Wineland, with the office at the home of Cyrus Stacy, who looked after the mail; in

Big Lick Township is West Independence; in Jackson Township, Martin Hollabaugh, in September, 1836, platted a place called Martinstown; a post office was established in Portage Township in 1857, called Portage Center, with Jarvis Humphrey postmaster, and in 1837 Jacob Andre had a plat surveyed in the same township he named Lafayett.

With the later change in the mail service and the free delivery system, many of the foregoing historical situations have changed, and while some early prosperous towns have not thrived, others have made healthful advancement. And while a section of the City of Fostoria is in Hancock County, its story properly belongs to Seneca County.

PUTNAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE, OTTAWA

CHAPTER LXXXVI

PUTNAM COUNTY

NAMED FOR GENERAL—WATERWAYS—MILITARY POST—PIONEERS —SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—NEWSPAPERS—OTTAWA—OTHER VILLAGES.

Putnam, named for Gen. Israel Putnam, was one of the fourteen counties of Northwestern Ohio formed from the Indian lands by an act of the Legislature passed April 1, 1820, and being then unorganized, was attached to Wood County for governmental purposes until February 2, 1824. On the latter date Williams County was organized, and Putnam came under the jurisdiction of Williams, until it obtained its own organization in 1834. Originally Putnam County embraced some 500 square miles, but from time to time portions were set off to other counties until it took its present form.

Beginning in the northwest corner of the county and reading in regular order, the townships of Putnam are: Monroe, Palmer, Liberty, Van Buren, Perry, Greensburg, Ottawa, Blanchard, Monterey, Jackson, Union, Pleasant, Riley, Jennings and Sugar Creek.

Before the Indians came or at least before the Indians that history knows about, the Mound Builders were along the Blanchard River, and left a number of evidences of their handiwork. The Blanchard, while a tributary of the Auglaize, is the county's main waterway, and in an exceedingly tortuous course, runs in the general direction of east to west through its center and enters the Auglaize in Perry Township, about two miles east of the Putnam-Paulding County line. The Auglaize River, Putnam's largest stream, enters the county at the southern border in Jennings township and about two miles east of the Putnam-Van Wert County division line. The general course of the Auglaize here is northward and flowing then somewhat to the west, the stream leaves Putnam County on its west line north of the center and in Perry township. On its right the principal tributary of the Auglaize next to the Blanchard, is the Ottawa River. Entering Putnam from Allen County at the south, the Ottawa runs north-

erly through Sugar Creek township, veers to the west and reaches the Auglaize about two and a half miles northwest of Kalida. The principal tributaries of the Ottawa River on its right, are Sugar and Plum creeks. From west to east entering the Blanchard River in Putnam County, are Deer, Bear, Cranberry, Riley and Dukes creeks.

One of the reservations granted to the Ottawa Indians at the treaty of 1817, held at the Foot of the Maumee Rapids, was within present Putnam County. This treaty stipulated that "There shall be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's forks of the Great Auglaize River, to contain five square miles; the center of which tract is to be where the old trail crosses the said fork (river)." The Ottawa village known to approaching civilization as Tawa Town consisted of some twenty-five cabins or shacks built of poles set in the ground and covered with bark. It was located on both banks of what was known as Tawa Run and within the limits of now Ottawa. Of long standing, it was visited as early as 1750 by French traders and missionaries and when the Ottawas removed to the West, there yet remained along the Blanchard members of the tribe at a very late period. There was another Ottawa Town on the Blanchard about two miles up the river.

The late George D. Kinder, a veteran newspaper man and historian, who wrote a history of Putnam County has this:

"The principal trail, which ran from Wapakoneta to the Rapids of the Maumee, crossed the Blanchard River near where the river bridge on the road to Columbus Grove now stands. Tawa Village was practically the center of the reservation of five miles square. The most pretentious cabin in the village at the time of the removal of the Indians was the council-house, which was constructed of logs, and located on what is now Walnut Street, in Ottawa. The trading cabin of Deardorf and Freede, fur traders, was the next cabin in size. It was also used by the early French missionaries as a place in which to hold religious services. A crude altar occupied the east part of the building, and, at a window in one end a lamp was kept burning for years at all hours. It was for this reason that the Indians and early travelers generally spoke of it as "The Light House." The Indians had cleared about five acres of land in the river bottom immediately west of their village, on which they raised corn. This tract and another of about one acre was practically all the land that the tribe cultivated.

"During the later years of the tribe on this reservation, Pe-ton-i-quet was recognized as their chief. In their conversations, however, the Indians usually spoke of him as their half-chief. In explanation of this, they said that Pe-ton-i-quet had a twin-brother, who was also a chief, and although this twin-brother had been killed, the remaining twin could only be a half-chief. The white men who met Pe-ton-i-quet spoke favorably of him, and said that he was not only sober in his habits, but honest in his dealings and kind in his disposition. He was not a full-blood Indian, his father being a Frenchman. When the removal was made, he and several others refused to accompany Colonel Hollister to their new home, but they all followed their kindred towards the declining sun a year or two afterwards.

"Among the Ottawa Indians of the reservation was one called Tom. Tom was the most worthless vagabond known to exist among all the tribes of the Ottawas. He was known as a thief and an habitual drunkard, too lazy even to hunt or fish. He had a wonderful thirst for strong liquor; being drunk was his normal condition, being sober the exception. Tom, when on an extra big drunk, celebrated the occasion by whipping his squaw. The squaws, to even up with him, furnished him an extra amount of 'red liquor,' which made him helplessly drunk. While in this condition they caught him, took him down along the river bank and, after divesting him of all his clothing, tied him to a log and left him all night to the mercy of the mosquitoes. It is said that next morning Tom was scarcely recognizable by any of his companions. This bit of squaw justice worked to the full satisfaction of the squaws, and ever afterward, when Tom became abusive, all they had to do was to 'buzz' like a mosquito and he fully understood their meaning. Tom went west with the other Indians of his tribe, who were very anxious to leave him behind, and tried many plans to consummate their desire."

The principal military post of historical interest in Putnam County was located at the site of the town of Fort Jennings, where a fort of that name was built during the War of 1812. It was just before he had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northwest Army, and while Winchester was still at the helm, that General Harrison from St. Marys wrote to Governor Meigs of Ohio under date of September 20, 1812, that "from Fort Wayne there is a path which has sometimes been used by the Indians, leading up the St. Joseph, and from thence by the headwaters of the River Raisin to Detroit. By this route it appears to me very

practicable to effect a *coup-de-main* upon that place (Detroit) and if I can collect a few hundred mounted men I shall attempt it."

However, this plan was not carried out. There had arrived at St. Marys a regiment of Kentucky troops under Col. Joshua Barbee, which was ordered to build at St. Marys a fortification and stockade as a protection for stores and supplies and which was named Fort Barbee. There also arrived a regiment under Col. Robert Rogers, another regiment of riflemen under Col. William Jennings, together with an Ohio corps of cavalry under command of Colonel Findlay. The cavalry was ordered to burn the Ottawa towns on the Blanchard River, while Colonel Jennings was ordered to open a direct road from St. Marys toward Defiance and also to build a post by the Auglaize River for the protection of supplies. This post was named Fort Jennings in honor of the colonel, in consequence of which the pleasant village at its site retains the name. Colonel Jennings was stationed there for some time awaiting the advance of supplies delayed on account of floods. During the delay detachments of troops were sent down the Auglaize and up the Blanchard River and Hog Creek to ascertain conditions among the Indians, considered unfriendly in their attitude. One detachment proceeded as far up the Blanchard as the Tawa village (Ottawa) where they camped for several days. As a majority of the Ottawas had left with all their belongings, most of the town was burned.

Three or four pioneers claimed the honor of being the first settlers in now Putnam County. Reliable authority, however, awards this distinction to the family of Henry Leaf. It is recorded that Leaf built a cabin on the south bank of the Blanchard, but later moved down to a new location at the junction of the Blanchard and Auglaize, where he built another log dwelling, and where it is known he was located in 1824. Although a white man, Leaf mingled with the Indians and when they left for their western reservation he accompanied them. The first permanent white settler evidently was Daniel Murphy, who arrived with his family at the mouth of the Blanchard in 1824 in a canoe from Fort Findlay. According to Judge George Skinner who located at Kalida in 1839, Murphy built a crude cabin of poles and made the point his permanent home. A cabin had been built previous to his location by two men and a woman, a mile upstream, but they did not remain there. Murphy's wife was the first person buried in Kalida cemetery.

John Lang reported in the *Delphos Herald* that "the Indians

remained in this neighborhood to a late date. Their last camp was at Sulphur Springs until the year 1836, and below Fort Jennings (on the Auglaize) as late as 1839. Settlements were made at Fort Jennings in 1834, when Von der Embz, John Wellman and others settled there, and who were soon joined by Henry Joseph Boehmer. Disher, Peters, Raab, Rader and Shroeder 'squatted' at Jennings as early as 1832."

Another early resident tells this: "Jennings Creek took its name from Colonel Jennings, who led a body of men there from Fort Recovery and built a stockade at the junction of that stream with the Auglaize. Colonel Jennings died and was buried here. Ottawa River was named from the Indian tribe who had their hunting grounds along its course. The name of Hog Creek, as it was known, had its origin in the fact that, during the War of 1812, some white men living near Piqua undertook to drive a lot of hogs to the military garrisons on the Maumee; and having reached this stream, which they found much swollen, and becoming alarmed at the hostile movements of the Indians, they undertook to force their stock across, some of which reached the opposite shore, another portion perished in the waters; but the most remained upon the first bank, and all were left to their fate by the owners, who made a rapid retreat homewards. The surviving hogs multiplied and replenished the wilderness. Hence the name of 'Hog Creek,' or 'Swinonia,' as Count Coffinberry, under a poetic inspiration, designated it.

"Sugar Creek derived its name from the maple orchards which supplied the Indians at Charloe with their sugar; Plum Creek, from the annual wealth of wild plums that its rich bottoms supplied, 'without money and without price'; and Cranberry, from the numerous marshes that bore that fruit in its vicinity. Riley and Deer creeks were named by the Government Surveyor, Capt. James Riley; and Blanchard, by an Indian trader, who was the first white settler upon its margin.

"The first store in the county was established by an Indian trader on Section 16, Liberty township. The first general muster was held at Ottawa, in 1839, at which all the able-bodied 'sovereigns' of the county were gathered, with plenty of 'corn dodgers,' music and whiskey."

In now Blanchard township, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Crawfis were among the early settlers, and it was at the Crawfis home that the first township election was held. Joseph Hickerson, chosen clerk, carried the election returns to Defiance, then the county seat, to

which section Putnam County was then attached. Hickerson took the oath of office while at Defiance and on his return home swore in all the other township officials.

The first permanent settler in Jackson township was Elias Wallen, who located there in 1822. About 1820, Robert Wallen settled in the Perry township section. A township election for Perry was held at the cabin of Sebastian Shroufe in 1828. William Turner was an early arrival in Pleasant township. Religious services were held at the home of John Bogart in this township in 1834. The first election in Riley township took place at the home of Thomas Gray in April, 1834, when J. D. Walmsley was chosen justice of the peace. One of the first German settlers in this township was Christian Bucher, who was over one hundred years old when he passed on. Benjamin, George, Jacob, Samuel and William Clevenger, located on Hog Creek or Ottawa River, in Sugar Creek township in 1830. They built there what was known as the Clevenger Mills. Robert Martin and Solomon Sprague had located in the township in 1828. Abraham Baughman settled in Van Buren township in 1835.

A considerable section of both Putnam and Allen counties, were early settled by that sturdy people the Mennonites. Prof. C. Henry Smith of Bluffton College has written much about this worthy sect whose interesting history is connected with a portion of Putnam County. The veteran Kinder in his lifetime also wrote that "in the spring of 1833, Michael Neuenschwander, who was a native of Alsace, together with his son John, came west to seek a new home in a new land. Having learned that Putnam County was a rich county, where land could be purchased cheap, they came directly here and selected two quarter sections. They then proceeded to the Government Land Office at Piqua, and entered this land. The father cleared up his quarter section, and occupied it until his death, forty-five years later. Returning to their former home in Wayne County, Mr. Neuenschwander brought the remaining members of the family and their household goods to Putnam County, making the trip in eleven days. At that time there were only a few neighbors, and these were Thomas Grey, John Sigafoose, Christopher Miller, and John Stout. In the fall of 1834, four additional families joined the settlement. These were Christian Suter, who was afterwards the minister of the congregation, Dorse Amstutz, Christian Bucher, and John Moser. In 1853 a large number of families arrived from Switzerland and Alsace, among them being the Steiners, Schumachers, Basingers,

Lugibills, Geigers, and others. The hardships of these pioneers were many indeed. It was necessary at first to go to Sandusky over a road that was scarcely more than a cowpath to procure flour for the household. It was considered a great boon when this household necessity could finally be purchased at Lima. Two of the sons of Mr. Neuenschwander returned to Wayne County to secure their brides. They had one horse between them, and the two women might have ridden this animal alternately. Daniel's wife, however, was not used to riding horseback, and preferred to walk the entire distance. In this way these two honeymoon couples passed the happy days of their early wedded life on the way to the new home that awaited their occupancy in the wilderness."

In earlier years the preaching of the Mennonites was in German and the schools were taught in both the English and German languages. A pious, industrious, law-abiding people, there are yet a few of the older generation who still dress in the regulation garb and adhere to the old, approved customs. However, while the younger people still adhere faithfully to their church, modernism has wrought many changes.

In Greensburg township the first white inhabitant was Henry Wing, who removed to it in 1825. At the first election held April, 1835, Wm. Bell, Abraham Crow and Joshua Powell were elected trustees: Frederic Brower, clerk; Nutter Powell, treasurer; and Frederic Brower, justice of the peace. At this election eight votes were cast. F. Brower settled there in 1833.

Liberty township was settled in 1835—Alexander Montooth being the first white male inhabitant. Then came, a few months later, C. Hofstaeter; Nicholas McConnell; Samuel, James and John Irvin; Mr. Krebs and Oliver C. Pomeroy. In the succeeding years came L. Hull; Jacob Sigler; Henry Knop; George Hagle; Robert Lowry; James Woddell; George Bell; and James McKinnis.

Wm. Galbreath, who located in Putnam County in 1834, aided in the erection of Fort Meigs, was present during the two sieges and witnessed from the pallisades of the Fort (May 5, 1813), the disaster which occurred to the forces of Colonel Dudley; and three days afterwards was with a force which crossed the river to bury the dead; but the bodies were so advanced in decomposition, that it was impossible to execute their mission. The wolves, eagles and buzzards held their hideous feasts during several days and nights.

Oliver Talbert, one of the old residents of the county, was at the surrender of Hull at Detroit, in 1812.

The early market places of this section were Lower Sandusky (Fremont) overland, and Perrysburg and Maumee in canoes and pirogues down stream through the Blanchard River and Auglaize to Defiance and then down the Maumee. When the canals were built they furnished transportation for the western section of Putnam. An important event was the construction of the old Dayton & Michigan railroad, now of the Baltimore & Ohio system, which opened up the eastern part of the county to the outside world.

Kalida was chosen as the first county seat of Putnam. It is recorded that the name was taken from the Greek word *Kalidinus*, suggested by the whirling or gyrating current of the Ottawa River where the town was located. It is also stated that the first term of Common Pleas Court, before a courthouse was built, was held in the home of Christian Sarber, a half mile south of Kalida, Judge William Helfenstein presiding. The family table used for meals and other purposes, was utilized as the judge's and the clerk's desk, as well as by other officials and attorneys. The room being small, the family bed was requisitioned by the judge for his "judicial bench." Too crowded for the jury, they went into the woods at hand and sat on fallen logs as they deliberated.

When definite steps were taken to organize the county, William Cochran, Henry Morris and Silas McClish were appointed associate judges by the governor. According to instructions, on May 8, 1834, they met at the house of Abraham (not Christian) Sarber at Kalida, and after taking the oath of office, appointed Daniel Gray clerk of courts and Amos Evans prosecuting attorney. For county commissioners, William Priddy, Thomas Grey and Samuel Myers were named. An election for sheriff and coroner was ordered held May 31.

After the county organization was effected, land was purchased by the commissioners, surveyed into lots and the town director, upon the sale of a portion of them, used the proceeds to build a courthouse and jail. Both buildings were of frame, the jail being constructed of heavy oak timbers. In 1839, these frame buildings were replaced by quite pretentious brick structures which were used until 1864, when the courthouse, with many of the records, was destroyed by fire.

By this time the center of population was changing and the

towns on the old Dayton & Michigan railroad were growing in importance. The question of a new location for the county seat was brought up and Ottawa citizens, to further their interests, deposited $15,000 with the county commissioners as a guarantee for the erection of a new courthouse, should the vote ordered result in their favor. In a total of 3,154 votes cast at the election the majority for Ottawa was 672. As a consequence, a two story building of brick, of the regulation style, was completed in 1868, with a hall running through the center of the ground floor, the county offices, lining each side. The court room and offices of the sheriff and clerk were in the second story. This building served its purpose for half a century, when a movement was set on foot for a new structure. As a result, under an able commission in charge of the plans, Putnam County has one of the most beautiful courthouses in Ohio. It is built of Bedford stone, three stories, with rich interior finish and is finely equipped throughout. Concerning the early court of Putnam County and members of the bar, reference is made to the judicial history of this section. Some of the brick in the old Kalida courthouse were used later in the construction of a residence, still standing in the old village.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The history of the early schools of Putnam County is in line with the pioneer schools of other sections of the Maumee and Sandusky valleys. When the law came into effect providing county boards of education, Prof. George D. Keinath, in 1914, was chosen the first county superintendent of schools, which position he still holds in 1929. His work has been eminently efficient and the district organizations most satisfactory. The various high schools of the county, including besides Ottawa, Leipsic, Columbus Grove, Pandora, Gilboa (Crawfis College) Vaughnsville and the schools of the other villages, have been characterized by their well grounded work and the record of their students in advanced courses of study in colleges and universities.

What was known as Crawfis College came into existence through the will of John Crawfis, a distinguished citizen of Blanchard township, who bequeathed $25,000 to the township to be used in the establishment of a college or school of higher education. Beginning in 1888, a main building was completed, followed by the construction of two dormitories in 1889. A strong faculty was placed in charge and a fine equipment installed. The

enterprise proved a success from the start and now is one of the well established high schools of Putnam County.

Among the earliest church movements in Putnam County was that put forward by the Methodist Episcopal Society, which established an organization in the Gilboa section in 1833. Moses Williams and wife, Samuel Hall and wife, Sarah Crawfis, Louisa Guisinger, Samuel McDonald and G. W. Montgomery were the charter members. In 1911, Gilboa became the head of the circuit, but before that time was connected with McComb. At Columbus Grove, the M. E. Society built a new brick church in 1891. A Methodist class was organized at the home of Philip Hopper, Sr., two miles south of Columbus Grove, in October, 1839, where services were held until 1853. Preaching then took place in the schoolhouse and in a hall in the village. Elder Hopper then donated a lot upon which the first church, a frame structure, was built. Columbus Grove was made a regular charge in 1868. The beginning of Methodism in Ottawa was about 1855, when a class was organized by the Rev. John A. Shannon. The first brick church was built in 1858 and the present structure in 1900, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Bishop David H. Moore. The Methodists of Leipsic formed a society in 1870, and held their early meetings in the old schoolhouse, and in other churches in the village. The first church was built in 1884, when the Rev. J. S. G. Reeder was pastor. Leipsic's present fine M. E. church was dedicated in 1896. Among other churches of that faith in Putnam County are those at Cloverdale, North Creek, Continental and Dupont.

The earliest Presbyterian Society to take form in Putnam County, was organized at Columbus Grove, September 9, 1836. The names of the charter members were Samuel, Williams, Elizabeth and Anna McComb, Joseph and Eleanor Belford, Joseph, Hannah and Martha Nichols, Joseph, Jane and Martha Combs, Adam Turner and Jane Pier. The first church was built of logs. From the beginning the society was prosperous and a frame church was constructed in 1851, when Rev. William K. Brice was pastor. A new brick church was completed in 1902.

A Presbyterian Society was organized at Kalida in 1845 with a membership of fifteen. The old courthouse and private homes were used for the early meetings, until a frame church was built in 1852, superseded by a new building in 1873. The Presbyterian Society at Leipsic was another early organization.

Rev. Daniel Glancy organized the St. John's United Brethren

Church at Columbus Grove in 1858. The first church edifice was built in 1860. This denomination also has organizations at Continental, Leipsic, Cascade and Wisterman. A Congregational organization was effected at Vaughnsville in 1889. There is a Christian Church at this village and also at Leipsic. A Lutheran Society was early formed at Leipsic and another at Continental, which also has a Dunkard organization. There are of course several other Protestant churches in the county.

In especially the western section of Putnam County, a large percentage of the thrifty settlements are of sturdy German stock, most of whom are of the Catholic faith. Glandorf, two miles west of Ottawa is the center of one of the largest of these Catholic communities. Father Horstman celebrated the first mass at Glandorf on Easter Sunday, 1834. The first Catholic Church there was built of hewn logs, which also served as the pastor's residence. With the increase in population a second church, built of logs and weatherboarded with split shingles, replaced the old one and was dedicated in 1837 to St. John the Baptist. A school was opened the same year and a schoolhouse built. At the death of Father Horstman in 1843, he was succeeded by Father Bohne. A new church of brick was dedicated in 1848. A short time later the parish was placed in charge of the Sanguinist Fathers and a convent established in 1848. A new church of Gothic architecture with a spire 225 feet in height, was dedicated by Bishop Gilmour in 1878, and the parish, now with a fine school building, is one of the largest and most prosperous in the diocese. The present pastor is Rev. L. Schupp, with Rev. F. Goettemoeller assistant.

A traveler through the southwestern section of Putnam County, in nearing the hamlet of Ottoville, Monterey township, is struck by the magnificence of a church edifice the two towers of which show prominently at a long distance. It is the Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception, with Rev. J. S. Arnolde now pastor and Rev. F. X. Hermiller assistant. The church, the fine new school building and the parish home, are delightfully located, and as the residents of the section are practically all Catholics, the few Protestant children attend the Parochial school. It was through Father John Otto Bredeick of Delphos, that this Ottoville church was established; for it was he who purchased forty acres of land at the village site and platted a section into lots. From the sale of lots a fund was started to build a church upon the choicest location. At the death of Father Bredeick the project was taken up by the Rev. F. Westerholtz and the work of

building a frame church began in 1860. As the settlement increased the parish prospered and the present fine structure was begun under the pastorate of Rev. Michael Muller, and was finally dedicated in 1888. The Church towers reach a height of 180 feet.

As early as 1838 Father Tunker of Dayton, administered to the mission at Fort Jennings, and in 1840 the Protestants and Catholics banded together and built a log church which also served for school purposes. This union existed until 1854. The Rev. Harry Herzog was established as the first resident pastor in 1850, but the following year Father Bohne became the local priest. Under his administration the church of St. Joseph was built in 1854, the structure of brick being superseded by a fine new church in 1882, while Father Heidegger was pastor. The pastor in 1929 is Rev. Philip A. Schritz.

The cornerstone of St. Michael's Church, Kalida, was laid June 16, 1870. In early years the membership was identified with the parish of Glandorf and then the congregation was served by priests from surrounding charges. When Kalida St. Michael's was placed in charge of the Sanguinist Fathers of Glandorf, the first member of the order to serve the parish was Rev. Rochus Schuly. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Divine Providence. S. S. Peter and Paul's Church, Ottawa, is served by Father V. H. Krull with Father E. J. Vonder Haar, assistant. The site for the church was a gift in 1861 from Mathias Muller. The structure was dedicated by Bishop Gilmour in 1872. The school of the parish is in charge of the Sanguinist Sisters. The Catholic organization at Leipsic was established in 1873 and the first to administer to St. Marys Parish was Father Henry Kaempfer of New Cleveland. It was under this father's service that the first church was built in 1876. A more pretentious frame church was built in 1891. Rev. John A. Christ is the present pastor. St. Nicholas Parish, Miller City, under Rev. Henry Gerwert, is in a prosperous condition. The society was organized there in 1886, by Rev. Joseph Rosenberg, and the commodious site for a church was donated by Nicholas Noriot. The construction of a brick edifice was begun in 1887 and dedicated by Bishop Horstman in 1900. A well organized school is attached to the parish. At New Cleveland is the Holy Family Church now under the direction of Rev. Albert Kistner. It was organized as a mission by Rev. Sebastian Ganther in 1861, and the late John Weis gave a two acre tract upon which to build a church and parsonage. The structure built soon after the mission was established was improved

and enlarged in 1881 and again in 1916. Rev. Charles Barbier was selected as the first resident pastor in 1873. St. Barbara's Parish at Cloverdale is now under the direction of Rev. Henry E. Wichman and St. Joseph's Church at North Creek under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph P. Brobst.

NEWSPAPERS

A number of prominent men have been connected with the newspapers of Putnam County as a recital will show. The first newspaper in the county was the *Kalida Venture*, established by Francis Gillett who also practiced law at this then county seat to make "both ends meet" as near as possible. Among other early owners was the well known Horace S. Knapp, later a Toledo resident, who wrote "Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley." James McKenzie an attorney, was the next owner, followed by Luther Wolf and James Dixon. When the county seat was moved to Ottawa, Dixon followed with his paper and called it *The Citizen*. Pining for its old environment, the paper died from homesickness. Another early newspaper at Kalida was the *Kalida Sentinel* established near 1860 by Elam Dayne. It was Democratic in politics and later owners were Luther Wolf and Levi G. Lee. The latter publisher moved the paper to Ottawa, where it was consolidated with the *Putnam County Sentinel*, established in 1841, which name the paper still bears. The partnership in early days included Stevens Godfrey, M. G. Gillette and Leonard Miller.

In 1867, George D. Kinder the later veteran in the newspaper service and versed in the history of the Northwest, became sole proprietor and editor, and *The Sentinel* under his ownership for over a third of a century, was recognized as one of the leading weekly papers of Ohio of the Democratic faith. Upon Mr. Kinder's retirement in 1900, when the publication was taken over by a stock company organized for the purpose, he retained a desk in the office and made daily trips by habit to his old haunts until his death. It yet seems strange to *Sentinel* visitors to have his old familiar chair vacant, where he wrote scathing campaign articles in attacking his political enemies, although personally his manner was most genial and his temperament mild to a degree. Mr. A. P. Sandles, one of the best known men of Ohio, was at the helm of *The Sentinel* for a time and now the paper is ably managed and edited by Mr. Edward Sommers.

During the Civil war, the late John McElroy of the *National*

Tribune, of Washington, D. C., started the *Ottawa Telegraph*, but the publication was soon suspended and McElroy went to the *Toledo Blade*. The *Ottawa Gazette*, Republican in politics was established in 1881 by C. L'H. Long, who within a short time sold the paper to now Judge George Bassett of Toledo. Later owners were J. M. Hoffa, C. P. Godfrey, J. H. Letcher and E. B. Walkup, the latter disposing of the plant to a stock company. A later owner was W. J. Swisher and the publisher now is F. M. Chalfant.

The *Leipsic Free Press* made its appearance in 1878, under the ownership of W. W. Smith. Upon his death in 1912, his son George F. Smith took over the management, the proprietor now being Henry E. Martin. The *Leipsic Tribune* published for some years was established in 1891 by Pratt Kline. The *Continental News-Review* started in 1916 is owned by N. W. Curtis. The Putnam County *Vidette* published by Joe E. Greinger, was launched by W. C. Tingle in 1874, W. H. Halderman being later the owner. Other papers of history include the *Kalida Record*, *Pandora Times*, *Ottoville Tri-County News*, *Ottoville Leader* with varied careers.

OTTAWA

The Town of Ottawa was surveyed by two enterprising men, Aughenbaugh and Barnett in June, 1834. As the Indian village of Tawa had been located there the plat was given the name of Ottawa. As has been noted, before this time and especially in 1833, a number of white families had taken up their residence in that vicinity; including later, William Galbreath, C. F. Pomeroy, David and John Cox, Michael Rowe, Samuel Runyon and one or two others, who took up their abodes where the Indians had left when they moved westward. Michael Rowe built a cabin in 1834 which he utilized as the first regular tavern in Ottawa, and which he continued to operate until his death, after long service as a landlord. Long after that the old tavern which had entertained many noted guests, was occupied as a marble works for tombstone making. The first frame building in Ottawa was built by William Williams and when the post office was established in 1847 with Dr. C. M. Godfrey postmaster, it was given the name of Buckey; this because there was then another post office in Ohio named Ottawa. The office was given its present name through the efforts of Doctor Godfrey, in 1862.

John Cox established a general store in Ottawa in 1835, and in the same year the first permanent physician, in the person of Dr. C. P. Pomeroy, located there. C. M. Godfrey arrived at Ottawa in 1836, studied medicine under Dr. Pomeroy and was long a prominent physician at the present county seat.

Ottawa's first schoolhouse of logs, was built in 1836, the first teacher being the late Mrs. Isaac McCracken of Kalida, who was then Priscilla Compton. Ottawa is favored with an excellent public school system, the present efficient superintendent (1929) being Prof. Thos. I. Curtis.

Ottawa was incorporated in February, 1861, with J. B. Fruchey the first mayor. With a railroad, the county seat, and the attorneys locating there, with the surrounding settlements increasing, the little city assumed more importance, and today it is blessed with wealth and prosperity.

OTHER VILLAGES

When the village of Leipsic was established in 1857, it was first named Creighton, for its founder, John E. Creighton. The older section of Leipsic, laid out in 1852 by John W. Pickenpaugh, when the town proper grew up on the old Dayton & Michigan railroad (now of the B. & O. system) became known as West Leipsic. Early settlers in the Leipsic locality, were Wellington Hurd, David McClung, J. B. Swartz, C. W. Askam and Al Tingle, with some others. The families of D. G. Lefler and W. P. Young arrived in 1860. A thriving early industry which made Leipsic a town of importance was the timber and stave business, the Buckeye Stave Company having a large factory there. With the Baltimore & Ohio, the Nickle Plate, and The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton (known as Henry Ford's railroad) together with the Toledo & Lima Electric, Leipsic has fine shipping facilities and is in the center of a prosperous community.

Columbus Grove was platted in December, 1842, for Capt. Frederick Fruchey, by Benjamin Dunning. The situation was in the midst of a famous Indian sugar grove, and as Captain Fruchey and others of the first settlers were from Columbus, Ohio, the name was most appropriate. The first house, of logs, was built by John Mumea and the first frame and brick structures were built by Samuel Sterling. An ashery, established by Durrey Brothers was the first industry in Columbus Grove, while in 1853 a sawmill was run by John Brice who added facilities for grind-

ing corn and buckwheat. James Pier operated the earliest tavern and a store was opened by Sheldon Guthrie in 1843. Columbus Grove has the same transportation facilities as Leipsic, except in place of the Nickle Plate east and west, it has the Ohio Northern railroad. The village was incorporated in 1864 with David Jones the first mayor.

Pandora has had a changeable career. It was first platted for John Stroud in 1836 and called Columbia. Stroud as already noted, had built on Riley Creek one of the first grist mills in Putnam County. Henry Kilheiffer was the early tavern-keeper. Also as related in the chapter on the old Bench and Bar, the court and lawyers in their circuit traveled from Findlay to other court sessions down the Blanchard in canoes. On their land route between Findlay and Kalida, Putnam's old county seat, they passed through Pandora and stopped at Kilheiffer's tavern. The old lawyers and even the judges were not always "tetotalers" and many stories are told of the stirring situations which occurred at the old hostelry in which Kilheiffer also kept a store and evidently a bar.

The name of Columbia was later changed to Pendleton and in 1850 a new plat was made for Brice W. Viers. In 1853, East Pendleton was surveyed by Henry Blosser, county surveyor of Putnam. When the Ohio Northern railroad was built in 1882 through Pendleton, then a narrow gauge, known as the Pittsburg, Akron & Western, the name of the town was changed to Pandora, which was incorporated in 1892. It is in this section that the thrifty Mennonites have a large settlement. In an historical woolen mill, The Pandora Manufacturing Company, makers of overalls, was established in 1901, adding activity to the community. But the enterprise was discontinued in 1917.

Kalida, first platted in 1834, has already been told about. Gilboa was laid out in 1837, and the first improvement was a house built by Nelson McCollister. A tavern was opened in 1839 by Benjamin Stewart and a stock of general merchandise placed on the market by Edward Mercer. At one period, the leading town in Putnam County, Gilboa, was given a serious setback by the cholera outbreak in 1848. Continental, at the junction of the old Nickle Plate and the former Toledo, St. Louis & Western, now also of the Nickle Plate system, was first called Marice City, being platted in 1888 by George Skinner for Gen. A. V. Rice of Ottawa. In 1899, the name was changed to Continental and upon its incorporation Polk Berbage was chosen the first mayor. Bel-

more in the midst of an old settlement was laid out for Wesley G. Montgomery in 1862, and named Montgomeryville. When the post office was established it was called Belmore and about 1869, the town was given the same name. West Leipsic was incorporated in 1882 and R. Haskell was the first mayor. Ottoville incorporated in 1890, established by Rev. John Otto Bredeick, in 1845, has already been told about, as has Glandorf founded by Rev. Father Horstman, the settlement of the German colony there dating from 1834. The town was incorporated in 1891, with William Altd-Kruse the first mayor. Miller City was platted in 1882 by Aaron Overbeck for Nicholas Noriat and Nicholas Miller. The village was incorporated in 1890. Cloverdale started in 1891, was first called Drucilla and incorporated under its present name in 1902. Dupont in the western part of Putnam County, in Perry township, was laid out in 1877 and incorporated in 1888.

Other villages and hamlets are Vaughnsville, Jones City and Seitz, in Sugar Creek township, near the Allen County line; Rushmore and Rimer also near the Allen County line and farther west; Elm City, Kieferville and Hartzburg on the main Nickle Plate route; Cuba and Myers Corners in Greensburg township; Huntstown, East Mandale and Cascade in Perry township; and Muntanna and Douglass in the southwestern section of the county.

HENRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE, NAPOLEON

CHAPTER LXXXVII

HENRY COUNTY

WATER COURSES—EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST COURTS—EARLY OFFICERS—COUNTY SEAT — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — BUSINESS INTERESTS — VILLAGES.

Henry County lies in one of the richest agricultural sections of Northwest Ohio. On the north is Fulton County, on the east Wood, on the south Putnam, and on the west Defiance and a small portion of Williams County. The Maumee River enters at its near middle western border, meanders in a northeasterly and then an easterly course, and leaves the county about five miles south of the northeast corner. The principal Henry County tributaries of the Maumee are North and South Turkey Foot creeks. The northern stream reaches the river at Damascus and the southern tributary about two miles below that. Other creeks from the north which flow into the Maumee are, from west to east, Brubaker, Garrett, Obernouse, Vannyning, Dry and Bad. From the south, starting from the west, are Wade, Lick and Big creeks. West and East Beaver creeks, which from the south join and then reach the Maumee below Grand Rapids, also run through the southeast part of the county. Naming the townships in tiers from north to south and in their order from west to east, the thirteen subdivisions of Henry County are as follows: Ridgeville, Freedom, Liberty, Washington; second tier, Napoleon, Harrison, Damascus; third tier, Flat Rock, Monroe, Richfield; southern tier, Pleasant, Marion, Bartlow. Henry has the distinction of being the only county in Ohio which, so far as known, has no prehistoric mounds, the work of the Mound Builders, although along the Maumee there would seem to have been several natural situations for them. The banks of this historic stream, however, were the favorite hunting grounds of the Indian, and from the river itself, the dense bordering forests and in places prairies were viewed by the early French, the English and later the American military, as "the course of Empire" (rather this republic) took its way.

An Ottawa Indian reservation included a part of Henry

County and remnants of the tribe remained here until in the '30s, when they were removed to their western home. Three chiefs mentioned by history were Wauseon, Oxinoxica and Myo. Of the three, while lower in rank, Myo was said to be the shrewdest and displayed the most wisdom in dealing with the whites. He was rather small of stature and upon his death in the Henry County section his skeleton, or at least his skull, was for many years exhibited by Dr. L. L. Patrick, one of the pioneer old school physicians here.

As was the case of the prehistoric mounds, while there were many thrilling early tragedies within the borders of now Henry County, there were no important military engagements either in connection with the Indian conquests, the campaign of Wayne, or during the later War of 1812. There are several sites of old military camping grounds and some traders' headquarters, and the old Indian trail ran along the Maumee, the route later taken by Wayne, which became the military road during 1812, all familiar to Henry's earliest settlers.

The forests of the region were favored with wild game up to within the memory of men yet living, especially in the Deshler section. There are many stories extant of the experiences of early hunters, and the notorious Edwards put his narratives of the chase in book form. * As the settlements gradually crept up the banks of the Maumee from the Lower Rapids, the location of Damascus was finally reached, where evidently occurred the first signs of permanent improvements within now Henry County. John Patrick, an Indian trader who also cultivated small clearings for corn and other crops, was one of the earliest who could be termed a settler. There were also David and "Sammy" Bowers, traders who made early improvements, followed by Judge Cory, Elisha Scribner, Squire Bucklin and his son Charles, Richard Gunn, Carver Gunn and Osman Gunn, farmers. Prominent among those who opened a trading store in the vicinity was Samuel Vance, brother of Governor Vance of Ohio. Vance's first building was a double log house on the river, built in the '20s, and a sign in front read, "Accommodations for man and beast." A brick building was later put up. Others were David DeLong and his two sons, Jefferson and Nicholas. Damascus is a corruption of the title given to the openings or prairie of that section by the early French—Prairie du Masque.

It was in 1816 that Edwin Scribner came to the Henry County region when he was eight years old. Of course then there were

no improved roads, only Indian trails and the military route up and down the river. Flour and supplies came from Monroe, Michigan. At the age of thirteen, young Scribner rode alone on horseback to Greenville to procure carded wool, which the household spun and weaved into cloth for clothing. Later he built the first sawmill in Henry County, located on Dry Creek. Hazael Strong arrived from Vermont in 1833. From Lower Sandusky came Jared and Susanna Scofield through the Black Swamp. In the party were two families of fourteen members in all. They first camped in the open until they built cabins at their location near Girty's Island. In 1826 the parents of John Shasteen arrived, and when John Powell established himself as late as 1835, there was only a log house there built by a Mr. Andrews.

The Township of Auglaize, established by the commissioners of Wood County in 1820, embraced all of Henry County, together with Williams, including now Defiance, Paulding and Putnam counties. All that remains of this township, which was reduced from time to time, is that part located in the northeastern part of Paulding County. Henry, among other counties, was formed from Indian lands April 1, 1820, and named for Patrick Henry, the patriot and statesman. For governmental purposes it was under the jurisdiction of Wood County until the organization of Williams County in 1824, when its seat of government was located at Defiance. At a meeting of the commissioners of Wood County at Maumee, August 20, 1820, the petition of the citizens of Damascus, asking to be attached to Auglaize Township, was granted. At a special meeting of the same board March 19, 1823, at Perrysburg, it was ordered on petition that "so much of the Township of Auglaize as is contained in the unorganized County of Henry," be set off and organized into a township to be named Damascus. This township embraced the entire County of Henry, which was much larger than at this date.

The county was given its own government by an act of the Legislature passed in 1834, and in 1835 Napoleon, a village in the making and platted in 1832, was designated as the county seat. The first county officials selected were: Commissioners, Isaac E. Brancher, Amos Cole and Xenophon Mead; auditor, Hazael Strong; treasurer, Israel Waite; sheriff, E. Husted; surveyor, William Jackson; clerk, J. N. Evans, whom the associate judges, David S. Cory, Reuben Waite and Pierce Evans, also appointed acting recorder. The story of the early courts is told in the chapter on the Judiciary.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held in 1835 in the log tavern of George Stout. David Higgins was presiding judge, and Frederick Lord prosecuting attorney. During this year Henry Leonard, under contract with the commissioners, built with logs a two-story courthouse adjoining his tavern in the rear on the east side of Perry Street, near the Maumee. The upper floor of this house was used for the court sessions and the lower floor by the commissioners, juries, and other county officers. In 1844 a frame courthouse of larger size was built on the site of the present building. This house of wood, with most of the records, was destroyed by fire in April, 1847. The business of the county was conducted in different buildings for several years following this fire. An endeavor to move the seat of government a few miles down the Maumee to the competing Village of Texas delayed a new building. In December, 1849, plans were obtained and in January, 1850, contract was made with James Durbin, Achilles Smith and William Russel to construct a courthouse and jail in one building of brick and a separate building to contain four fireproof offices; and December 28, 1852, the commissioners accepted these buildings at a cost of $11,000. These buildings were in use nearly thirty years when the courthouse was destroyed by fire the first part of November, 1879; and the present commodius structures were built in 1880-82.

Napoleon was surveyed in 1834 by Miller Arrowsmith for Horatio P. Phillip, Benjamin Leavell and Elnathan Cory. It was first planned to establish the town a little further down the river at the point later known as "Goosetown," but on account of the proposed site being subject to floods, the location was wisely changed. The original plat contained twelve blocks, with a total of 112 lots. The town was named Napoleon after the township in which it was located and it was incorporated June 2nd, 1863, the first officers being as follows: Mayor, Justin H. Tyler; recorder (clerk), Ransom C. Reynalds; councilmen, Henry Kahla, Daniel Yarnell, George W. Waterman and George Bogart. Mayor Tyler was the father of Judge Julian H. Tyler, Toledo. Of course additions have been platted from time to time, and while most of the business and residential section lies north of the river, there is an important portion of the little city, designated as South Napoleon, on the opposite side of the river.

There was quite a contest over selecting a name for the village when the question of incorporation began to be agitated about 1850. The canal had added to the population and the volume of

business. The matter was discussed for two or three years before definite action was taken, the disagreement upon a name being the principal cause of the delay. Some wanted the name changed to Henry, the same as the county. There were many Germans and they evidently were not charmed by the name Napoleon. In 1853 a petition was presented to the county commissioners which read as follows:

"To the commissioners of Henry County. The undersigned, legal voters of the Town of Napoleon, respectfully ask your honorable body to incorporate the following territory, to-wit: Northeast fractional quarter, containing 116.93 acres; northeast fractional south half, 82.24; east half northwest quarter, 80 acres; west fractional south half, 75.44; west half, northwest quarter, 80; containing four hundred and thirty-four and sixty-one hundredths acres, and being all in section thirteen, in township number five, north of range number six east (sec. 13, T. 5, R. 6 E.). Said territory to be incorporated into a village, and to be called 'Henry.' For a more particular description of which territory, and the relative position thereof, you are referred to the accompanying plat, showing that portion of section thirteen north of the Maumee River proposed to be included in said limits of incorporation. We also state that Dr. Lorenzo Patrick is fully authorized to act in behalf of the petitioners in prosecuting this petition. Napoleon, O., February 28, 1853. (Signed) W. J. Jackson, L. L. Patrick, Wm. C. Brownell, W. H. Moe, George Stebbins, John Glass, John Powell, Enoch L. Mann, J. P. Rowen, Isaac Lightcap, John McCartney, Paul P. Doud, Thomas Yarnell, A. Craig, D. M McCann, Alph M. Hollabaugh, William Dodd (out of the limit), W. H. Mallory, Harrison V. Conway, James O. Caldwell, Henry N. Low, Josiah Pearce, J. W. Steward, James Armstrong, Thomas Barrett, G. C. Eastman, Adam Howk, Israel Strole (not a resident), J. H. Tyler Jr., John Glass, A. H. Tyler, S. R. McBane, Isaac VanHorn, H. D. Taylor, George McCann." The petitioners were aided in their work by the newspaper *The Northwest*, which dropped the name Napoleon and in its columns referred to the town only as "Henry."

The opposition to the change of name was led by Augustin Pilliod, evidently a Frenchman, but the petition was allowed. However, the advocates of Napoleon were not dismayed. When election day arrived to select village officials, such a concerted demonstration by the Napoleon advocates was staged, amounting almost to a riot, that the election was deferred for a year. Then

another petition signed by 150 residents and taxpayers was presented to the commissioners, asking for incorporation, and was again granted, resulting in the name of Napoleon being retained, and the officials before named started the municipal government functioning.

According to the historian Knapp, the following were residents in Napoleon in 1837: Judge Alexander Craig, James G. Haley, Gen. Henry Leonard, James Magill, John Powell, Hazael Strong, George Stout, and John Glass.

There were three small frame houses, the others being made of logs. The first house erected in the place was a log cabin, 12 by 14 feet, and was offered to the public by Amos Andrews as a tavern.

On the usual road, on the north side of the river, between Maumee City and Fort Wayne, thirty-five years ago (1837), after leaving the former place the traveler would not see a house until he reached Waterville, six miles above Maumee City, where he would find five or six dwellings. Passing up seven or eight miles farther, he would reach the tavern of Mr. Tiehean, a half-breed Indian. Then he would not see another until eighteen miles above, where was a group of three or four standing at Providence; thence he would reach the hospitable house of Samuel Vance, occupying the site of a farm which was found by Wayne's army in a high state of cultivation, in 1794, and which was then known as Prairie du Masque, and now as Damascus. This point would bring the traveler twenty-seven miles above Maumee City. The next house, about two miles above Damascus, was a tavern and trading post, owned by John Patrick. Three miles above this, the traveler would reach Napoleon, where he would discover the settlers above enumerated.

Some of the leading interests of Napoleon (1872), and which will afford a general idea of its business condition there, are here given:

Five church buildings: Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, and German Lutheran. The Swedenborgians also had a church organization. There were two well conducted newspapers—*The Northwest*, by L. Orwig & Company, and the *Napoleon Signal*, by P. B. Ainger; two banks—the First National, organized February, 1872, and that of Sheffield & Norton (William Sheffield and J. D. Norton), a private institution and the oldest, established in 1866. The senior member of this firm was a pioneer of the Northwest, and, when in practice, a successful

lawyer, and one of the best known business men on the river, having held responsible official positions near thirty years earlier; and Mr. Norton had achieved an established reputation in commercial circles in Cleveland before his removal to Napoleon.

In manufactures, there were then in Napoleon a shingle factory, planing mill, stave factory, ashery, two grist mills, two sawmills, a handle factory, tannery, woolen mill, two foundry and machine shops, four wagon shops and one carriage shop, seven blacksmith shops, three tailor shops, two boot and shoe shops, four carpenters, two harnessmakers, one brewery and one distillery. Also four hotels, four dry goods stores, six family groceries, three hardware stores, and two drug stores.

One of the early residents of Napoleon was James B. Steedman, later of Toledo, a noted general in the Civil war, and who married Sarah Miranda Stiles, a popular young lady of the village. Steedman was then in the contracting business and his geniality made him popular in the community, where he had a wide acquaintance.

SCHOOLS

Located in a beautiful situation in a grove of native trees, Napoleon has a finely equipped high school building, and her schools, well organized and for years under competent supervision, are fully abreast with the times. Athletics are prominently stressed and enthusiastically supported. The first school in the embryo town was held about 1837 in a little log building which stood near the old Craig tavern. One of the first and perhaps the earliest teacher was a Miss Mary Whipple. When the schools of Napoleon Township were regularly organized in 1858, the first directors were John Powell, William Dodd, Justin H. Tyler, W. A. Stout, W. J. Jackson and H. McHenry. The first teacher in the high school when the graded schools were established was Charles Horr. The primary teachers were Miss H. E. Reynolds and Miss Sarah S. Powell. The first central school building was destroyed by fire, after which a three-story brick building took its place, and while still in use, a new and modern structure is the city's proud possession.

CHURCHES

Evidently the first religious services held in Napoleon were conducted by those affiliated with the Methodist Church. The

first meetings were held in the various homes of the town and in Craig's Tavern. Rev. Austin Coleman was perhaps the earliest minister, who preached to what there was of the settlement in 1835. Napoleon was made the center of the surrounding circuit in 1854, with the Rev. Ambrose Hallington, yet well remembered throughout the Maumee Valley, the pastor in charge. The other appointments were Texas, Florida and Hartmans. One great feature of the early church work here was a well organized Sunday school at Napoleon attended by all classes and denominations. The first Methodist Episcopal church here was built in 1860, when Rev. G. W. Miller was pastor and E. C. Gavitt was presiding elder, who preached the dedicatory sermon. The building stood on the corner of Washington and Webster streets. Napoleon was made a station in 1868, with the Rev. N. B. C. Love the first regular pastor. The first frame church was replaced by a commodious brick structure in 1898, the dedicatory services being conducted by Bishop C. C. McCabe.

One of the leading early Presbyterians of Napoleon was James A. Parker. He with others organized a Presbyterian society June 15, 1861, and Mr. Parker was elected elder. The meeting was held in the old courthouse, and Rev. E. B. Rosenberger, who assisted in forming the society, preached the sermon of the day. This pastor and L. D. Anderson were chosen as a committee to further the interests of the organization, and until regular quarters were established services were held at the various places of convenience. A new frame church was begun within a short time, but before completed it was demolished by a severe storm. In its place a still better building of brick was erected on the same site, which was completed about 1864. The new pastor for the society at this time was Rev. D. K. Richardson, followed by Rev. Daniel Edgar and then Rev. J. P. Lloyd. In 1900 a modern church of stone of most pleasing architecture was built, with the pastor's home adjoining.

Saint Paul's Lutheran Church in Napoleon is one of the strong organizations of that denomination in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys. The society dates back to 1856, when a meeting of the Lutherans was called by the Rev. P. Ruprecht, although services had been held at the pioneer homes previous to that date by ministers of the faith who journeyed to and fro in their work and stopped here while passing through. Rev. Mr. Koening was one of these and he conducted services several times in the Goose-

town section. The first regular pastor was Rev. A. W. Bergt, who served the congregation some eight years, meetings being held in an old structure until 1864, when services were held in the courthouse and the Episcopal Church. The present commodious church was dedicated in 1905 and built under the pastorate of Rev. Theodore A. Saupert. Before that Rev. Mr. Dulitz was pastor for ten or twelve years, followed by Rev. A. F. Fisher, who remained fourteen years. While Rev. Mr. Fisher was pastor a parochial school was established and a school building put up, now superseded by a new structure. Rev. F. J. Lankenau, pastor since about 1909, in 1929 is also vice president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states, and chairman of the Fiscal Board.

The Emanuel Lutheran Church, its society being made up largely of the German element, was founded in 1883 by the Rev. Louis Dammann and is also in an expanding, prosperous condition.

While there were a few French Catholics along the Maumee in the Henry County section at a very early day, the first movement to establish a church at Napoleon culminated in 1856 when Bishop Rappe visited the little settlement here and found eight or ten Catholic families, who seemed willing to assume the burden, although their heads were already hard pressed to furnish their children their daily bread. Augustine Pilliod, a sturdy Frenchman, referred to elsewhere, was the most forehanded, and leading the way a humble structure, size 24 by 30 feet, was built and christened for Saint Augustine. The society for a time was served by Rev. F. Westerholt of Defiance, who was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Hoeffel. The first resident pastor, who came in 1864, was Rev. P. J. Carroll. As the parish prospered an addition was built to the church and a parochial school established, with Ellen Carroll, the pastor's sister, in charge. The present fine house of worship was begun in 1880 and dedicated with impressive ceremonies June 17, 1883. Growth and prosperity have attended both church and school.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

Besides all classes of retail mercantile trade being represented by prosperous merchants, Napoleon has several important manufactories. Civic organizations of a progressive and wide-awake character keep the prosperous little city in line for new industries

and new institutions. Three solid banking houses are a great aid to the general prosperity. These are The Commercial State Bank, The First National Bank and The Napoleon State Bank, with combined resources of something near five million dollars.

Other aids to the city and county in general are the two enterprising weekly newspapers, the *Northwest-News*, which still carries the name of L. L. Orwig & Sons as owners and publishers, and the *Henry County Signal*, whose proprietors and publishers are Belknap & Belknap.

The first attempt at giving Napoleon a newspaper was in 1845, when a weekly named *The Journal*, whig in politics, was started by Martin Schrunk. Support was lacking and it soon suspended. After a struggling career of two or three years the publication came into the hands of Thomas S. C. Morrison. Upon Morrison's death no paper was published for a time until the plant was taken over by John M. Hague. From this time on prosperity smiled upon the (democratic) *Northwest*, and when in 1869 Caughlin & Hubbard became the owners they enlarged the paper, and in 1875 Luther L. Orwig became the owner, editor and publisher. With the years Mr. Orwig became not only one of the best known newspaper publishers in Ohio, but one of Napoleon's leading men of affairs. The Orwigs, father and sons, have made an enviable record as newspaper men and public-spirited citizens. The paper became the *Northwest-News* when the *News*, launched by W. E. Decker, was taken over by the Orwigs.

In 1845 another whig paper, christened *The Star*, appeared, but soon faded from the Henry County constellation. The next venture and a failure was *The Republican*, issued by L. H. Bigelow in 1865. In 1866 came the first issue of the *Henry County Signal*, with George W. Readway editor. Although a republican paper in a democratic section, the *Signal* made its influence felt, and later the paper passed through the hands of J. S. Foulke and D. B. Ainger and back to Mr. Foulke. The latter gentleman published the *Signal* from 1873 until it was purchased by J. P. Belknap, whose sons, Belknap & Belknap, are publishers, with N. J. Belknap editor. Besides being well known in the newspaper field, the Belknaps are prominent in the civic affairs of the Henry County capital.

Napoleon also has a well equipped public library centrally located and with a good patronage.

HENRY COUNTY VILLAGES

Liberty Center, on the Wabash Railroad, in the northern part of the county, was first platted in June, 1863, for Alpheas Buchanan, since which time additions have been laid out by E. T. Coon, Calvin C. Young, G. P. Parish, Ward Woodward, Daniel Ehrgood and Orle Buchanan. With good schools and church organizations, a flourishing bank, an enterprising newspaper, the *Liberty Press*, and prosperous business institutions, Liberty Center has all the attributes of a thriving, pleasant village.

In the extreme southeast part of the county, at the junction of two lines of the Baltimore & Ohio and on the Toledo & Lima electric line is Deshler, Henry County's largest village outside of the county seat. John G. Deshler, of Columbus, took up large tracts of timber land in this section in early times, and was the means of establishing sawmills and stave factories in the vicinity. The first plat of Deshler was laid out in 1873 by Frederick H. Short as trustee for a syndicate which included himself. There were 200 lots in this first survey, which contained two public squares, one of which is used as a park and the other for school purposes. As the surrounding lands became cleared and drained, making it one of the richest agricultural sections of the Black Swamp, additional tracts were platted and the village was incorporated in 1876. Deshler has two banks, good business institutions, thriving churches and well organized schools. The *Deshler Flag*, a sprightly weekly newspaper, was established in 1876 by J. M. Lockhart.

Two other good towns on the east and west line of the Baltimore & Ohio are Hamler and Holgate. The latter place also has the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, and Hamler what is better known as the "Clover Leaf" line. Holgate was platted in 1873, by Andrew J. Weaver, the same year the B. & O. was completed. One of the first merchants was Newton S. Cole. William Johnson started the *Holgate Times* in 1873. Hamler was named for John Hamler, a large early investor in that section. The first plat of the town was surveyed for the late Congressman William D. Hill of Defiance. There is also in Damascus Township the prosperous Village of McClure, on the "Clover Leaf." It was platted for John McClure in 1880 and incorporated in 1886. Each of these towns has a bank, good schools and well organized churches. Other stations on the "Clover Leaf" are New Bavaria, Elery, and Malinta. On the Wabash are Colton and Okalona. Ridgewell Corners, Gratton and Pleasant Bend complete the list

in the county, except Texas, Damascus and Florida (Snaketown), the old thriving villages of canal days. Texas, while it had its earlier settlers in the vicinity, was established by James Durbin in 1849. When the county seat was located, Texas was a formidable rival of Napoleon for the honor. Florida (Snaketown) is classed as the oldest village in Henry County. Among its first "general merchants" were Lyman Black, Adam Stout and Jared McCarty. A post office was established there in 1842, with Dr. George W. Patterson postmaster.

These old river towns on the abandoned canal have a picturesque setting and still show visible evidences of their busier early trading days. The old sepulchral locks are surrounded with romance, and where this once busy artificial waterway ran there is a formidable movement on foot to construct a boulevard from the Lower Rapids to Defiance, as well as beautify the Wood County side of the Maumee and above with recreation parks, including the preservation of old points of interest and historical importance.

One of these spots in Henry County is the site, on the west side of the river opposite Girty's Island above Napoleon, of the trading post of James Girty—not Simon Girty, as has sometimes been related. Of course the story about Simon Girty in connection with this island is simply legendary, the island being named for James Girty because his post was opposite that point.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

PAULDING COUNTY

ORGANIZATION IN 1839—OLD INDIAN CEMETERY—BALLOT BOX A 'POSSUM SKIN CAP—CHARCOAL FURNACES—EARLY COURTS—CHURCHES—PHYSICIANS—TOWNS.

The western tier of counties in Ohio bordering upon the Indiana state line, from north to south in their order are: Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Mercer, Darke, Preble, Butler and Hamilton. Thus Paulding County is third in the line from the north. Of the list given, Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, and Mercer, belong in the Maumee Valley. Paulding was one of the counties created and laid out from the Indian lands of Northwestern Ohio, by an act of the Ohio Legislature passed April 1, 1820, but at that time, for judicial purposes, it was attached to Williams County, with the county seat at Defiance. The various changes in the county lines of that section are told about in the chapter on the Evolution of Ohio Counties.

At the time Paulding was given a full fledged organization in 1839, the county seat was located at New Rochester, a village laid out on the south bank of the Maumee River about one mile north of the present town of Cecil. New Rochester then had the most promising outlook of any village in the county. It was laid out in 1835 by Dr. John Evans, Robert Clemmer, Rev. N. L. Thomas and Rev. Joseph Miller. With such talent it must have had a good reputation. Rev. Mr. Thomas built the first house in the forest clearing and Isaac Savage the second home. When New Rochester became the county seat it boasted of some thirty-five families, had three hotels, two or three general "stores" and two blacksmith shops. All structures were seemingly of logs. Being on the daily stage line which ran between Toledo and Fort Wayne, the outlook was bright indeed. Then in the order of things within the next two years, Paulding's county seat was removed to Charloe, laid out by Benjamin Hollister, who made the town to order for the seat of government. The town site, named for Charloe Peter, an Indian chief, was upon a beautiful, high situation overlooking the Auglaize River, where had thrived an Indian village. There,

the Indian squaws had tilled the soil of the bottom lands, and raised vegetables, while their lords and masters fished in the Auglaize and hunted game in the deep, surrounding forests.

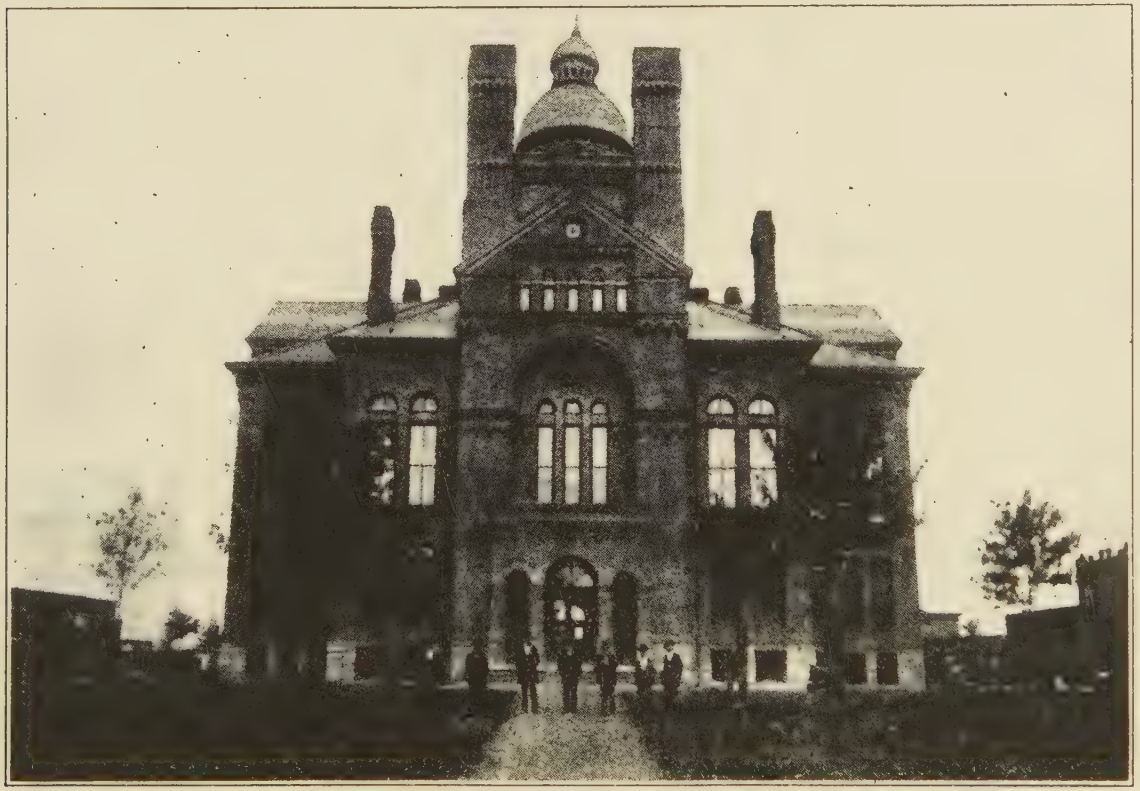
Just north of Charloe was the old Indian cemetery, and almost to this day in that vicinity, have been found Indian relics, including pipes, silver brooches and other trinkets. Charloe, too, had a flattering outlook until it lost the county seat to Paulding, in 1851. New Rochester never possessed a courthouse and the only term of court held there was over the log store of Gen. H. N. Curtis. The county offices were scattered about the other log structures. In order to get the county seat at Charloe, Hollister built a brick courthouse, size 30 by 40 feet, two stories, with a substantial stone foundation. The county offices were in six rooms on the ground floor, the court room above being finished in black walnut. The building was to remain the property of the county so long as the town remained the county seat. When the removal came, the structure reverted to the Hollister heirs, who, being in affluent circumstances, allowed their claim to default. Becoming common property, the building was used as a church, schoolhouse and a community hall. Even poorer families occupied parts of it as their home. Later, when a new schoolhouse was built, the once seat of justice and county offices became the abode of screech owls and bats, and perhaps on Hallowe'en hobgoblins appeared there. Anyway, about its decay a poet penned these lines

"Ah, sad indeed, old house, has been thy lot,
In time old age uncared for and forgot;
To silent dust thou'rt crumbling unbemoaned,
And sadder yet by old-time friends disowned.

For many years thou wast fair Charloe's pride,
And little dreamed of ills that now betide;
Within thy walls hast stood full many a pioneer,
Is there none now to drop for thee a tear?"

And as to Charloe—

"When Paulding a shire town was made,
And thither folks began to wade,
Then Charloe's flower began to fade,
And droop, and died, and away was laid."



PAULDING COUNTY COURTHOUSE, PAULDING

The first courthouse in Paulding was built in 1852. It was not as good a structure as the Charloe building. The courtroom in the second story was reached by an outside stairway in the rear. It was burned in 1868, with some valuable records. It was replaced by another building costing $2,000, to be used as a courtroom; and another one-story affair, narrow and long, was put up for county offices. The present well appearing courthouse in the central town square was completed and occupied in 1888. The cornerstone was laid December 21, 1886, by the Masonic order, with appropriate ceremonies. The present substantial jail was built in 1874.

Andrew J. Smith, by appointment, was Paulding County's first sheriff, and Matthew Fleming was the first official elected to that office. General Horatio N. Curtis was the first clerk of courts and the first elected county recorder. Andrew Clemmler was the first auditor, William Gordon the first treasurer, and Ezra J. Smith the first probate judge. The original board of commissioners were John Kingery, Thomas Banks and Christian Shroufe.

Paulding County is named for John Paulding of Peekskill, New York, one of the three captors of Major André in the war of the Revolution. The county contains about 413 square miles and is a part of what is or was known as the great Black Swamp. It is the most level county in Ohio. A locomotive headlight may be seen on the railroad from the grade at Defiance to Antwerp, a distance of more than twenty miles. No basins of importance exist that are not drainable, and the drainage system in the county has wrought almost miracles in making rich, tillable farms, from lands considered almost valueless—except for timber. The largest streams are the Auglaize and Maumee rivers which meet at Defiance. The townships of the county are: Auglaize, Benton, Blue Creek, Brown, Carryall, Crane, Emerald, Harrison, Jackson, Latty, Paulding and Washington.

The principal agricultural product is corn, with as high as three and a half million bushels produced in one year. Then comes wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay; with sugar beets an important crop. The population of Paulding County and growth shown before and since its organization is as follows: 1830, it had 161 inhabitants; 1840, 1,034; 1850, 1,766; 1860, 4,945; 1870, 8,544; 1880, 13,485; 1890, 25,932; 1900, 27,528. Since this date, on account of the decrease in the timber

business and attendant industries, the population has somewhat decreased. In 1920 it was 18,736.

In the early settlement days there were several Indian villages along the Maumee and Auglaize within now Paulding County. The occupants were generally peaceable and kindly disposed, except when under the influence of liquor obtained from the white, so-called merchants. Naturally, the pioneer settlers, too, selected locations along the banks of the Maumee and Auglaize for their homes. There they found fishing as well as hunting and had access to the outside world by the water route. Shadrach Hudson is said to have been the first settler within now Paulding. He located in a beautiful situation on the right bank of the Auglaize about a half mile east of the later village of Junction, in Auglaize township where he built his little wilderness cabin. He arrived in 1819, from Miami County, and had been a soldier with General St. Clair's army and was present at St. Clair's defeat. He also served in the army of General Harrison, War of 1812, and it was while on these campaigns that he became attached to the upper Maumee Valley for a permanent abode. Mr. Hudson and his estimable wife entertained many early travelers who passed that way in their pilgrimages, and their wilderness home was a favorite stopping place. Their first neighbor was Isaac Carey who settled on the river near them later in the same year. A son, Daniel Clark Carey, was pronounced the first white child born in Paulding County. This D. C. Carey was one of the probate judges of the county, and held several other responsible positions. Other early settlers on the Auglaize, were Nathan Shirley, 1823, and Thomas Romaine, 1825.

Thus it will be noted that the first arrivals located along the Auglaize. However, about 1825 permanent settlements within now Paulding, began along the Maumee. Other arrivals in this section were William Gordon, H. M. Curtis, Dennison Hughes, William Banks, David Applegate and Reason V. Spurrier.

In Blue Creek township in the south central part of the county, one of the first settlers, perhaps the first, was Robert Barnhill, and Jonathan Ball was the first arrival in the southwest part of the county in Benton township, where he built the first log cabin in that section. Crane township in the north central portion of Paulding, was named for Oliver Crane its first permanent citizen. There was for some time a post office called Cranesville in that vicinity. The earliest actual settler in Carryall, the northwestern township of the county, was David Applegate; although

before him there was James Hinton, a squatter. Up to the present, the name of Snook has been ever familiar throughout Ohio. William H. Snook, Sr., and William N. Snook arrived in Paulding County in 1834. Emerald township received its name because there came here at an early day, emigrants from the "auld sod." William Gordon was among the first and built a log house on the Maumee in 1826. There were no early arrivals in present Latty township. The first was Edward L. Himmell, who built a home in the then wilderness in 1853. The first post office in this township was Gilbert Mills, which was long ago abandoned.

In 1828, Joseph Mellinger located on the Little Auglaize and later in the same vicinity came Benjamin Kniss, William Harrell and Dimitt Mackerel. Where Robert Barnhill established himself on Blue Creek, later came John and William Moss from England in 1835. At the first election in Jackson township in 1851, ten votes were cast and William Moss was elected both justice of the peace and township clerk. From Miami County, after a tedious journey, arrived in 1835 Thomas Wentworth, who located where was the later known Flat Rock settlement on Flat Rock Creek near now the Village of Payne. The first settler in Brown township near present Oakwood in the eastern part of the county on the Auglaize River was Christian Shroufe in 1826. At the election held in 1830, in a territory comprising nearly one-third of the county, thirty votes were cast and Dr. John Kingery was chosen justice of the peace. One of the early mills on the Little Auglaize was built by Pierce Evans in 1834; but high water took it out.

From an article on Paulding County this story is taken regarding the early elections: "The election was held at the house of John Northrup, the ballot-box being Mr. Northrup's old 'possum skin cap. Dana Columbia of Junction, was a candidate for county commissioner. But after the balloting had proceeded for some length of time, a horseman arrived post-haste, and declared that Columbia was an unfit man for the office and that his character was such that he would be unsuitable for the position. He so influenced several of the voters as to cause them to want to change their votes. After some parleying with the judges and clerks of the election board, it was decided to begin the balloting 'over again.' Accordingly, the old 'possum skin cap was turned upside down, the tickets already cast emptied out and thrown away and a new ballot taken." Mr. Columbia in the "new elec-

tion" was defeated and the legality of the election never questioned—at least by a suit.

The first board of commissioners of Paulding County as noted consisted of Christian Shroufe, John Kingery, and Thomas Banks; Andrew Clemmler, auditor; clerk, Gen. Horatio N. Curtis; treasurer, William Gordon. Andrew J. Smith was the first sheriff, by appointment, and Matthew Flemming, the first elective sheriff. When the office of probate judge was established, Ezra N. Smith was the first probate judge elected in Paulding. The present county officials (1929) are as follows: probate judge, R. V. Shirley; clerk of courts, Hayes A. Genser; sheriff, Frank L. Jackson; auditor, Herbert M. Barnes; treasurer, Albert G. Blakeslee; prosecuting attorney, Mervin Day; surveyor, Ray H. Schultz; recorder, Mary G. Bybee; commissioners, John H. Plumb, Owen L. Jeffery and James M. Bashore. The first board of county school examiners consisted of J. O. Shannon, S. N. Webb and H. A. Brown. The 1929 board are: Prof. Wm. Schumacher, Prof. A. F. Ptak and Mrs. Anna Ritchie.

As noted the timber, lumber, stave and hoop-making business was among Paulding's leading early industries. Howe in his work written in 1888, speaks as follows about Paulding's charcoal furnaces:

"Charcoal Furnaces—On my way on the railroad from Cecil to Paulding, about a mile and a half south of the former, my attention was attracted by a huge brown building, and on the plateau beside it, and in contrast with it, lines of structures shaped like beehives, about fifteen feet at the base and about as high. These were on the line of the railroad and Wabash Canal. The beehive-like structures were twenty-three in number, and being white as snow (constructed, I believe, of brick and plastered with lime), formed a strong contrast to the dingy buildings and the dead aspect of the landscape around them. Attracted by the oddity of the scene as I gazed upon it from the cars, I was told that this was the Paulding furnace, the only one in Northwest Ohio, and the beehive-like structures were kilns for the burning of the charcoal. The ores smelted were from Lake Superior. I am informed that beehive ovens will yield, in four days' burning, from forty-five to fifty bushels of charcoal per cord of wood.

"This furnace was established here in 1864 by Graft, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburg, and because the country was full of wood. The ore is brought from Lake Superior by lake to Toledo, thence to this point by railroad and canal.

"This furnace proved a great civilizer. In taking up land there could be no agriculture until the woods were cleared. In a short time they were employing 250 hands in clearing the forest and in other ways, clearing annually 1,000 acres of woodland. They used about 120 cords of wood per day, making forty-five tons of iron. The company built the first railroad in the county, the line from Cecil to Paulding. The furnace is not now running, and the increased and increasing value of the woodland will probably prevent a resumption."

The opening of the Miami and Erie, and Wabash and Erie canals gave impetus to the settlement of Paulding County. A number of the employes upon the construction work remained or later returned and the canal of course was an outlet for shipping. Sawmills sprang up at many points and new industries developed. The Village of Junction spoken of and laid out in 1842, was at the junction of the two canals, which fact gave the place its name. Men of foresight even believed it would develop into a rival of Fort Wayne, and several investors moved there from the latter place. It was the transfer point for canal service, both freight and passenger, and the Junction was a busy point. The two or three hotels prospered from the daily line of packets and it hardly seems credible that at this early day there were a number of general stores here, well stocked and prosperous, not to mention several places where wet goods were dispensed. A sawmill had been built in the forties by William K. Daggett, and a water-power flouring mill was constructed at the point in 1865, by Frederick Ruffner. In 1842 a post office was established with John Mason, Sr., postmaster. The town had a canal collector and the view of a dozen canal boats loading and unloading at the docks and warehouses was inspiring. When the railroads came the swan song of the Junction was sung.

The story in connection with the early courts of Paulding County will be found in the chapter on the Judiciary, and something of early schools and churches in the general chapters on these subjects. Among the earliest church services were those held at Charloe, where also the first Sunday school in the county is said to have been organized in 1841 by Mr. C. B. West; who with David C. Carey and Dwight C. Blakesly, carried on the work as superintendent for fifty years or more with only slight interruption.

The present church organizations in Paulding are the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Evangelical

Lutheran, St. Joseph's Catholic, Church of the Nazarene and the A. M. E.

It was in 1830 that the Rev. J. J. Hill of the St. Marys M. E. Circuit held services regularly in Brown township and the year following began holding meetings in the Milligan settlement. The St. Marys circuit at this time included some 300 miles of travel, and it took about four weeks to make the tour. Regular preaching was begun at the Junction in 1849. A Methodist Society was organized at Paulding about 1851, being a mission with Rev. John S. Shaw, pastor. For a few years it was in the Toledo District and then in 1859 was included in the Antwerp Circuit with Rev. David Buell, pastor. Paulding became a station in 1887. St. Paul's Church, Payne, was established from a class organized in 1864 by Rev. John Brakefield.

The Bethel Christian Church sprang from a meeting held by Elders John Gillespie and John Bushong in 1858, in an Auglaize township schoolhouse. This section was then included in the Auglaize conference but as soon as the church was organized it was transferred to the Maumee Conference. Later, the two were consolidated as the Northwestern Ohio Christian Conference. The United Brethren were established in Paulding County as early as 1846, probably the first gathering being in 1846, in a log cabin at Clark's Corners, under the leadership of David Landis. Later services were held at McCormick's Corners and in Blue Creek township.

One of the first physicians of the county, of course of the old school, was Dr. John Kingery, followed by Dr. Royal B. Cooper, Dr. B. B. Woodcock and Dr. Marcellus. From an article on Paulding County written by Nelson W. Webster is taken the following:

Doctor Kingery was not only a physician, but a farmer and a shoemaker as well. From an old account book left by him is taken the following entry:

December 4th, A. D. 1845.

John Kretzinger to John Kingery, Dr.

Making one pair fine shoes	62½	cents
To one-half bushel turnips	10	cents
To one bushel potatoes	25	cents
To medical attention	$1.00	

From another entry in the same book, it is shown that John Bowers was indebted to John Kingery in the sum of $5 for filling

one "waggon" wheel and "sitting" a tire. This physician with the many accomplishments resided on the opposite side of the Auglaize River from old Fort Brown, and died about the year 1854. Doctor Cooper was a man who was very careless in his office, but was regarded as a good physician. He practiced medicine in the county for fifteen or twenty years until his death in 1860. Bleeding was a very common remedy in those days, and the lancet was found in the "pill-box" of every physician. Twenty-five cents was charged for "tapping a vein," and for "sitting up all night" at the bedside of a patient the charge was $1. For a long ride to visit patients 25 cents a mile might be charged. They were also the dentists, and yanked out teeth at "two bits" each. Their principal remedies were Glauber's salt, dragon's blood, balsam of Peru, bitter apple, melopodium, Huxham's mixture, and other obsolete remedies. Dr. Elijah J. Brown practiced medicine in the county for a half century or more. Doctor Olds settled in Charloe in 1852, and there began the practice of medicine. One of his favorite prescriptions was large doses of calomel, and so many of his patients were salivated that the people ceased to employ him.

Evidently the first newspaper in Paulding County was launched at Paulding in 1853 by P. W. Hardesty, and called *The Age of Progress.* Its name seemed too weighty and its publication was soon suspended. The outfit was sold to Alexander S. Latty, who instituted the publication of *The Democrat.* Not long thereafter J. D. Baker bought the paper and, espousing the cause of Republicanism, changed the name to *The Republican.* Within a year the plant was moved to Defiance and its place was taken by a new venture at Paulding called *The Paulding Eagle*, established in 1856 by Ezra J. Smith and John W. Ayers, with Fielding S. Cable, editor. Within a short time Joseph O. Shannon took over the enterprise and about two years thereafter it also suspended publication. Then came the *Paulding Independent* in 1859, issued by S. R. Brown, which ran four years and was followed by the *Paulding Press*, owned by Daniel Hixon and Fielding S. Cable. In turn it was published as the *Rural Ohioan* and the *Paulding Plain Dealer*, when the plant was removed elsewhere, in 1874.

The Paulding Democrat, edited and published by Nelson R. Webster, was first the *Antwerp Review*, started in 1869, moved to Paulding and named *The Paulding Journal.* Eventually the outfit came into the hands of George W. Potter, who founded the

Paulding Democrat in 1874. Finally Ralph D. Webster became the proprietor in 1879. When he was elected county auditor, in 1884, his brother, N. R. Webster, took charge, and when Ralph D. retired from office he again took over the publication, but soon sold it to Frank J. Mains. N. R. Webster, the present owner and editor, purchased the now thriving enterprise from Mr. Mains.

The Republican of Paulding, an enterprising and thrifty weekly, is published and edited by its proprietor, J. R. Ross. This paper was also started at Antwerp as *The Gazette*, by Will E. Osborn, in 1866. About 1878, the plant was removed to Paulding and the paper was named the *Paulding County Gazette*. It passed through the hands of James R. Conner and A. C. Banks, and when purchased by Andrew Duffy, about 1888, the name was changed to *The Republican*, and the present owner, Mr. Ross, took charge about a year later.

PAULDING—With a view of making it the principal town of the locality and eventually the county seat, George Marsh purchased a block of land at the site and in 1850 laid out the Village of Paulding. Ezra J. Smith made the survey. The first postmaster when the office was established was D. Hickerson. The business center is built around the courthouse square. When the county seat was removed to the then village in the wilderness, a few log cabins were hastily built to house the county officials, and the first two terms of court were held in the initial cabin built by Elias Shafer, before the crude public buildings were ready for occupancy. Isaac Richards built the first frame structure in Paulding, which became the Exchange Hotel. The Paulding House, built by John Crosson, soon followed. Among the early pretentious homes was that of Judge Latty. It seems it was seven years after the town was laid out that the first general store was opened up in 1857 by Elias Shafer in his residence. Mr. Shafer was forehanded and also built a grist mill on now South Main Street. A dam was constructed on the creek there and the mill was run by water power. Dr. A. P. Meng, V. V. Pursell and Joseph Coupland were also early merchants.

Paulding was incorporated April 12, 1873, and A. H. Seldon was the first mayor, and W. A. Savage the first clerk. The first council members were George W. Remage, C. M. Powell, V. V. Pursell, Joseph Coupland, Warren Baldwin and Thomas R. Holland. Paulding is amply provided with strong banking institutions and has a thrifty class of business men.

The first schoolhouse, a small, one-story structure, stood on the southwest corner of the present courthouse square. It was built in 1853 and served its purpose for about seventeen years. The second school building, when the brick schoolhouse was constructed in 1884, was sold to the United Brethren Church Society.

ANTWERP—Antwerp was platted in 1841, for Gen. H. N. Curtis, the survey being made by W. Wilshire Riley. Thus it will be seen that it was established some years before the Village of Paulding, and had it been located in the central part of the county, no doubt would have been made the county seat. The first plat, on the Maumee River in a beautiful situation, was the result of the opening of the canal, which made Antwerp an important shipping point. This caused the early business section to be located along the artificial waterway, where wharves and warehouses were built and business buildings erected. When the Wabash Railroad was constructed it changed the order of things. The canal went into disuse and business moved northward. John J. Shirley was one of the early merchants when Antwerp was the principal town of the county and built the first brick business room. The Antwerp Stave Company was an early industry and timber and lumber were among the important products. Surrounded by a prosperous agricultural section, it is a thrifty village, with good schools and churches.

OAKWOOD, a thrifty village, is located in the eastern part of the county, on the Auglaize River. While it had a post office before that date, it was established by William C. Hedges in 1872.

ST. ANDREWS VILLAGE was platted for Alexander and James M. Mather in 1850. Then in 1851 came Newburg, established by David Shriver and Leonard Kimmel. The Town of Melrose, some two miles west of Oakwood, absorbed Newburg and St. Andrews. These villages, with Latty, laid out by Judge Latty and Wrexham Lewis in 1882, are on the "Nickel Plate" Railroad. Holcombville, Briceton and Worstville were hamlets with stave and lumber mills. There are, or were, a dozen other hamlets, including Mandale, Grove Hill, Haviland, Tipton and McGill, on the south, and Payne and Worstville in the central western section. Arthur, in Auglaize township, and Emmett and Cecil, in the northern part of the county. Grove Hill, mentioned, was platted in 1887, and named for Grover Cleveland. Payne was laid out for W. C. Hedges of Tiffin in 1872, who established several other mill points. Gen. W. H. Gibson gave impetus to Payne's growth and built some business rooms there. It was incorporated in 1883.

CHAPTER LXXXIX

WILLIAMS COUNTY

PREHISTORIC MOUNDS—STREAMS IN COUNTY—EARLY SETTLERS—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Williams County lies in the extreme northwest corner of Ohio, bordering Indiana on the west and Michigan on the north. As will be noted by reference to the chapter on the Mound Builders, there was found in the early days considerable evidence of this prehistoric people in this section; especially in the southwestern corner of the county, and in the vicinity of Nettle Lake, in the northwest part thereof.

The largest stream in Williams County is in the Saint Joseph River, with its headwaters in Michigan, and which then flows in a southwesterly direction to near the heart of Williams and finally joins the Saint Marys at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to form the Maumee. A number of small tributaries enter the Saint Joseph from the west in Williams County, including Eagle and Bear creeks. The Tiffin River, the headwaters of which is known as Bean Creek, cuts through the southeast corner of Williams from Fulton County, flows southerly through Defiance County and enters the Maumee River from the north above Defiance. Beaver, Brush and Owl creeks are tributaries of the Tiffin River in Williams County. There are many creeks in Ohio named after that wonderful animal, the beaver, which indicates that in early days they were numerous in this section.

Williams was one of the counties formed from the Indian lands north of the Greenville treaty line, by an act of the Legislature passed April 1, 1820. Most of these counties formed were not organized then, and Williams, with Hancock, Henry, Paulding and Putnam, was under the jurisdiction of Wood County, which was the one county organized in this section at the time all these counties were outlined. Williams County then included Defiance County, which had not then been formed. Williams was organized on April 2nd, 1824, and its county seat and court offices were located at Defiance by an act of the Legislature passed

January 13, 1825. Also when Williams County was organized, Henry, Paulding, and Putnam were detached from Wood County for governmental purposes and attached to Williams. The county took its name from David Williams, one of the three captors of the traitor, Major Andre, in the War of the Revolution. It was in 1845 that Williams was much reduced by the formation of Defiance County, which took much of its area from Williams. This fact also robs present Williams County of much of the history of its pioneer settlements, which must be read in the story of Defiance County.

When the county seat was removed from Defiance to Bryan in 1840, there was not an inhabited dwelling within the original lines of Bryan. A dense forest of giant growth covered the site of the now flourishing county capital, including the public square and courthouse grounds, and the logs for the first county building were cut from the near at hand trees.

The first session of the commissioners of old Williams County appointed by the Legislature of Ohio was held in the second story of the old Leavell store, at Defiance, December 6, 1824. The members of the board were Cyrus Hunter, Benjamin Leavell and Charles Gunn, with John Evans as clerk. At the session authority was given for the opening of a road on the north side of the Maumee River, beginning at the east line of Henry County and running on the best and most eligible ground to opposite Defiance and to cross the river "opposite Jefferson Street in said Town of Defiance." The name of Auglaize Township was changed to Defiance Township, or Defiance Township formed from a part of Auglaize. The county auditor at this time was Timothy S. Smith; sheriff, William Preston; assessor, Samuel Vance; John Evans, recorder. October 25, Charles W. Ewing was appointed prosecuting attorney.

The three tiers of townships of Williams County as now outlined, naming them in the proper order are as follows: Northwest, Bridgewater, Madison, Millcreek, Florence, Superior, Jefferson, Brady, St. Joseph, Center, Pulaski, and Springfield.

There were squatters and naturally hunters in this territory at a very early day but James Guthrie who arrived in 1827 was perhaps the earliest permanent settler. It is recorded that a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie was the first white child born within now Williams County. Then came Samuel Holton, and John Perkins who settled on Fish Creek about 1828, or possibly 1827. The question as to whether Holton arrived before Mr.

WILLIAMS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, BRYAN

Guthrie cannot be established. When the Fish Creek settlement increased, Holton built there a sawmill and grist mill. It was an auspicious day when the Widow Fee came to the settlement with three daughters, and Samuel and John Hollenbeck and William Bender, each married a daughter, thus adding three more pioneer homes. Rev. Thomas J. Prettyman, an itinerant Methodist preacher, came to the county in 1831, and his services were much in demand by the pioneers.

Near now Montpelier, there settled in Superior township in 1834, George Bible. He was the first settler in the township and on the site of Montpelier was an Indian camp. In now Madison township, Cyrus Barrett with a large family, located in 1838. Jabez Jones, who settled there in 1834, is recorded as the first justice of the peace elected in Williams County as now constituted. Albert Opdycke, better known as "Pap" or Deacon Opdycke, was an early settler and a leader in church affairs. Circuit preachers were always welcomed at his cabin. The first settlers in the Center township section were John Heckman, James Overleas and Sebastian France. With their mother-in-law Mrs. Mary Leonard, all built cabins in 1833, and the first religious services in that township were conducted by Mr. France, a deacon in the Dunkard church.

From Brunersburg, near the mouth of the Tiffin River where it reaches the Maumee above Defiance, in 1833, Judge John Perkins with his sons Isaac and Garrett, and son-in-law John Plummer, together with George Lantz, John Moas, Henry Jones and one or two others, moved and located on Beaver Creek and called their little colony north of now Bryan, Pulaski. Judge Perkins built a grist mill and sawmill there, recorded as the first in present Williams County. Judge Parker, an Indian trader, laid out in 1836 a town he called Denmark, evidently on the St. Joseph river above Edgerton. Parker opened a store at his new town, and in 1840 it had assumed considerable importance as a trading point. A post office was established there with Judge Parker as postmaster. Memory only, records the site where Denmark once flourished. Another projected town was West Buffalo, exploited by John D. Martin in 1836. The same year a town named Freedom was started by Nathan Shirley, Montgomery Evans and Thomas Warren, visioned as the county seat. The change in the county outlines and the establishment of Williams Center caused the abandonment of the project.

Regarding the prehistoric mounds at Nettle Lake in North-

west township already referred to, an early history says there were eight or ten mounds surrounding the lake. Some of these earthworks were in section twenty-three Northwest township, two of them being of unusual size for this part of Ohio. They were opened by inexperienced investigators, who unearthed human skeletons, and charcoal in quantities. In one mound was found a piece of mica six or eight inches square and about one inch thick. Several burials were found in some of the other mounds.

An old history has this: "In the extreme northwestern township of the county, and not more than forty rods from the state line of Indiana, there settled a man by the name of Aaron Burr Goodwin, whose life was filled with mystery and romance. He was a man of splendid education, and was an excellent surveyor, and for many years had been an Indian trader in the three states that here join. He was brave, but was possessed of a violent temper, which when once aroused raged like a veritable conflagration. In his dealings with the Indians and with the whites, he was wholly unscrupulous. He appeared in this township about the year 1837, and his family consisted of two orphan children, a boy and a girl, whom he had adopted. He was an expert gunsmith, and derived considerable revenue from the Indians for repairing their guns, which always seemed to be out of repair. He kept a stock of powder and lead, tobacco and calico, and a plentiful supply of whiskey as well. He encouraged the Indians to drink the firewater because, when they were drunk, it was easier to drive a hard bargain with them. Although he had many altercations with the red men, he always managed to escape without serious harm to himself."

John Gillet, a settler on Mill Creek in the northeastern part of the county related a most interesting bear story, retold in the chapter of "Reminiscences." Among the valuable timber, in early Williams County was the black walnut which abounded in many sections. A traveler of 1887 relates that "a single black walnut grown in this county—a veritable monarch of the forest —a few years ago, under competition from buyers, it is said, brought $1,000. We passed by a fence bounding the roadside, perhaps a quarter of a mile long, with palings of black walnut and posts of cedar. That fence was forty years old, and yet so valuable was it regarded after this long use that its owner refused in exchange a new fence of ordinary wood and one hundred dollars in cash. In the fields back of the fence were some of the

stumps of the original black walnuts, and they are of much value. I am told that they are taken by car loads from this, the Black Swamp region of Ohio, to the eastern cities and sawed into veneering strips for furniture, the roots being rich in hue and beautiful in graining."

In his tour through Williams County in 1887, Howe the historian wrote that "Bryan has a neat, domestic air, and is New England like in its general appearance. The courthouse square is large and well shaded. It is the northwesternmost courthouse in Ohio, and therefore it is but a short distance into the realms of Michigan, the land of the wolverines, and Indiana, the land of the Hoosiers, with the people of whom those in this corner of Ohio have more or less of business and social relations. The entire county, at the time of the issue of my first edition (1846), had but about 6,000 population, and Bryan but a few hundred. Being densely wooded, emigrants passed this region of Ohio for the more easily tilled prairie lands farther west, and so it slowly filled up. As a recompense it got a solid, sturdy body of pioneers ready to swing axes into some of the hardest sort of wood. In the afternoon of November 23d (1887), I rode in a hack to West Unity, distance about ten miles, to see Dr. Frank O. Hart, an active member of the Ohio Historical Society, and who has a fine cabinet of ancient relics. The ride over was pleasant, through a rich, level country. The farms are large, the farm-houses white, the barns have windows and are often painted red. As the landscape, woods and fields were brown and sere, the red barns enlivened the scenery. Many of them were immense, and filled with the fat of the land in the line of corn, wheat and oats. The wind pumps to draw the water were unusually plentiful. They add to the picturesque; so white farm-houses, red barns, apple orchards, wind pumps, level fields, tall woods and a gloomy November sky after a morning of showers, were objects to occupy my eyes as I passed along."

As Williams County's population gradually increased and settlements sprang up in the "back woods" districts, it became apparent that Defiance was too far from the center of future activities for the county seat. In selecting a new location, Hicksville, Milford, Farmer and Washington townships in now Defiance county were most active. Consequently, on the first Monday in December, 1839, Joseph Burns of Coshocton, James Culbertson of Perry and Joseph McCutchin of Crawford County, were selected by a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature, to

locate a more convenient seat of justice. Among the candidates for the honor were Williams Center and Pulaski, with the extinct town of Freedom. Miller Arrowsmith, a civil engineer, had also surveyed a town for John A. Bryan of Columbus, who at the time was auditor of state. The surveyor named the plat Bryan in honor of the state official. Mr. Bryan, evidently a man of influence, in order to bring the county seat to his embryo village offered free, through the so called American Land Company, the public square in the center of the survey and two other lots for the county buildings. The situation of the new town site and the offer, were favorably reported upon by the commission and Bryan was selected as the permanent county capital. The first courthouse was built in 1840-1841, and the brick courthouse at Defiance was sold for private use.

No other quarters being available while on their job, the surveyors of Bryan put up in tents. A notable feature of the survey is the fact that the two prominent streets, named Main and High, were laid out one hundred feet wide, unusual for a private survey.

It is recorded that Daniel Wyatt built the first cabin in Bryan at one corner of the public square, also of logs. All early improvements hovered around the central square, at the side of which a little log building was used as the first schoolhouse with Miss Harriett Powell the first teacher, followed by A. J. Tressler.

The first stock of general merchandise was brought to Bryan by William Yates, in the fall of 1841. He arrived there with his family of ten children and goods, from Wayne County by way of Defiance. From Defiance to Bryan the whole outfit was transported in wagons drawn by ox teams, and it took three laborious days to cover the distance of eighteen miles. As emigrants began to circulate through this section and a stopover place was needed, Thomas Shorthill built a tavern followed by two others opened up by Thomas McCurdy and John McDowell. The first pretentious tavern of frame, located on the square, as were most improvements, was established by Daniel Langel about 1842. He was one of the first to discover artesian water so bountiful in that section. The vein was struck at a depth of sixty feet and the pressure was so strong that it supplied water throughout the building, in those days a striking innovation.

An article on this subject written many years ago says: "The mineral water discharged from a deep well at Stryker is of a different character; it was struck at a depth of 230 feet below the surface. It does not overflow in virtue of its own head, but is

thrown out periodically by violent discharges of hydro-sulphuric acid gas. This is constantly rising in some amount through the water, and at intervals of about six hours finds vent in great volume from some subterranean reservoir, and throws out in a foaming torrent many barrels of water. The water possesses medicinal properties of high value."

Bryan's first manufacturing project was a tannery built by Jacob Youse, also in 1842; hence it can be seen that about this time the village began to assume some pretentions. Proceedings for incorporation were begun in the spring of 1849, and the election for village offices held June 15th that year, with a total of forty-two votes cast, resulted as follows: Mayor, Charles Case; recorder (clerk) John Well; trustees, William Yates, Jacob Youse, E. Foster, Thomas Serrels and Jacob Over. These trustees appointed Benjamin Schmachtenberger, treasurer and John K. Morrow, marshal. Thus Bryan was started on its long career of prosperity and gradual growth to an important municipality.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

The Methodist Episcopal denomination organized a class at Bryan in the fall of 1840, under the leadership of Zara Norton and the first services were held in Thomas Shorthill's tavern. Members of the class were Thomas and Elizabeth Shorthill, James Shorthill and Mary Kaufman. Services were later held in the old courthouse, then the schoolhouse, and finally a church was built in 1853. This was occupied until a substantial church was built in 1895. At one time there were sixteen Methodist societies in the circuit to which Bryan belonged, including Bean Creek and Pulaski. The first regular circuit riders who also preached in Indiana, were Rev. Henry Warner and Rev. Austin Coleman.

The Presbyterian society of Bryan was organized in June, 1854, a sermon at the gathering being preached by Rev. J. M. Crabb. The members of the organization were: Alexander Connin and his wife Sarah, John and Harriet Kelley, James and Sarah Allen, William Hogden and Isabella M. Ogden and Jeannett Grim. Mr. Allen and Mr. Connin were chosen deacons and Mr. Ogden and Mr. Kelley as ruling elders. The society was incorporated in 1856 as the Presbyterian Church and Society, Old School, but the name of the organization was later changed to the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Bryan. The first regular pastor was Rev. D. S. Anderson.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Society was organized in 1861 with eighteen members. The pastor was Rev. Herman Schmidt of the Ohio Synod. Alfred P. Edgerton donated the site for a church. The English Lutherans established an organization in February, 1875, with twelve members. Rev. F. A. Matthis was the first pastor.

The First Universalist society of Bryan was organized by Rev. J. F. Rice in 1870, with a membership of twenty-one. The society after a prosperous record built a brick church in 1876. The Baptist society at this time (1929) has no regular established pastor. The St. Patrick's Catholic organization long established with a commodious church, is in a flourishing condition with Father John Bruin the present pastor.

Mention has been made of the little log schoolhouse where the youth of early Bryan were drilled faithfully in the "three R's." The city now has an efficiently organized school system with fine buildings and equipment. Prof. J. W. Wyandt, long identified with school work in Williams County and well known as an educator throughout Ohio is the superintendent, which position he has held for a long period.

Bryan's business district still hovers about the courthouse square as in the days of old. All classes of retail trade are represented by high class dealers. Several important manufacturing plants have their home here, and one of the greatest incomes realized by the surrounding farming interests comes from dairying and milk production. Three strong banking institutions are represented by the Farmers National Bank, First National Bank and the Union Savings Bank, with ample resources to take care of the community demands.

The story of the early newspapers of Williams County is related in the history of Defiance County. Bryan's first newspaper venture was *The Northwest* (democratic) launched by Thomas H. Blaker in 1845. But publication was suspended within the year, when the enterprise was revived by J. W. Wiley as *The Williams County Democrat.* Wiley went to the Mexican war, and finally in 1847 came William A. Hunter, who thought to better his condition by moving the plant to West Unity, where with T. S. C. Morrison, a Free-Soil, Equal Rights democratic organ was started. Next, at Montpelier Judge Joshua Dobbs established a democratic paper which died an early death. *The Bryan Democrat,* one of the recognized well established newspapers of Northwestern Ohio, was founded by Robert N. Patter-

son, and the first issue appeared April 30, 1863. Patterson was the publisher, continuously for nearly twenty years, and the paper has had a prosperous career under able management. *The Williams County Gazette* was launched in 1857, by Isaac R. Sherwood, the late well known Toledo congressman, with J. Palmiter editor. Various changes took place in the management, and the beginning of the Civil war found Sherwood the owner, the name of the paper then being *The Leader*. Sherwood joined the army, but his name was attached with that of J. H. Sherwood who became the editor. Another paper, the *Republican Standard*, was launched about 1857 by Starr & Spencer, with Alvin Spencer editor. Later the plant was taken over by I. R. Sherwood, with Robert N. Taber editor in 1868. In 1869 the name of the publication was changed to the *Bryan Press* and Gen. C. P. Hayes became editor and proprietor. Later (Judge) C. A. Bowersox became editor and S. Gillis business manager. The *Press* with Carleton S. Roe since 1889 owner and manager, has had a most prosperous career. Bryan has had other newspapers but the *Press* and *Democrat* now thoroughly cover the field.

Montpelier's first paper, the organ of the Spiritualists, was named *The Eagle;* the second was the *Star of The West*, started in 1855 by T. D. Montgomery. Both ventures were short lived, and in 1880, the *Montpelier Enterprise* was established by Ford & Smalley. Williams County, in the smaller enterprising towns, has several other newspapers, but space will not allow the details of their history.

OTHER THRIVING MUNICIPALITIES

There are few counties in Ohio which can boast of as many enterprising and prosperous towns as are found in Williams County. One reason for this is the fine agricultural region and also the distance from a large city.

Pioneer, in the north part of the county, in Madison township, was laid out about 1840, on land entered by James A. Rogers. It was in an isolated section and Rogers employed two men, P. W. Norris and Owen McCarty, to clear a tract of some ten acres where the town was located. One of the men built a shanty which was then several miles from any habitation. Silander or Philander Johnson, was one of the first permanent settlers, and a post office was established there in 1851 with P. W. Norris postmaster. About 1853 the first plat of the town was laid out for Mr. Norris who named his embryo village Pioneer. The first

store in the place was opened by Joseph Rogers in 1854, and the same year Andrew Irvin built the Pioneer House. The town was incorporated in 1876, with William Siddall the first mayor; H. S. Shoemaker, clerk; Emery Sidley, marshal; Henry Harley, treasurer, and Martin Perkey, George Young, E. H. Kenrick, G. R. Joy, Simeon Durbin and A. D. Ewan, councilmen. Even at that date Pioneer was quite a town, for 117 votes were cast at the first municipal election. A sketch of Pioneer written in 1887, says "It is an important wool market, and a large creamery leads its industries. Newspaper—*Tri-State Alliance*, J. C. DeWitt, editor. Churches—United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 1880, 754."

Montpelier, located near the center of the county, on the St. Joseph River, is about nine miles north of Bryan and on the Wabash railroad. The first plat was surveyed for Thomas Ogle in 1845. The first general store was opened by C. W. Mallory. When the village was incorporated in 1875, the first mayor was J. D. Kriebel, with Jacob Len, clerk, John Allen treasurer, and Jesse Blue marshal. Had Montpelier been born a little earlier, it would probably have been made the county seat. As far back as 1887, it had important wood-working industries including an oar and handle factory, boasted of two newspapers, a bank and six churches.

West Unity, ten miles northeast of Bryan on the better known Cincinnati Northern railroad and in Brady township, was platted in 1842 for John Rings a large land owner in that locality, whose sawmill was one of the first improvements. Henry Kline, it is recorded, built the first home in the village. The first store was opened by a Mr. Hasting. The town was incorporated in 1866 with H. H. Peppard mayor; C. W. Skinner clerk; E. S. Davis treasurer; Alfred Stoner marshal; and Dr. J. M. Runnion, Dr. G. W. Finck, J. M. Webb, J. Kline and George R. Kline, councilmen. The first masonic lodge in Williams County was instituted at West Unity in 1849, with W. A. Hunter the first worshipful master.

Stryker, with now the New York Central railroad main line as an outlet, and the Toledo & Indiana electric, was surveyed for E. L. Barber of Wauseon and John A. Sargent in 1853, and named for John Stryker, an official of the "Air Line" as the New York Central was called at the time of its construction. William Letcher was the first merchant of the new town and a sawmill was built for Walter Haywood & Company who hailed from

Fitchburg, Mass. Stryker was incorporated in 1863. The first mayor was William Sheridan, Jr.; clerk, John S. Kingsland; marshal, N. B. McGrew; treasurer, O. G. Smith; councilmen, E. P. Willard, S. N. Webb, C. E. Woodworth, John Barnhart, C. C. Stubbs, and D. C. Clover. In 1887, the village already had a newspaper, the *Advance*, good schools and four churches—the Catholic, Methodist, Universalist and United Brethren.

Edgerton, in the southwest corner of Williams County on the St. Joseph River and in St. Joseph township, was established in a heavily timbered section, and logging and mill work was an early industry. It was named for a prominent pioneer, Alfred P. Edgerton, who came to Ohio in the spring of 1837 to take charge, as agent, of the lands of Hicks & Company and The American Land Company. He established a land selling office at Hicksville in then Williams County, now in Defiance County. He was most successful in his dealings and sold some 107,000 acres of the lands of Hicks & Company and The American Land Company. He purchased some 37,000 acres of the lands himself in 1852, and thousands of acres of the finest farms in Northwestern Ohio and especially in that section, belonged to these tracts. In 1845, Mr. Edgerton was elected to the Ohio senate from the district comprised of Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Putnam, Henry and a part of now Fulton County. He went to congress in 1850. His home for many years was at Hicksville.

The town of Edgerton forged ahead early and is still a prosperous municipality in a thrifty and progressive community.

Other towns and hamlets with interesting histories, are Edon, Blakeslee named for Schuyler Blakeslee, a Bryan attorney, Kunkle started by John Kunkle, Cooney, Columbia, Bridgewater Center, Alvordton, Primrose, Hamer, Pulaski, West Jefferson and Berlin.

CHAPTER XC

FULTON COUNTY

NAMED FOR STEAMBOAT INVENTOR—COUNTY HAS NO LARGE STREAMS—EARLY ARRIVALS—ATTORNEYS—PHYSICIANS—NEWSPAPERS—TOWNS—RECOLLECTIONS.

Fulton, named in honor of Robert Fulton, the steamboat inventor, was the last county organized from the Indian lands of this northwest section of Ohio, ceded to the government by the lower Maumee River treaty of 1817. The date of the formative act was February 28, 1850, and the territory for the new county was taken from the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams.

It was not because there were no early settlements in the present County of Fulton that caused its late organization, for there were many pioneers in this locality at a comparatively early day. However, as the population increased the settlers in the more distant points from their county seat of either Toledo, Bryan or Napoleon (depending upon where they were located) found it inconvenient to travel the distances they were compelled to when transacting county business.

In consequence of the conditions, the leaders of the unfavored sections banded themselves together to procure the organization of a new county. Among those at the head of the movement were Nathaniel Liggett, A. C. Hough, Stephen Springer, William Hall, Mortimer D. Hibbard and Michael Handy. The legislative act creating the county reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That such parts of the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams, as are embraced in the boundaries hereinafter described be, and the same are hereby created into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Fulton, to-wit: Beginning on the State line between the States of Ohio and Michigan, at northeast corner of township nine, south of range four, east of the Michigan meridian; thence south on the township line to the southeast corner of town ten, south of range four, east, on the Fulton line; thence west on said Fulton line to the northeast corner of town eight north, of range eight,

east; thence south to the southeast corner of section number twelve in township six, north, of range eight, east; thence west on section number seven in township six, range five, east, on the county line between the counties of Henry and Williams; thence north on said line to the southeast corner of town seven, north, of range four, east; thence west on said township line to the southwest corner of section number thirty-five, in said town seven, north, of range four, east; thence north on the section lines to the Fulton line; thence west on said Fulton line to the southwest corner of section number eleven, in town ten, south, of range one, west, of the Michigan meridian; thence north on section lines to said State line; thence easterly with said State line to the place of beginning."

The act further provided that all suits pending in the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams should be carried to a conclusion in those counties the same as if Fulton County had not been established; and for judicial purposes the county was attached to the Thirteenth Judicial District. Like Lucas and Williams, the northern section of Fulton, north of the "Fulton line," until the Ohio-Michigan boundary controversy was settled in favor of Ohio, was considered a part of Lenawee County, Michigan and under its judicial jurisdiction. The residents paid their taxes at Adrian and transacted their legal business there.

Fulton County joins the state of Michigan on the north, Lucas County on the east, Henry County on the south and Williams County on the west. It is oblong in shape and its township subdivisions are as follows: Gorman, Chesterfield, Royalton, Amboy, Franklin, Dover, Pike, Fulton, German, Clinton, York and Swan Creek.

There are no large streams in Fulton County. From an imperceptible elevation in the central part of the county the natural drainage systems in the northeastern section run eastward; the southeastern part of the county is drained southward into the Maumee and the western section through Brush Creek and Bean Creek or Tiffin River, southwesterly also into the Maumee. As indicated, the principal streams in the western sections of Fulton are Brush and Bean creeks; in the southeastern section running southerly, Turkey, Bad and Blue creeks; in the northeast Bear Creek, and Ten Mile Creek, the headwaters of Ottawa River; in the central eastern section, the headwaters of Swan Creek.

There are, or were, in early years, more evidences of the Mound Builders in present Fulton County than in any county in

FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WAUSEON

Northwestern Ohio. Pike township alone contained twenty-three mounds, and in the county there were six enclosures. For more particulars of this subject reference is made to the early chapter on these pre-historic people. The section was also a favorite of the Indians of history, Wauseon, the present county seat, told about later, was named for an Ottawa chief, who, quoting from the late D. W. H. Howard, with his followers roamed along the creeks and over the beaches of the glacial lakes Whittlesey and Warren which show prominently in Fulton County. The name Wauseon in the Ottawa tongue signifies "far off." The chief named Wauseon, was a magnificent speciman of ideal Indian physique, gifted and intelligent. He had three respected half-brothers prominent in the southeast section toward the Maumee River. The name of the elder half-brother was Ottokee, perpetuated also in the village of that name, three miles north of Wauseon. He was six feet in height, weighed some two hundred pounds, was eloquent in speech, and withal vehement in voice and graceful in gesture. No-tin-no (the calm) and Wausenoka, were the other half-brothers. Wausenoka was at one time the head chief of the Maumee Ottawas, but strong drink was his ruin.

When the earliest arrivals appeared in the Fulton County area, the land office was at Monroe. Upon Eli Phillips, evidently rests the honor of being the first white settler in the county. Phillips Corners took his name, where he entered a tract of land in 1832, upon which he built a log cabin the following year to ensconce his young wife. Among others arriving the same year named by Mr. Howard were, Valentine Winslow who located in Pike township, William Meeker, who selected lands for his home in Swanton township, while Alva, Aaron and David Steadman, Jared Hoadley, Charles and William Blain, Frank O'Neil, John and Joseph Roop and Alfred Gilson, establish settlements in Amboy township. Others following, were George, Thomas and James W. Mikesell, and George Mikesell, Jr., David Hobart arrived in 1833, and in 1834, Chesterfield Clemons from York state settled with his family in what became Chesterfield township, evidently named in his honor.

Even before there were any settlers in Fulton, Joseph Bates spent two or three winters hunting and trapping in this territory, and becoming attached to the surroundings, he located in the western part of the present county in 1833 and built a cabin where he entertained the wilderness wanderers and emigrants;

his hospitable quarters taking the name of "J. Bates Inn." Even after settling here permanently, he followed his old, fascinating vocation.

German township took its name from the large number of Germans who settled there. Among the early arrivals here were George Meister, Jacob Bender, Moses Kibbler, Jacob Greenday, Christian Lauber, Christian Reigsker and Henry and Jacob Roth. It was not long until this German colony numbered over forty, most of whom were from the village of Millhauser, Switzerland.

Where Jared Hoadley, mentioned, took up his land in now Amboy township in the summer of 1833, he brought on his family in the following fall. His trading point, and where he took his corn and possibly wheat to mill to be ground, was Tecumseh, Michigan. At times the wilderness trail over unbridged streams was almost impassable. With ox teams the round trip took nearly a week when conditions were bad. Charles and William Blain referred to, arrived in 1833 by way of the Toledo section. Both raised large families and a history of Fulton county says that the mother of the Blains lived to the age of 104 years. When William James, known as "Long Bill," settled here in 1836, his cabin, size 14x16 feet, was "raised" by himself, two white men, Aaron Little and William Jones, a boy named Jacob Boyers, and two Indians. A jug of whiskey was the incentive to secure the help of the Indians.

When the act was passed providing for the organization of Fulton County, Mathias H. Nichols of Allen County, Laurin Dewey of Franklin County and John Riley of Carroll County were appointed commissioners to select a location for the county seat. Of the embryo villages aspiring for the honor, were Delta, Spring Hill and Fluharts Corners. Arguments were heard by the commissioners from the various aspirants, when none of the points seemed satisfactory or properly located. As a consequence a site was selected in the wilderness in nearly the center of the county and in Dover township. The location needed a name and of those present at the meeting, Dresden W. H. Howard was called upon by the commissioners for a suggestion. Saturated with Indian lore, Mr. Howard proposed Ottokee the name of the Indian chief told about. The name was immediately accepted.

The act organizing the county provided that the choice of the commissioners should be ratified by the people at an election. At the first election Ottokee received only a plurality of the votes cast and a second vote was required. At this election Ottokee re-

ceived a good majority and the question was settled, although there was much dissatisfaction in some quarters. Work of constructing county buildings was immediately set on foot and in 1851 the first courthouse, a frame building, two stories, size about 40x85 feet, was completed with offices for the county officials on the ground floor and the court room above. The builder was Amos H. Jordan and the cost was about $5,500. A jail was built in 1853, constructed of heavy timber and planking. The sheriff's residence was joined to the jail.

The act providing for the organization of the county also further provided that court should be held at some convenient point in Pike township until the courthouse was completed. Accordingly the associate judges, A. C. Hough, John Kendall and William Parmalee, selected the cabin of Robert A. Howard as the point, where the first term of court was held in 1850. Judge Saddler presided at the session, his associates being William Parmalee, Socrates H. Cately and Abraham Flickinger. There being little business before the court, the court with attorneys and spectators indulged in a game of ball to work off their surplus energy. Naturally, as soon as the county buildings were completed the court sessions were held in the upper story of the courthouse. In the meantime Ottokee grew and prospered until a railroad was built through the county, now the main line of the New York Central, between Toledo and Chicago. This brought up the agitation for a change of the location of the county seat by Wauseon interests and under an act of the legislature another vote was taken in 1863, resulting in a defeat for Wauseon. Delta then came to the front with claims for the seat of justice, but with Wauseon joining the opposition, Delta was defeated by a large majority.

With a railroad, Wauseon as a town developed in importance and disaster came to Ottokee when the courthouse there was destroyed by fire with practically all the county records. The town, however, had sufficient hold upon public sentiment to cause the county commissioners to build a new brick structure for court purposes, and a separate building for county offices, on property adjoining. All went well for Ottokee until the settlement along the railroad and at Wauseon and Delta again clamored for a change. Wauseon interests raised a fund of $5,000 to be applied on the construction of new county buildings there and Isaac Springer trustee of this fund, deposited the amount with the county commissioners, Alfred B. Gunn, Joseph Ely and Milton O.

McCaskey. Lots for the county buildings were also deeded to those officials. With this situation before the taxpayers, at a special election, Wauseon finally came out a victor. The present courthouse, which has since been improved and enlarged, was built under contract by H. B. Ensman and Alexander Voss.

While Wauseon became the county seat in 1871, they had no jail and for some four years the sheriff maintained his residence at Ottokee, and confined his prisoners in the old quarters there. When Wauseon became the full fledged county seat, a board of county infirmary directors was organized and the old county buildings at Ottokee were turned into an infirmary for the poor and aged; such institutions now being known as county homes.

ATTORNEYS

The attorneys of Fulton County before its organization were Reuben C. Lemmon, Amos Hill and Lucius H. Upham. Mr. Lemmon later located in Toledo and was for years on the Common Pleas bench of Lucas County. He was early a resident of Tiffin, where he was admitted to the bar. On leaving Wauseon, before going to Toledo, he practiced law in Maumee, in partnership with Henry S. Cummuger. Hill was admitted to the bar at Bryan, Williams County, and before Wauseon was made the county seat of Fulton was located at Ottokee. Upham was older in the profession, having practiced law at Wooster for some years before moving to Fulton County. When Fulton and Lucas counties comprised the same district, he was a member of the Ohio house of representatives.

John H. Reid, in his younger years a school teacher, was Fulton's first prosecuting attorney, later established himself in the profession at Bowling Green, the county seat of Wood County, where he was long a leading member of the bar. Michael Handy was the next prosecuting attorney of Fulton. Judge W. H. Handy was also for a long period a prominent local attorney, later locating at Ottawa, Putnam County. Nathaniel Leggett or Liggett, was an early resident of Fulton County and was identified with its early development. On his visits to the new City of Toledo, he became acquainted with some of the members of the legal profession there, decided to become a lawyer, and borrowing some of the old expositions on the subject, between seasons of felling trees and burning log heaps, applied himself to the fundamentals and became a prominent attorney. He was one of the founders of Wauseon and later treasurer of the county.

Further mention of the attorneys prominent in the early days of Fulton County is made in the story of the early courts of the Maumee and Sandusky region. Moses R. Brailey arrived at Norwalk, Ohio from the East in 1837, when 21 years of age. After practicing law there for many years where he held the office of prosecuting attorney, he located in Fulton County in 1852, and was elected to the same office. Enlisting in the Civil war, he was commissioned captain of Company F, 38th O. V. I. After several promotions he was discharged for disability in 1864, and breveted brigadier-general. He assisted in the organization and equipment of eleven regiments of Ohio troops for field service and was appointed pay agent for the State of Ohio with headquarters at Columbus. In his official capacity he "collected and distributed several millions of dollars without the loss of a cent." He held the office of comptroller of the state treasury for two terms and in 1872 returned to Wauseon and again engaged in the practice of law. His death occurred in 1888 at the age of 72 years.

PHYSICIANS

The lives of the early physicians of Fulton County were much the same as experienced by the pioneers of that profession in other sections. A saddlebag filled with calomel and quinine, and a knife for bleeding, together with something of the fundamentals of anatomy, was about all that was required; although there were of course some physicians with fine medical educations. William Holland who located in the county in 1842 was one of the earliest doctors of that region. He was about 79 years old when he first settled in Fulton but continued in the practice for some time. In 1847, William Hyde an Englishman, upon his arrival engaged in farming. He also took up the work of a physician and was so successful that he quit farming, moved to Spring Hill, and finally to Wauseon. Dr. James J. Kittredge located at Chesterfield in 1846 and afterwards located at Morenci, Michigan. In 1842 when Spring Hill was in Lucas County, N. W. Jewell located there and administered to the needs of the sick, although without medical education. He later studied medicine and surgery and returned to Wauseon in 1856 where he also practiced dentistry. Among other early physicians of Fulton, were Drs. Estell H. Rorick, W. A. Scott and Josiah H. Bennett. Dr. Bennett was a man of learning, being a member of the International Medical Congress which held a session in London in 1881.

The school system of Fulton is classed in the front rank of

the eighty-eight counties of Ohio. When county superintendency was established in this state, the first county superintendent of Fulton county was Prof. C. J. Biery, who held the position until called to a professorship in the Bowling Green State College, where he is still engaged. He was followed as county superintendent by Prof. C. D. Perry who was also called to the Bowling Green institution where he now holds the position of Registrar. The present first class high schools of Fulton County are: Wauseon, Delta, Swanton, Archbold, Metamora, Lyons, Fayette, Fulton at Ai, Pettisville and Chesterfield Centralized, all with well equipped buildings.

NEWSPAPERS

As was the case in general in early years, the newspaper history of Fulton County has been kaleidoscopic. Wauseon has the *Wauseon Republican* with Frank H. Rieghard owner and editor, and the *Democratic-Expositor* with W. J. Puckston proprietor, who also owns the *Swanton Enterprise*—all prosperous institutions. Delta and Fulton County are also ably represented by the *Delta Atlas*, published by the Atlas Printing Company. C. R. P. Waltz, the head of the institution, is also prominent in various other Delta enterprises and is one of the town's prosperous citizens. Then there is the *Fayette Review*, Charles E. Yost, proprietor; *Metamora Record*, Clyde H. McComb, proprietor; *Archbold Advocate*, L. D. Burgoon; *Archbold Buckeye*, W. O. Taylor.

Delta evidently had the first newspaper in Fulton County, started in 1851, by Lewis W. Stum and called the *Fulton County Democrat*. In 1852 a Mr. Rosenberg became the proprietor, who considered Ottokee a better location for the enterprise and consequently took up quarters at the first county seat. J. W. Carter and H. B. Bayes then became the owners and when Mr. Bayes became the sole owner and editor he disposed of the plant and it was moved to Morenci, Michigan. Thus is told the story of Fulton County's pioneer newspaper.

When Rosenberg moved the *Democrat* up to Ottokee it apparently left an opening for a newspaper at Delta and Stum tried his hand again and started the *Delta Independent Press*, but soon disposed of the new venture to Martin Butler who espoused the cause of Democracy. When the Civil war broke out the paper suspended and the outfit was moved to Wauseon and became the *Fulton County Democrat*. The story runs that William Aultman, Jr., was associated with Butler here and that when several Union

soldiers were home on furlough, not liking the tone of the anti-war organ, they dumped the forms and material into the street and the *Democrat* failed to survive the shock. There were many incidents of this character during the stirring times of the rebellion.

When the first *Democrat* was moved to Morenci from Ottokee, B. F. Montgomery who figured conspicuously in early journalism in Northwestern Ohio, established *The Signal* at the latter place. A few months later the plant was carted over to Montpelier, Williams County. The last paper born at Ottokee was the *Democrat* (the third) with Henry McElhiney editor. A new publisher, H. Day, soon took charge, made his ward independent in politics and called it *The Mirror*. Later it was merged with the *Wauseon Sentinel*, which was started in 1855 by H. B. Hayes and John D. Hunter and later taken over by the *Northwest Republican* operated by Isaac R. Sherwood and published by his brother James H. Sherwood when the former entered the army. M. P. Brewer who for years was editor and publisher of the *Wood County Sentinel* of Bowling Green, was at one time connected with the paper. The *Northwest Republican* was first known as *The Republican*, took the former name in 1858 and later adopted the title of *The Republican* again. J. H. Sherwood and his sons operated the paper successfully for many years. The *Democratic-Expositor* already referred to, was established in 1875, by the well known attorney and later judge, W. H. Handy. About 1877, J. H. Bollmeyer became the editor and proprietor and guided the enterprise successfully until his death in 1898. The *Fulton County Tribune* which ceased publication a year or two since, was founded by J. H. Fluhart and Albert B. Smith and for some years was one of the prominent journalistic enterprises of Wauseon. An early publication which was not long lived, was the *Fulton County Union*, started by J. C. French.

FULTON COUNTY'S MUNICIPALITIES

Wauseon, as elsewhere indicated, was surveyed in 1854 by a syndicate made up of Nathaniel Liggett, Epaphras L. Barber, John Sargent and William Hall. The town was incorporated in 1859. When the present Toledo-Chicago Division of the New York Central was located, it was known as the Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana Railroad. It missed Ottokee, something over three miles to the northward, consequently, a new town necessarily was established on the railroad.

At the time the railroad line was run, Mr. Barber and Mr. Sargent, then of Cleveland, were among the engineers making the survey. Ascertaining that a station was to be located in the vicinity, or perhaps having an understanding with the road projectors, the syndicate purchased 160 acres of land from Thomas Bayes where they platted the town and first decided to call it Litchfield after one of the directors of the road. As there was another Litchfield the name was discarded and Wauseon chosen according to the story already told. The cabin of Mr. Bayes was the only sign of civilization on the quarter section syndicate purchase when the town was established. What was intended for and is the main street of the plat was laid out, one hundred feet wide and named Fulton; evidently in honor of Robert Fulton the steamboat inventor, the same as the county, and not for John A. Fulton, the engineer who surveyed the line, claimed by Michigan as the boundary between Ohio and that state. The latter would hardly have been so honored by Ohio interests. The streets of Wauseon running north and south are named for famous men and the streets running east and west for trees indigenous to the site. The first mayor of the village was Nathaniel Liggett, followed by E. L. Barber, who became a banker and at one time was one of Wauseon's leading capitalists. The first house built after the town was platted was put up by E. L. Hayes in the center of the present business district. It was a two-story frame, the lower floor being occupied as a general store and the second story for the Hayes family home. John Williams built the first tavern there, situated at the corner of Fulton and Beach streets and known as the Estelle House. It was also a two-story frame structure. The first landlords were D. O. and W. E. Livermore. It was later known as the Clinton House and then the Sherman House. For years it was the leading hotel of that section. The Wauseon House the second tavern, was first operated by George M. Hawes, and also became a popular hostelry. Wauseon now has all classes of mercantile business represented by fine up-to-date establishments, operated by merchants of thrift and enterprise.

The financial interests are taken care of by two strong, progressive banking institutions, the First National Bank organized in 1904 and the People's State Bank started in 1889. Both institutions have fine records. One of the most valuable manufacturing establishments is the Van Camp Packing Company, a milk

condensery, which brings a large income to the rich, surrounding farming sections.

Turning again to the Wauseon schools, the first schoolhouse there, evidently of logs, was built in 1854, Miss Zerida Scott being the first teacher. In 1856 a two-room frame building was completed which served its purpose until a brick schoolhouse was built in 1868, on Monroe Street at Monumental Park. This was followed by better equipment as the population increased.

The Methodists were among the first in the field in the Wauseon section. In the early '30s services were held in the log cabin homes of the pioneers, then in the schoolhouses, and in season, even in the broad open. One of the first ministers of this denomination to preach in the neighborhood, was Rev. Uriah Spencer, who in 1835, located on a piece of land some two miles west of Wauseon. A Methodist class was organized in 1838 followed by a noted revival in the winter of 1838-39, under the direction of the revivalist Rev. W. W. Winters. Wauseon's first church, a frame structure, situated at the corner of Fulton and Elm streets, was of this faith and was dedicated in 1857 by the still remembered Rev. Thomas N. Barkdull presiding elder of the district and who later took upon himself the gown of Episcopalianism. The society prospered and a new brick church which has been improved from time to time, was dedicated in 1875. Nearly all the old guard among the Methodist ministers have been stationed at Wauseon. Other churches at this place as far back as 1888, were the Congregational, Baptist, Church of Christ, United Brethren and Catholic; to which have been added the Lutheran and Evangelical societies. The Congregational Society was organized in 1856 and a church built in 1861 at the corner of South Fulton and Cherry streets. This frame building was used until a fine new structure of brick was completed in 1904. The Lutheran Society so prospered that they completed a modern brick edifice in 1915, and the Evangelical Association organized in 1895, occupied a new frame house of worship the following year. The United Brethren Society here owes its organization to an old Wauseon resident, John Miller, who built in 1874 a small meeting-house called Miller Chapel. The organization prospered from the beginning and a substantial brick church was built by the society and dedicated by Bishop Weaver of Westerville, in the late summer of 1880. The Catholic organization of Wauseon was established in 1865, through the efforts of Father J. C. Vogt. In 1874 the old Methodist Church was purchased and moved to a location

on Clinton Street and christened as St. Caspars Church. The building being destroyed by fire, a modern structure was built at the corner of Jefferson and Clinton streets. The present pastor is Rev. Albert Pessefall. The Church of Christ Society dates from 1862 and a church was built in 1864. The first pastor was Rev. L. Berry Smith. The first pastor of the Baptist Society organized in 1864, was Rev. George Leonard. Their church edifice was built in 1868.

Just why one of the northern tributaries of the Maumee is called Bad Creek, which reaches the parent stream at Texas and Henry County, is not clear; for it is quite a picturesque stream. Along its headwaters at an early day located James McQuilling and G. B. Lewis, within the present limits of Delta. While both men were pioneer farmers, McQuilling built a sawmill on the creek bank and Lewis a tavern. An innovation was the fact that Lewis kept no bar and sold no liquor. And a digression is made here to say that ever since that time Delta has been noted as a temperance stronghold and a town of law and order. Lewis was a very religious character and his tavern was headquarters for church services. He also kept a small stock of goods and it is said that it smote his conscience to keep even tobacco for his customers. His place, at once a store, tavern, church and dwelling house, was the germ of the village of Delta, which makes it really the oldest town in Fulton County, unless the old town of Swanton, now on the Lucas County side is considered. It is now one of Fulton's most prosperous municipalities, its financial interests being taken care of by two strong banking institutions, the Farmers State Bank and the People's Savings Bank. The first move in the form of a banking house was made in 1868 by David C. Teeple and Dr. William Ramsey who established the Bank of Delta, a private enterprise. Later, Dr. Ramsey became sole owner with his son N. E. Ramsey as cashier. The institution went out of business in 1907. The Farmers National Bank was organized in 1901 and in 1914 was reorganized as The Farmers State Bank under the Ohio banking laws. The People's Savings Bank opened for business in 1906.

The first frame house in Delta was built by D. Kenyon, and George Wood with his family located within the town limits in 1839. Next to the trading point of Lewis, James Trowbridge was the first regular merchant, followed by Eli Kitts of Maumee. All lines of business are now well represented in Delta by enterprising merchants who are prosperous and progressive.

One of the important enterprises is the milk condensery of the Van Camp Packing Company, which distributes large sums monthly to the surrounding farm interests.

The first election for township officials of York township was held at York Center, June 30, 1836. The first church society at Delta was the Presbyterian which is now in an advanced, prosperous condition. As early as 1888, other churches here were the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren and Free Methodist.

Swanton, located on its extreme eastern border, is one of Fulton County's most prosperous municipalities. The old part of the village known as East Swanton is now within the bounds of Lucas County. Swanton post office was established in 1854. Among the earliest settlers was the Curtis family. One of the early indications of civilization here was the tavern known as the "Farmers Inn" kept by a Mr. Starr, a second public house being opened by John T. Teachworth. An early merchant was William Geyser, a veteran of the Civil war. Prominent later in the development of Swanton were the Pilliods and the Baker interests, and three institutions which add greatly to the wealth of Swanton are the A. D. Baker Company, manufacturers of traction engines and thrashers, the Pilliod Company, manufacturers of valves and other equipment, and the Pilliod Cabinet Company, makers of wood chests and cabinets. The financial interests of the section are subserved by the Farmers & Merchants Deposit Company, organized in 1901, and which has had a steady growth. One of Swanton's pleasing enterprises is her annual Corn Festival held each fall and largely attended from a wide section. The village on the Toledo-Chicago highway also has one of the finest tourists' camps along the route.

Good schools and thriving church societies add to the desirability of Swanton as a residential section. The pastor of St. Richard's Catholic Church is now Rev. A. J. Roach.

The thriving Village of Fayette, near the border line of Michigan, was early known as Forham, a post office of that name being established in 1839 in the home of Erastus Cottrell, who was the first postmaster. The pioneer merchant was Henry Boyd, who opened a store there in 1852. Some time later Dr. Joseph O. Allen and Rensallaer S. Humphrey, built a steam grist mill and sawmill, when the settlement took on village airs. In 1871, John S. Butler built and began the operation of a planing mill with a lumber yard in connection.

The Bank of Fayette was that town's first banking institu-

tion, opened about 1881. The Fayette State Savings Bank was organized in 1906, and in 1913, took over the assets and business of the Bank of Fayette.

One of Fayette's early educational movements was the organization in 1881 of The Fayette Normal, Music and Business College which was conducted there until 1892, when it was removed to Wauseon. At the latter place it was known as the Wauseon Normal and Collegiate Institute, but was closed after being in operation a short period. Upon the removal of this institution, another Fayette Normal was established which ceased operations in 1905.

The building of the Air Line railroad from Toledo to Chicago brought many new towns into existence, among which was Archbold, another enterprising town of Fulton County. The date of its birth was 1855. It prospered from the first and with especially well equipped schools, good churches and enterprising business interests, is decidedly on the map. Lyons, established about 1850, was first known as Moreys Corners. Metamora, in the extreme northeast corner of Fulton County, was platted on land owned by Jonathan Saunders, but a grist mill was built there as early as 1845 and Hezekiah Culver had a general store there some three years later. Pettisville, located between Wauseon and Archbold, is also a thriving village. Other towns and hamlets include Brailey, Eckley, Burlington, Elmira, Ritter and Oak Shade.

The pioneer experiences of D. W. H. Howard who spent his last days in Fulton County, are told in the chapter of "Reminiscences." Concerning Fulton County and other matters Mr. Howard also wrote that "the first settlers within the present limits of Fulton County were Valentine Winslow (whose wife was Celia Howard, a cousin of mine), Col. Eli Phillips and David Hobart, who came in the summer of 1833, all of whom have long since passed to the other shore. The agriculture of the country was at this time so limited, that it scarcely produced sufficient for the support of the inhabitants; but the wild game of the country (such as wild turkey, venison and bear meat), which was abundant, made up for the deficiency.

"There were several large Indian villages in the vicinity of the Maumee Indian Mission. Tone-tog-a-nee (at the mouth of the creek); Na-wash village on the Indian island immediately opposite the mission; and on the opposite side of the river Awp-a-to-wa-jo-win, or Kin-jo-a-no's Town, on the Indian reservation

(opposite my father's at the head of the Rapids); San-wa-co-sack, on the Auglaize above Fort Defiance; and a large village at the mouth of the river and along the bay, with numerous smaller towns of less note located on the banks of all the streams in the country.

"Rev. Isaac Van Tassel was the principal of the mission; Mr. Sackett and Rev. Mr. Coe, assistants, with their wives and several maiden ladies as teachers. These with a few mechanics and laborers formed the community of white people that established and carried forward the enterprise successfully for many years; in fact sustained it in its work of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians until the tribes were by degrees moved to their far-off homes in the West and Northwest, on the Missouri, the Kansas and the Osage rivers and on the bays and rivers of the Straits of Mackinac.

"I had a long acquaintance with these good missionary people and have no words but kindness for them. While they may have accomplished but little in Christianizing the Indians, they did the best they could for them and with the best intentions. Their work was one of great difficulty; white men and half breeds sold whiskey to the Indians, used all efforts against their patronizing the institution, and hired the Indians to keep their children from school. It is easy for any one to appreciate the difficulty of establishing a school among these wild, fierce people—boys and girls who had never been restrained, or their freedom abridged in the least. To gather together one or two hundred boys and girls of all ages, from six or seven to twenty years, was no easy task; to ask them to come in out of the free woods, to close their Indian sports of fishing and hunting and paddling in their canoes, of riding on horseback, running races and other pastimes, was of course requiring great effort on the part of these young savages, and after a few days' experience in the school-room, with all its attendant restraints, it cannot be wondered that many of them took the trail back to their villages, having had enough of civilization.

"I appreciate the situation, as I had the same experience and have not forgotten it to this day. After the Indians became acquainted with the mission people, and knew that they were true friends, their children were sent to the school and most of the time they had from eighty to one hundred and fifty in attendance.

"The society bought a large and valuable tract of land, including an island of about three hundred acres, upon which they

opened a farm, built a large mission house and a commodious school-room, where the teachers held forth to us for six long hours every day except Sunday, when we had two good long old-fashioned Presbyterian sermons.

"I have said we, and I do so for the reason that I had (what I then thought) a sad experience at the old mission. When I was between seven and eight years old my father placed me in the care of the Rev. Van Tassel, at the mission school. I was taken like the Indian boys from the woods, away from my sports and associates at the Indian village opposite my father's, where I had spent most of my time, as free as the Indian boys and, like them, as wild as a partridge or wild turkey. We spent the time at the village in summer, shooting bow and arrows, fishing or swimming in the river, and in many other plays and sports peculiar to young Indian boys, and you can imagine that it was almost death to shut us away from all these pastimes; shut up, too, in a school-room where the presiding genius was a sanctimonious old maid of the hard-shell, stiff-backed Yankee Presbyterian persuasion, where long prayers were said morning and evening, and not a smile or whisper allowed. Many of the Indian boys brought to the school, after a few days experience left between two days, and forever after kept at such a distance that they could never be caught or tempted back. I would have gladly followed their example and hid in the Indian villages, among which I had many friends, but Indians were too honest and would not have kept me hid from my father and mother.

"We enjoyed our Saturday half holiday. In the winter season, when the river was frozen over, we skated on the ice, both boys and girls, and when there was snow we enjoyed ourselves sliding down the long hill on the bank of the river. The sled was made of a strip of white elm bark about one foot wide and six or seven feet long, with a bark rope or string fastened to the forward end, in order to raise it above the uneven surface and guide it down the steep and slippery path. This was placed smooth side down, giving us the rough outside bark for a foothold. We would start this Indian shute at the top of the hill with as many boys and girls as could stand upright on the bark and a leader on the front holding the string to guide it down the slippery track. With lightning speed it would fairly fly down the hill and far out on the ice on the river if successfully guided; if not, you might be able to see a load of boys and girls piled up in the snow, or scattered along the hill. It took a brave boy with a steady hand to ride

this Indian sled down those steep hills, for after the snow was packed and the path beaten, it became as slippery as glass.

"Another Indian game was to take two pieces of freshly peeled bark, a foot wide and three or four feet long, place the two insides together and then place them on the ground. Now the game was to run and jump on the bark, the feet striking the rough bark of the upper piece, and unless well practised in the art, the upper bark would fly from under the moment the feet struck it. I have seen many a novice in the art fly off when his feet struck the bark as if he had taken his departure for some other planet. It took long and careful practise to be able to strike the slippery bark and not go down. This exercise created a great deal of amusement in our summer sports.

"Rev. Isaac Van Tassel, the head of the mission, was one of the kindest and purest of men, always just and generous. His wife, the daughter of Rev. Badger (one of the earliest missionaries of the West), was equally well fitted by her universal kindness of heart and manner to aid her husband in this noble work. Elder Coe was one of the active workers and became a great friend of the Indians; they in return gave him their full confidence and from his exceeding kindness called him the 'Tender Heart.' Mr. Thomas Mackelrath, one of the teachers, was always kind to us; Miss Riggs, one of the 'old maid' teachers, was as kind to us as any mother could be."

CHAPTER XCI

OTTAWA COUNTY

IMPORTANCE IN HISTORY—FIRST OHIO MILITARY POST—ACTIVITIES IN WAR OF 1812—IN "FIRELANDS" DISTRICT—SETTLEMENTS AT DANBURY—HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.

The Ottawa County section of Ohio, bordering the south shore of beautiful Lake Erie, has been the stage of action for many of the most notable and dramatic historical events of the Northwest Territory. No locality can claim greater distinction in the activities leading up to the formative period of the national government and through the constructive years and final peace and independence.

Across the neck of the peninsula within the boundaries of now Ottawa, from the mouth of the river bearing its name, ran the Portage Path to the Sandusky, the land link in the famous road from the Great Lakes to the River Ohio, traveled from time immemorial by the original Americans. It was by reason of this highway and strategic situation, that in the race for supremacy between the French and the English, also within present Ottawa County was built the first fortified post in Ohio, constructed by the so-called civilized race, and which was the beginning of a series of memorable activities following down the years.

All through the earlier chapters of this history appear the narratives of these events including this and other military works. Commemorative thereof, two pyramidal, boulder monuments, two miles apart, now stand at either end of this Portage Path or "de Lery Portage of 1754;" later known as Fulton Street and road. The one marks as near as possible the site of Old Fort Sandoski of 1745, facing Sandusky Bay and across which is the mouth of Sandusky River; the other, the Harrison-Perry Embarkation monument, stands at a prominent point east of the mouth of the Portage River in Port Clinton, the county seat, and overlooking Lake Erie.

The place of embarkation of General Harrison's army upon his Canadian campaign against the British commander Proctor,

War of 1812, had been known. When the site of Old Fort Sandoski was definitely fixed as heretofore related, the Business Men's Association of Port Clinton caused these two monuments of split boulders taken from the Marblehead Peninsula to be erected. They are ten feet high and five feet square at the base. Funds for three of the bronze tablets were furnished by those admirable characters, the late Mrs. C. R. Truesdall of Fremont on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. Kent Hamilton of Toledo, representing the Colonial Dames resident in northern Ohio; and Mrs. C. B. Tozier on behalf of the Daughters of 1812. For the other three tablets, the French expedition of 1754, the British expedition of 1760 and the American expedition of 1813, funds were provided by The Ohio Archeological and Historical Society. The final plans for the enterprise were placed in the hands of Mrs. J. E. Broadhead and Mrs. George A. True, Port Clinton, who carried the matter to a successful conclusion and the elaborate dedicatory services and unveiling of the tablets took place Memorial Day, May, 1912, at which many prominent men and patriotic women were present.

Among those on the program for the day were Mrs. J. Kent Hamilton, Toledo; Mrs. C. R. Truesdall, Fremont; Mrs. Thomas Kite; Mrs. John T. Mack, Sandusky; George A. True and R. S. Gallagher, Port Clinton; Col. Webb C. Hayes, Fremont; Charles W. Burrows, Cleveland; Hon. Judson Harrison, Cincinnati; Prof. G. Frederick Wright, Oberlin; George E. Pomeroy, Toledo and Hon. James M. Richardson.

The inscriptions on the old Fort Sandoski Monument of 1745 are as follows:

(West Face)

FORT SANDOSKI

1745-1748, 1750-1751, 1761-1763

The first fort built by white men in Ohio, erected by British traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1745, under the protection of the Huron Chief, Nicolas, and destroyed by him after his defeat by the French, in 1748, prior to his removal to the Illinois Country. Rebuilt by the British in 1750, "usurped by the French in 1751," again rebuilt by British soldiers in 1761 after the surrender of Quebec and French sovereignty in America, and finally destroyed at the outbreak of Pontiac's conspiracy on May 18, 1763, when the fort was burned and the entire garrison mas-

OTTAWA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, PORT CLINTON

sacred with the exception of the commandant, Ensign Pauli, who was carried off a prisoner to Pontiac, then besieging Detroit.

Erected by The Ohio Society, Colonial Dames of America.

(South Face)

FRENCH EXPEDITION, 1754

Across the de Lery Portage from Quebec to Detroit and Michilimaquinac (Mackinac)

as noted in the Journal of the Chevalier Chaussgros de Lery, who, on August 4, 1754, landed near this spot "and discovered the ruins of the old fort."

FORT SANDOSKI, 1745-1748, 1750-1751

Monsieur Pean, Captain, Regimental Adjutant of Quebec, Commanding		1
Monsieur St. Martin, Acting Major		
Monsieur Lery		
Monsieur St. Ours	Lieutenants	3
Monsieur Riganville		
Monsieur Desmeloises		
Monsieur Porneouf		
Monsieur Cournover	Ensigns	4
Father Bonnecamps, Jesuit		1
Monsieur Forget Duverger, Jesuit of the Missions etrangeres		1
Monsieur Mauvilles		
Monsieur Vigee		
Monsieur Garon	Surgeons	3
Monsieur Laforge, store keeper		1
Monsieur Constant, an old interpreter		1
27 canoes, each carrying 10 men		270
		285

Tablet presented by the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

(North Face)

BRITISH EXPEDITION, 1760.

Across the De Lery portage from Quebec to Detroit and Michilimakanac to take over the French forts on the great lakes after the surrender of Quebec and French sovereignty in America, as noted in the journals of Major Robert Rogers, commanding his majesty's independent companies of rangers, who on the 18th of November, 1760, from his camp on Sandusky Lake demanded the

surrender of Detroit. "To Capt. Beleter or the Officer commanding at Detroit:

"Sir, I have Gen. Amherst's orders to take possession of Detroit and such other posts as are in that district, which by capitulation agreed to between the Marquis de Vandreuil and his excellency Major Gen. Amherst the 8th of September last, now belong to the King of Great Britain."

"Leaving Detroit on the 23d Dec. set out for Pittsburgh and marching along the west end of Lake Erie till the 2d of January, 1761, when we arrived at Lake Sandusky, where the British for the third time built Fort Sandoski, leaving 'Ensign Pauli and fifteen men at Sandusky,' where he remained until the outbreak of Pontiac's conspiracy, when on the 18th of May, 1763, the Fort was burned, the entire garrison massacred with the exception of the Commandant Ensign Pauli, who was carried a prisoner to Pontiac, then besieging Detroit."

Tablet presented by the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

(East Face)

AMERICAN EXPEDITION, 1813

Across the de Lery portage from Fort Seneca to Detroit, as noted in Captain R. B. McAfee's History, 1816.

Major General Harrison on receiving word of Commodore Perry's victory, proceeded to Fort Stephenson and "issued his orders for the movement of the troops and transportation of the provision, military stores, etc., to the margin of the lake, preparatory to their embarkation." The troops were marched down the old Sandusky-Scioto trail to its northern terminus on Lake Erie.

"In bringing down the military stores and provisions from the posts on the Sandusky River to the vessels in the lake, a short land carriage became necessary to expedite embarkation. It was deemed more safe and expeditious to transport the stores and drag the boats across the isthmus, which was accomplished between the 15th and 20th of the month (September, 1813). Each regiment was ordered to construct a strong fence of brush and fallen timber in front of its encampment, which extended from Portage River to Sandusky River. Within this inclosure their horses were turned loose to graze on ample pastures of excellent grass."

Tablet presented by the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

INSCRIPTION ON HARRISON-PERRY EMBARKATION MONUMENT

(South Face)

OLD FRENCH WAR—PONTIAC CONSPIRACY—REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Northern terminus of the old Indian water way and land trail, Sandusky-Scioto Route from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, used from the earliest records by Indian and French hunters, explorers, missionaries and war parties, in passing from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Ohio and Mississippi, and later known as the Harrison Trail of the War of 1812. On landing near this spot their light water craft were portaged fifty-seven arpents from Lake Erie across to Lac Sandoski, up the Sandusky River, across the Sandusky-Scioto portage and down the Scioto to the Ohio and Mississippi.

The Sandusky-Scioto trail along the banks of these rivers was the common battle ground of the French from Detroit and the British from Fort Pitt during the old French War, prior to the surrender of French sovereignty in America to Great Britain in 1760.

Colonel John Bradstreet's expedition for the recovery of the nine British posts captured in Pontiac's conspiracy sailed their larger water craft—sixty long boats, with 1,400 men into Sandusky Bay, up to the lower falls of the Sandusky (Fremont), where they encamped Sept. 20, 1764, the westernmost point reached. Returning, camped near where the old fort stood on the carrying place between Lakes Sandusky and Erie, where Major Israel Putnam began "clearing the ground to construct a fort," but October 18 whole decamped and embarked for Niagara.

During the Revolutionary war Major de Peyster, the British Commandant, sent Butler's rangers with cannon from Detroit up to the lower falls of the Sandusky, where they supported the Indians in the repulse of Crawford's expedition in 1782, which culminated in the burning of Colonel Crawford at the stake.

Later the British established a post at Lower Sandusky (Fremont).

Erected by the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

(West Face)

WAR OF 1812

Captain Barclay's British fleet transporting General Proctor's British Army sailed up the Sandusky River to make their

assault on Fort Stephenson, Aug. 1 and 2, 1813, of which General Sherman wrote:

"The Defense of Fort Stephenson by Croghan and his gallant little band was the necessary precursor to Perry's victory on the lakes and of General Harrison's triumphant victory at the battle of the Thames. These assured to our immediate ancestors the mastery of the great West, and from that day to this the West has been the bulwark of this nation."

General Harrison sent expert riflemen from his army to help serve the guns on Commodore Perry's ships in the naval battle with the British fleet off this landing, from which on Sept. 10, 1813, Perry sent the following laconic note: "We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

General Harrison immediately marched his troops over the old Sandusky Scioto trail to this landing, but transported the stores down the Sandusky Bay to Lake Erie. The troops constructed a strong fence of brush and fallen timber across from Portage River to Sandusky River. Within this inclosure their horses were turned loose. General Harrison's army embarked on Commodore Perry's ships Sept. 20, stopped at Put-in-Bay and Middle Sister Island and landed in Canada Sept. 27, where Proctor with his British regulars was defeated and Tecumseh with many of his Indians, killed in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813.

The returning Ohio and Kentucky volunteers with their British prisoners collected their horses here, marched to their home over the old Sandusky-Scioto trail, which has since been known as the Harrison trail of the war of 1812.

Erected by the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, State of Ohio.

In Chapter XXXV, under the title of "Official Review Concerning The Northwest," will be found military correspondence of great value concerning old Fort Sandoski and this section. These letters show the great hardships and suffering under which operations were carried on. Supplies were low, sickness prevalent, massacres by Indians rife and finally the onslaught of the forces of Pontiac. Sheep for their supply of meat were attacked by the Indian dogs and driven into the woods where they were devoured by the hungry wolves. One great problem was the liquor question, traders smuggling liquor amongst the Indians from

Canada, causing great trouble from drunkenness. To cap the climax, the drummer boy broke his drum he used in calling the men together from their work in getting out timber for the fort. Lieutenant Meyer wrote that "this is a great loss * * * the workmen are extremely scattered in the woods and it is extremely hard to assemble them without a drum."

Coming down to the War of 1812, in the article on General Harrison's Canadian campaign, is told the story of the embarkation, where is now Port Clinton, of Harrison's army, and the construction of a brush fence across this same famous peninsula neck; the army horses being turned loose within the great enclosed tongue, where they were taken up again upon the return of Harrison's victorious forces. Old residents on the peninsula told of finding relics of old bridles grown into the crotches of trees where they were hung by the detachment of soldiers requisitioned to look after the horses; also pieces of saddles and other equipment left behind on this memorable campaign. The army horses no doubt roamed about present Rock Ledge, Catawba, Lakeside Resort and as far down as Marblehead.

However, there was an important period in the history of the Peninsula and eastern section of now Ottawa County before the War of 1812, vital to the story of the whole south shore of Lake Erie, which has seldom been sufficiently exploited.

What is now Danbury township, Catawba Island township, and a part of the "Group of Islands," was originally a part of the Connecticut "Fire Lands." These lands are spoken of earlier in this history, and consequently, without going into details, the Connecticut sufferers from fire and devastation wrought by the British during the Revolutionary war, received a grant of 500,000 acres of land in the western portion of the Connecticut Western Reserve. When the survey of these lands was begun sometime after 1796, it was estimated that the Islands contained about 5,924 acres. But like most western land enterprises, they had their serious difficulties. Of the total number of 1,870 "sufferers," reported in the British raids, each person received an undivided interest in proportion to his property destroyed and as estimated by a committee appointed by the Connecticut legislature. This arrangement was changed and their interests were divided in severalty by lot.

All that part of the Western Reserve proper containing some 2,835,547 acres and not granted to the "sufferers," was granted to a corporation known as The Connecticut Land Company. A

dispute arose between the interests as to the eastern boundary of the "sufferers' " lands. The Connecticut Land Company took the position that Sandusky Bay should be counted as land. Under this claim, of course the western line between the Connecticut Land Company's grant and the "sufferers' " grant would be located farther west than it finally was.

To this claim the "sufferers" strenuously objected. The dispute was finally settled by estimating Sandusky Bay as water, but "the Harbors" on the northern shore of now Ottawa County were counted as land. As the Harbors were covered with water, serious litigation followed, resulting in Supreme Court rulings covering the situation, hardly pertinent here.

As noted, early surveys were made of these "Firelands" including the Peninsula section and Islands in the grant, and the purchasers or those receiving the allotments came on to look after or improve their property. Among those who first came to the Peninsula and now Danbury township, were the Honorable Zalmon Wildman, Epaphraditus W. Bull, Benjah Wolcott, Truman Pettybone, Isaac Ambler, Judge Ruggles, and Horace, Jacob, John and Valentine Ramsdell.

Included in Bull's purchase or allotment was Bull's Island, now the famous Johnson's Island, where the Confederate prisoners were confined during the Civil war.

Mr. Bull arranged with Wolcott above mentioned, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, but then of New York, to open up a settlement on his lands, which Wolcott did in the spring and summer of 1809.

Wolcott brought west with him his wife, one son and two daughters; also two hired men, George Bishop and a young man named Osborn.

Bishop, by the way, and John Wood, a trapper, while hunting and trapping on the Portage River about 1819, near now Oak Harbor, were murdered for their furs and other property by three Indians—Negosheck, Negoneby and Negossum, for which crime the Indians were tried at Norwalk, then the seat of justice. The younger Indian Negossum turned state's evidence, but the two others were hung. The story is told in more detail in the chapter on Sandusky County.

Returning to the subject, the Wolcott party left Connecticut in sleighs on February 13, 1809, and arrived at Cleveland in March. The ice hindered their further progress, and leaving the women of the party, the men arrived safely at the Peninsula. The

remainder followed by lake in May and landed near the later Fox dock, after being nearly lost in a storm.

There were three orchards on the Peninsula at the time, planted by the French-Indians. The east and west orchards were purchased by Bull and Wolcott and Wolcott's family were evidently the first American settlers in Danbury township, and among the earliest below Lake Erie. Joseph Ramsdell who settled in this locality, between the two Harbors, in 1811, had been here in 1806 with a surveying party.

Ramsdell, with his wife and four sons came in an open boat, arriving in June. They were detained by ice in the lake and by other troubles and were two months coming from Oswego, New York, to the Peninsula. With the Ramsdells came Abaithar Sherley and his wife, the latter being Ramsdell's sister. In the autumn or early winter of 1811, Mrs. Sherley gave birth to a daughter, the first child born among the permanent settlers. She married a Mr. Atwood of Huron, Ohio.

These early easterners of the Peninsula, in this period before the War of 1812, had no township organizations, no civil officers, no schools, no churches. They had no mills and their nearest market was Frenchtown (Monroe, Michigan). Bread made of grated corn, game and fish, were their main diet. Deer, wild turkey, ducks and geese in season, and smaller game were abundant.

Although suffering many hardships and privations such as were experienced in those early days, this little settlement on the Peninsula "Succeeded well, all things considered and were looking forward hopefully and even joyfully to better days and brighter prospects." Then came on the War of 1812 and the surrender of General Hull at Detroit. The news of course was stunning, and the Indians now unleashed, these whites naturally feared the worst. There were in all thirteen families on the Peninsula.

While watching over the lake and to the westward they sighted one day vessels loaded with men making for the shore. Supposing them to be British and Indians, they were filled with consternation and resolved upon speedy flight. Seizing boats, pirogues, canoes and anything upon which they could float, they made for Sandusky City, then known as Ogontz Place, where there was one trading house, said to be the only building where is now Sandusky. The fleeing party consisted of Benjah Wolcott and family; Charles Peck; E. W. Bull; H. Patch; a Mr. Saunders, wife and twin babies; Major Parsons; George Bishop; Joseph Rams-

dell; Abiathar Sherley; Doctor Parks; Col. Peter F. Ferry; Ezra Lee; and Messrs. Herrick, Cooper and Woolsey.

The next day after their flight, they learned that the flotilla coming over the lake were American soldiers who had been surrendered by General Hull at Detroit, had been paroled by the British, and were on their way to their homes.

However, this news was only temporary relief. As soon as the Indians learned of Hull's capitulation their attitude changed and they prepared for the war path. The settlers to save their property on the Peninsula had returned with their boats to carry away what they could and perhaps conceal some of the remainder. They knew the enemy would carry off or destroy everything discovered, and they had evidently destroyed the block-house to make it unavailable for the foe.

During the rapidly moving events a volunteer company of soldiers under Capt. Joshua Cotton arrived on the Peninsula in September (1812). Captain Cotton was ordered there by General Perkins, operating in that part of the state; his orders being to proceed with his company across the bay in boats and upon landing on the Peninsula to march from thence to the "Two Harbors" on the opposite side to look after some wheat and other property there. Upon landing, a guard was left to look after the boats and Captain Cotton with the balance of his company made their way to the Harbors. On their return they were ambushed by a band of Indians concealed in the high grass and brush.

Retreating to the location of the boats on the bay shore Cotton and his men found that the guard had fled with the boats, leaving their companions to the "fortunes of war." Consequently, as the blockhouse had been destroyed, Cotton and his little American band took refuge in an old log house, where they held the Indians at bay during the night.

The squad that had deserted their comrades reported Cotton's situation on reaching shore, and on hearing the news, a Captain Quigley and John S. Reed, who were in the Huron River section, the next morning rallied all the volunteers possible (not a man refusing) and started to the rescue. At the mouth of the Huron River they came upon Amos Spafford who was moving his family to Cleveland from the foot of the Maumee River Rapids to escape the Indians who were descending upon the settlers in the vicinity of where is now Maumee City and Perrysburg, and where he was collector of the port. Spafford generously unloaded his boats, in which they all started for the Peninsula. They arrived at mid-

night and concealed themselves until morning, when they made for the house. "To their joy they found there thirty-seven of the brave boys alive, but nearly starved, having had nothing to eat for over three days."

Those killed in the skirmish were Valentine Ramsdell, Daniel Mingus, Alexander Mason and M. Simonds. Judge Eldred was severely wounded, and Mr. Manchan and Captain Ramsdell, a Revolutionary soldier, were slightly wounded. Two years later Horace Ramsdell gathered all the bones of the slain heroes that

MONUMENT ERECTED BY JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS ON MARBLEHEAD PENINSULA AS A TRIBUTE TO MASON, SIMONDS AND MINGUS, WHO FELL IN A SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS, WAR OF 1812

could be found and buried them near the Fox dock, where a monument erected by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, one of the participants in the battle, marks their resting place. At the time of the engagement Giddings was seventeen years old.

Another account says: "The survivors pledged themselves, if alive, to meet on each anniversary of the battle on the exact spot where the conflict took place. Of those in the engagement was Giddings, who later became a prominent Ohio jurist and member of Congress. On September 29, 1862, just a half century after the

battle, Giddings, the gray-haired veteran, true to his promise returned to the place where so many of his comrades had fallen by his side. Of the thirty-seven survivors he was the only one living. He stood alone on the hallowed spot.

"Feeling it a sacred duty to the memory of his comrades, the soldier-statesman caused to be erected a monument upon which was inscribed the names of those who fought and those who died. This memorial with its record stands near the old Fox dock. But a mile away across the bay can be seen the famous Johnson's Island. Among the prominent names inscribed on the shaft are Daniel Mingus, Alexander Mason and M. Simonds, officers in the battle. Two years after Mr. Giddings paid this tribute to his comrades, he also passed over the great divide, and his fellow-citizens of Ashtabula County in turn erected to his memory a beautiful monument which stands at Jefferson, Ohio."

In the drive "around the horn" of the peninsula, the monument can easily be pointed out.

It is mentioned here that E. W. Bull died in Cleveland in the fall of 1812, through exposure in fleeing from the Indian attack on the Peninsula.

While the territory comprising Ottawa County did not begin to be permanently settled throughout until after the War of 1812, the names of the early arrivals given in the sketches of the various townships, show there were also people living within the present county limits outside of the Peninsula district at an early date. A third account of the Marblehead battle with the Indians, says that the company of Hull's soldiers were sent there "to protect the few inhabitants and their property." Another writer says that "during the war the settlers were either all killed, captured or driven away, and everything left behind them was destroyed. * * * A large pile of wheat (nearly 2,000 bushels) that had been brought over from one of the Bass Islands and stored away in a large log pen built for the purpose was scattered in every direction and the pen torn down."

Whether the story is wholly true or not or whether it is meant that the crop was raised on the islands, there were also white people living on the islands before 1812, as evidenced by the story of Ogden Edwards, elsewhere referred to.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

In point of organization, Ottawa County is one of the latest established in Ohio. It was formed March 6, 1840, from portions detached from the counties of Sandusky, Erie and Lucas, and as

noted contains a small portion of the Connecticut "Fire Lands." The first meeting of the county commissioners was held at Port Clinton April 13, 1840, Ezekiel Rice and William Gill being the two officials present. James Kingham was clerk of the session. The other county officials chosen at the first election in April, the above year, were: James Kingham, auditor; Cyrus Moor, treasurer; William B. Craighill, appraiser; Eli Vogelsang, Assessor; Henry J. Miller, sheriff; Samuel D. Jones, Recorder; Stanton H. Brown, clerk. W. B. Craighill was also the first probate judge. The first term of court was held at Port Clinton, on April 5, 1840, by Associate Judges Samuel Hollingshead, Roger Kirk, Samuel and Galbraith Stewart. The principal business was the naturalization of several foreigners. The lawyers who transacted business at several of the early terms of court were John L. Green, R. P. Buckland, W. F. Sloan, Spink & Hosmer, Charles L. Boalt, Joseph M. Root, George Reber, William W. Ainer, Parish & Saddler, J. H. Magruder, Lucas S. Beecher, Pitt Cooke, and Homer Everett. Most of these lawyers came from Fremont or Sandusky.

Regarding the early days of Ottawa County, the Hon. Scott Stahl in a historical paper wrote as follows: "The record of the early settlers of the county is very incomplete, but exists with tolerable accurate traditions. Along the shores of the lake, including The Harbors, there were in the early days wide stretches of marshland, back of which the land was heavily wooded. The marshes and the woods were the home of vast numbers of fur-bearing animals, and along the edge of the marshes there settled in early times many persons of French Canadian descent. These early settlers found a livelihood, in part, in hunting and trapping these fur-bearing animals, and their descendants aided in clearing up the territory. One of the creeks of the county is called The Tousaint, a name in keeping with the descendants of the people who first located near its mouth. These early settlers had all of the characteristics that many of the late writers of Canadian stories have wound into pleasant books. The term "Tousangers" has long been a local name for the residents of this district. These "Tousangers" furnish a curious link between the hardships of the early day and the easier means of livelihood of the present generation. "De Mushrat," to a large extent, furnished a means of sustenance to these people long before it became a sort of luxury served at the muskrat suppers given by the many societies in the cities along the shores of Lake Erie.

"There is a curious story told of a campaign for mayor of Port

Clinton, between two citizens of that town after many Germans had located there. One candidate, of German descent, invited his opponent to meet with the Germans. Limburger cheese was served in the way of refreshment. The opponent, who was of French descent, could not eat limburger cheese and he was loudly jeered. It appeared that his chances of election were lost indeed. But, an evening or two afterwards, the opposing candidate invited the man of German descent to another party at which the citizens of French descent were present, and muskrat was served. Here the German was in as great difficulty as the Frenchman was at the first party, because he could not eat muskrat, and he was as loudly jeered by the muskrat eaters. And, as those who could eat muskrat outnumbered the citizens who could not, the German, with his limburger cheese method of campaign, was sorely defeated at the election. The citizens of this county of this blood have kept pace with the development of the country and constitute a rough, honorable and important part of the citizenship.

"A great many of the citizens of the county find themselves located there because of an incident that happened to their forefathers. A boat which was taking a large number of people of Scotch blood from Buffalo to Chicago was wrecked and cast upon the shores near Port Clinton. Being unable to go farther, they set themselves about adjusting their affairs to meet the conditions surrounding them. They located at or near Port Clinton, purchased land and cleared it, and they and their descendants have accomplished much in the development of the country.

"Among the persons cast there at that time was Jane McRitchie, who was born in Scotland. She lived to a very ripe old age, and was generally known as 'Grandma McRitchie.' She endured all the hardships of an early settler, performing those various acts of kindness which one in that situation finds it possible to do. She attended the sick and cared for the suffering, when care was not easy to obtain, and was, indeed, one of those remarkably pure and good women with the strong character that only this kind of hardship can develop. She died a few years ago with the respect and affection of an entire community. After 1849, the emigration from Germany was considerable, and much of the older population of the county is of that origin."

Ottawa County is elongated in form and is thirty-six miles in length from east to west including the peninsula, and slightly over eleven miles in depth from north to south. The mainland townships beginning in the northwest corner and named in their or-

der are Allen, Benton, Carroll, Erie, Catawba Island, Clay, Harris, Salem, Bay, Portage and Danbury. The island group of the Put-in-Bay section makes the twelfth township called Put-in-Bay.

PREHISTORIC

On account of the topography of the Ottawa County section, it was not a favorite place for the prehistoric people, the Moundmen. Catawba Island had two mounds, a village site and a burial ground. The total number of sites in the county, counting North Bass Island, is seventeen—including nine mounds, three village sites and five burial points. Danbury township had two mounds, one just east of Lakeside on the lake shore, and one overlooking Sandusky Bay. Portage township had three mounds in a line near the lake shore east of now Port Clinton. On Sugar Bluff, pointing westward, within Catawba Island, is a mound of gathered, limestone formations, and below, near the water line, is "grinding rock," a large granite boulder with a round, dish-shaped depression some eighteen inches across and six or eight inches in depth, used as a mortar for grinding or other purposes.

The most interesting archeological features of the section have been found at Kelley's Island near at hand, but belonging to Erie County. Near the south landing was Picture Rock, of limestone formation, 32 feet long, 21 feet wide and 11 feet thick, containing on its surface Aborigine hieroglyphics of a very elaborate character. Another group of petroglyphs is found on the north side of Kelley's Island, cut or picked into a large granite boulder. The island also contained two crescent enclosures and four mounds.

Geologists also find in the Ottawa County section along the shores of Lake Erie and in the great limestone quarries, rich fields for investigation. Reference to the Glacial Period is made in the introductory chapter of this history. The largest and deepest glacial grooves in the world are found on Kelley's Island. The direction of the floe as shown by the rock grooves was south of west or the direction of the longest measurement of Lake Erie. The great quarries also contain rare fossil deposits including multitudes of the remains of the crustacea. All through this territory are "stories in stories" which mean but little to the unscientific eye, but which are read with delight by the scientist.

Also in season, the ornithologist finds in the peninsula section, Lakeside, Catawba and Marblehead, rich fields for the study of the water, shore, and land bird life. During the spring migratory season birdlovers from a wide range are found here whose checking lists record as high as 150 kinds of the feathered tribe.

As already indicated, Marblehead Peninsula is widely famed for its historical interest and picturesqueness. Its area is something over thirty square miles, lies between Lake Erie and Sandusky Bay, and comprises the township of Danbury. On its lakeshore is Lakeside, with the village of Marblehead below near the point. Danbury township, originally a part of the Firelands, with Peninsula township, formerly comprised one sub-division of Huron County, called Peninsular township. The name Danbury was after Danbury, Connecticut. With the present improved highways, one of the most beautiful drives is the "trip around the horn." The points of interest recited along the route in season are:

Finest peach orchards in the country; excellent fishing in Sandusky Bay; monument commemorating battle with Indians in War of 1812; Johnson's Island of Civil war prison fame one mile south; Sandusky in the distance; Bay Point, a bird paradise; Cedar Point to the east in the distance; Camp Luboca—Lutheran Boys' camp; German style lime kilns and abandoned quarry; free camp and parking sites at point of Peninsula provided by Peninsular Civic Club; Marblehead lighthouse with strongest lens on Great Lakes, over one hundred years old; village of Marblehead; U. S. Coast Guard station; home of The Kelley's Island Lime & Transport Co., largest producers of lime and limestone products in the world; Kelley's Island Lime & Transport Co. Hospital No. 144; Put-in-Bay 12 miles north; site of Perry's Victory and Perry Memorial Monument; Lakeside-on-Lake-Erie, the Chautauqua of the Great Lakes; Erie Beach; largest stone crusher in the world; Camp Kiloqua, one of the eight national Camp Fire girl camps; Camp Walbridge, operated by Toledo Y. W. C. A.; remarkable view of the harbors; Sandy Beach; East Harbor and West Harbor.

The celebrated Catawba Island is in fact a part of Marblehead peninsula. It is entitled to the name of "island," only from the fact that it is nearly separated from the mainland by a small stream of water and the inlets, West and East Harbors.

The western part of Ottawa County is devoted mostly to agriculture with the lime industry an important factor of the Genoa section. Along the lake and the Catawba Island area, fruits of the richest character are the leading products. A most remarkable sight is the marketing of peaches in a favorable season, when a million bushels of this delicious fruit is shipped from the eastern end of the county.

Furs and fish are two important industries. Muskrats have always been the leading catch in the line of peltries, but the old method of trapping and marketing the skins has been somewhat modified. Muskrat farms have been established, where the animals are propagated on natural principles and sold alive. As an example, L. B. and F. P. De Mars of Port Clinton purchased forty acres of diked lowlands and pumped the water in again, making it a fine muskrat farm with one thousand live muskrats as their output for 1929, averaging three dollars each, and sufficient rats left for breeding purposes.

As noted, The Kelley's Island Lime & Transport Company is the largest producer of lime and limestone products in the world. They have large interests at Marblehead and Kelley's Island. Their plant and quarries at Clay Center, in the western part of the county, their largest, is known as the "White Rock" plant. Here is manufactured immense quantities of hydrated lime as well as the production of crushed stone for all available purposes.

Ottawa County has produced gypsum since 1838. The product was found at a depth of from thirty to forty feet. In earlier years it was quarried like stone, the earth being stripped from the underlying gypsum. However, about 1900, Alexander Forrester of Cleveland sank a shaft and begun mining the product, since which time extensive and valuable gypsum mines were developed.

PORTAGE RIVER

The Portage River with its tributaries is Ottawa County's largest drainage system. It was early known as the "Carrying River." In Wood County the Portage spreads fanshaped, its branches drain nearly two-thirds of Wood and its headwaters reach as far as Putnam, Hancock and the southwestern section of Seneca County. In Ottawa County the Portage runs through Elmore and Oak Harbor and empties into Lake Erie at Port Clinton. In early years the Indian with his canoe plied the Portage as far up as near now Bowling Green, from where a trail south of that city ran westward to the River Maumee. When settlers in the early years of 1800 began to establish themselves along the Portage, sawmills and some flour mills lined its banks from Oak Harbor up to Elmore, Woodville, Pemberville and as far as New Rochester, Wood County. The Portage was navigable for boats of considerable size as far up as Oak Harbor within a comparatively few years, and at one time Oak Harbor was a river port of much importance. One of the most delightful boat rides ever

taken by the writer was on a little steam-boat which plied between Oak Harbor and Put-in-Bay. There were traders on the Portage River a century and a half ago, as evidenced by correspondence set forth in this work, between the traders of the Sandusky and the merchants of Detroit, the river being referred to then as the "Portash." There was also a French settlement at the mouth of the Toussaint River or Creek, at a very early period.

The tributaries of the Portage River in Ottawa County are Sugar and Wolf creeks and nearer its mouth Little Portage River. In the northern section of the county is Crane Creek which empties into Lake Erie, and farther south running eastward Turtle Creek, with Toussaint Creek in the central section, flowing into the lake and next to the Portage, Ottawa County's most important stream.

FORMATION OF COUNTY—COUNTY SEAT

The act of the Ohio legislature providing for the formation of Ottawa County reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That a new county to be called Ottawa, be, and the same is hereby formed out of the north part of Sandusky and Erie, and the eastern part of Lucas County, commencing at a point two miles north of the southeast corner of the surveyed township number six north, of range sixteen, called Bay township, Sandusky County, running thence west on section lines to the western boundary line of said county; thence north to the Lucas County line; thence east six miles; thence north till it intersects the Michigan line; thence with said Michigan line until it intersects the line between the British and American governments in Lake Erie; thence down the lake with said line so that a line to the mouth of Sandusky Bay will include Cunningham's Island; thence up Sandusky Bay to the place of beginning. The first Monday in April, 1840, was fixed for the election of county officers, resulting in the choice of the officials heretofore named.

"The courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of Ottawa County shall be holden at some convenient house in Port Clinton until the permanent seat of justice for said county shall be established," read section 3 of the act.

The commission appointed by the General Assembly "to view and permanently locate the seat of justice * * * at such point or place in said county of Ottawa as they shall deem most in accordance with the wishes, convenience and interests of the

citizens thereof," were William Rayne of Trumbull County, John Johnson of Coshocton County, and Joseph Aukeny of Holmes County.

The date for hearing the claims of the various towns for the location of the county seat was fixed for May 1, 1840; the place of hearing was Port Clinton, and the notice of the meeting was published in the *Sandusky County Democrat* of Lower Sandusky (Fremont).

Among the claimants for the coveted honor were Marblehead, Hartford (Oak Harbor), Ottawa City and Port Clinton. All these places had their enthusiastic supporters and were represented by a large number of advocates. The contest grew so warm and earnest that the commission hesitated to make verbal announcement of their choice of location, and consequently deposited a letter with the Court of Common Pleas which was later made public and which read as follows:

"To the Honorable, the Court of Common Pleas of Ottawa County, Ohio:

"Whereas, by a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 12, A. D. 1840, appointing the undersigned commissioners to permanently locate the county seat of Ottawa County, Ohio, and in accordance with the act passed February 3rd, 1824, entitled 'An Act establishing seats of Justice;' we therefore on Thursday, the 21st instant, proceeded to an examination of the various points offered by the different individuals, and after visiting the different extreme boundaries of the county, and viewing the points impartially, we hereby locate permanently the seat of Justice in the town of Port Clinton, in said county.

"Given, under our hands this 27th day of May, 1840.

(Signed) "Joseph Aukeney
"John Johnson
"Commissioners"

COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS

The name "Ottawa" signifies "trader," also being the name of the Indian tribe which was last to leave the banks of the Maumee River. When the county was formed the population within its limits was given as 2,258. At that date the average value per acre of the lands of the various townships was as follows: Bay, $3.54; Allen, $3.12; Harris, $3.38; Clay, $2.85; Carroll, $3.16; Erie, $3.00; Van Renssellaer, $4.00; Kelley's Island, $3.85. Aver-

age per acre of the county, $3.47. Town lots in Port Clinton, average value of each, $24; Hartford (Oak Harbor) $4.84 each. The total valuation on the tax duplicate of 1842 for the county was $375,945. It is now probably near $55,000,000.

In 1843 a petition was granted for a road on the south side of the Portage River from Hartford (now Oak Harbor) to Elmore. This is the first time the name of "Elmore" appears in the commissioners' records. There is no record as to when Elmore received its name but it was probably when it was first platted, referred to later. Tradition says the town was named for a daughter of a farmer, R. B. Havens, whose name was Elenore or even Elmore.

In early years a tax was levied against men of the professions. In 1850, Dr. James Hitchcock was taxed three dollars; Dr. Wm. G. Green of Portage township or Port Clinton, two dollars; Dr. George W. Luckey of Harris township two dollars; while James H. Mylander, an attorney of Port Clinton was assessed a tax of two dollars and attorney S. N. Wilcot of Port Clinton the same amount.

There is mention in the county commissioners' journal in 1858, of a proposed county bridge across Portage River in Harris township. It was when that body allowed a bill for a survey and estimate of a bridge at "James Long's," three and a half miles down stream from Elmore. Seemingly no resultant action was taken until June 27, 1863, when the commissioners contracted with Peter Nechter to build a bridge across the Portage River "near A. Bense and James W. Long's," at a cost of $765. The commissioners were James W. Long, James Park and John Brower. The bridge was accepted December 23, 1863. While this is the first record in the commissioners journal of a county bridge, there were other bridges before that date across the Portage.

There was a wooden bridge, not covered, which spanned the river at Elmore, built in the early fifties of 1800, and there was a covered wooden bridge at Woodville. The first Elmore bridge became unsafe and was replaced by an iron bridge in 1867, according to authority, and the latter bridge was carried away by the high water and breaking up of the ice in the spring of 1882. The third bridge, an iron structure built in 1883, was used until the present fine and architecturally beautiful concrete bridge at Elmore was opened in 1927. Evidently the Portage River at Oak Harbor was not bridged until some time after bridges were built higher upstream.

HARRIS TOWNSHIP

Harris township in the southwestern section of the county, and in which is located the Village of Elmore, was formerly a part of Sandusky County and under the jurisdiction of the latter so far as its county affairs operated, when it was formed and organized in 1825. The first township election was held March 18, 1825, when Ezekiel Rice was chosen justice of the peace; Reuben Rice, B. V. Havens and Israel Harrington, trustees. Only ten votes were cast at the election. The voters were Israel Harrington, E. Rice, R. Rice, B. V. Havens, Jacob Boggs, John Fletcher, John L. Luckey, John McBeth, Samuel Manahan and Benjamin Kimball.

The first schoolhouse, size 14x18 feet, evidently of logs and costing twelve dollars, was built by John Boggs. Wesley Harrington, a large landowner in the Elmore section, was the first teacher. No other school was nearer than Fremont.

The first church in the township located at now Elmore and on the site of the Masonic Temple of Portage Lodge, was built by the United Brethren society in 1840. The size was 22x32 feet, "was one and one half stories high and constructed of hewed logs."

The nearest mill was at Fremont, sixteen miles. John L. Luckey was once three weeks going and coming from mill—thirty-two miles round trip. His wife, Mrs. Ann Luckey, fearing that he was drowned searched up and down Portage River for his body. Finally he returned with a load of corn meal musty and lumpy, and a half bushel of salt, then a precious article. He reached Lower Sandusky (Fremont) by way of Port Clinton, hauling his canoe by hand across the "neck" to Sandusky Bay and back.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP

Portage township within which lies Port Clinton, the county seat of Ottawa County, was originally a part of Sandusky County, has an area of 6,742 acres, and originally embraced also all of now Bay, Erie, Carroll and Salem townships.

It is in this section in the vicinity of Gypsum that gypsum was found in large quantities and landplaster became a great industry. It was in the fall of 1899 that the Granite Wall Plaster Company opened quarries on the James Fletcher farm southeast of Port Clinton and later plaster board has become an important product.

While general agriculture is carried on throughout Ottawa County, fruit raising, especially peaches, is the leading business.

There were French trappers in this section a century and a half ago, but among the first permanent white settlers here were J. W. Sylvester, W. B. Sylvester and David Mizener. Mizener, who was later probate judge, arrived in 1825, being a native of Ohio; Joseph W. Sylvester, who was a justice of the peace, came from New Jersey in 1831.

However, there is a record that George Hyde, a farmer of Portage township, settled from New York state in 1817; George P. Shook, Gypsum, a grape and hop grower, located from another section of Ohio, in 1828; Henry Shook, farmer, 1832; Jacob Shook, farmer, 1829; Isaac Wonnell from Maryland, a grape grower, located in section one in 1828. Hyde located in section three about two miles east of now Port Clinton.

The story of the early churches and schools will be told in relation to the former days of Port Clinton.

SALEM TOWNSHIP

Salem township wherein is located Oak Harbor, was organized in 1839 as a part of Sandusky County, contains 17,721 acres, and is consequently one of Ottawa County's largest townships. While the soil is mostly heavy clay, agriculture in all its branches is successfully carried on.

Outside of Oak Harbor, among the earliest settlers of the township were: David Gordon, farmer, who located in section three in 1831; Charles Wheeler, from Connecticut, section eight in 1837; John Reed, who settled in section three in 1838.

In 1848 Charles Maeulen, Rudolph Georgii, Otto Georgii and Charles Franck, came from Esslingen, Germany, and purchased wood lands in the vicinity of Oak Harbor for five dollars per acre, cleared the timber and established homes. The nearest market was Sandusky City, reached by canoe and the nearest mill was Woodville, twelve miles away.

BAY TOWNSHIP

Bay township between Oak Harbor and Port Clinton lies north of Sandusky Bay and River, with the Portage River and its lowlands traversing its northern section. While the first white people here were French, among the early settlers were: Edward Hyde, who arrived in 1821; George Hurrell in 1828; William Hurrell, 1819; Johne Hineline, 1829; W. C. Hollingshead, 1824.

All were from other sections of Ohio except Hollingshead and Hineline, who came from Pennsylvania. The township was organized in 1830, ten years before Ottawa County was established and when Bay was a part of Sandusky County. The first justice of the peace was Lewis L. Mackey, and Hollingshead was one of the first township trustees.

The story was told by Mr. Hollingshead that on coming from farm work one day, he found five drunken Indians at his cabin annoying his wife who was cooking by an outside log fire. The intruders had threatened to steal her baby she had in her arms. When Hollingshead ordered them away, one Indian drew a butcher knife with which he threatened trouble. With a large pair of fire tongs at hand, Hollingshead nearly scalped him with a blow on the head. This Indian immediately retired from the engagement but the settler was attacked by the others and a hand to hand fight ensued in which the Indians were finally worsted. Mrs. Hollingshead rendered good service to her husband in the battle, a rifle finally being secured to drive the Indians away. Hollingshead was a soldier from Pennsylvania in the War of 1812 and came west as a member of Company A, under Captain Morrison. The regiment to which his company was attached was commanded by Col. Reece Hill. Being impressed with the Ottawa County section he returned after the war and held many important positions in his day. He told of corn selling for 25 cents per bushel, shelled; wheat from 70 to 80 cents per bushel and other farm products accordingly. Tea and coffee cost 60 and 70 cents per pound; sugar 6 and 7 cents. Pure whiskey was 20 cents per gallon. Much of Bay township was covered with a dense forest, honey locust growing to a great size. Game, including deer was abundant and the waters teemed with fish.

BENTON TOWNSHIP

Benton township was originally the north part of Harris township and was organized in 1850. There were eleven votes cast at the first township election. Among the voters were George Berry, George Wright, William Trescott, Gideon Draper and Alvin White. George Berry, Gideon Draper and William Trescott were the first trustees, and George Wright the first justice of the peace. The early settlers were largely German. The first schoolhouse was located on the farm of Gideon Draper in the southern part of the township. In 1863 a log church was built by the Albright Methodists.

The towns and hamlets are Elliston, Rocky Ridge, Graytown and Trowbridge. Lumbering was an important business in early days.

An old resident of Benton township who voted at the first election related that after "the polls were closed" and the votes were counted, the twelve electors were invited to dinner by Alvin White. They feasted on a wild turkey which dressed twenty-six pounds and which was boiled in a large sugar-kettle.

The year following the organization of the township a Fourth of July celebration was arranged. An old gun barrel that was to have been used for a cannon burst, killing Larkin Wright the 16-year-old son of Alvin Wright. The accident occurred on the 3rd and the celebration was abandoned. Alvin Russell was to have delivered the address of the day.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP

Allen, in the northwest corner of the county, was formed July 9, 1888, from a part of Clay township, and contains 15,685 acres. In this township are the great lime industries near Clay Center and at Williston.

CLAY TOWNSHIP

Clay township in which is located the thriving town of Genoa, lies in the southwestern part of the county, and was formerly a part of Woodville township, Sandusky County. It contains 16,908 acres.

When John Packer, H. E. Warner and Thomas Pitcher in 1835, formed the first settlement in the vicinity of now Genoa, there were Indians in that section. However, they were of the peaceable sort and soon left with their tribe for the west. It is in Allen township that are located large lime industries and oil was also found in this vicinity. The first schoolhouse was built in 1841, and the United Brethren built a church in the township in 1859.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP

Carroll township was organized in 1835 while that section was a part of Sandusky County. Through the township runs Toussaint Creek at the mouth of which the French were located at a very early day and where a little log church was built by the Catholic adherents in 1845, who worshipped there. It was the first church in that section.

The first school building was "raised" in the township in 1835,

and therein the Methodists and United Brethren held services. Locust Point is in Carroll township. Carroll was named for a prominent early settler who established himself among the French.

Another account says that the first settlement was made by Canadian French in 1814, at the close of the War of 1812; that they were for the most part trappers and hunters and Indian traders. Thus it was not until 1830-32, that a farming and improving class came, in the persons of such men as John McNutt, Francis P. McNutt and Henry Stultz from the settlements about Lower Sandusky (Fremont). Galbreath Stewart from Greensbury, Sandusky County, established himself in this vicinity about the same time. It was several years, however, before the Indians and French trappers abandoned their huts and camping grounds.

DANBURY TOWNSHIP

This township as stated was within the "Fire Lands," the early settlers coming from Connecticut, hence the name. It originally included Put-in-Bay (South Bass) Kelley's Island and Catawba, but was reduced to its present limits in 1861.

An early writer also speaks of the prehistoric mounds on the Peninsula, naming a mound on the northwest of Catawba Island "west of the old Mores dock." The mound of stone on "Sugar Rock" is also spoken of. The writer of this history never knew of this rock mound until he discovered it himself while on a "bird tour" some years ago.

The story of the first years of the Danbury and Peninsular section also the islands, has been given in the general article on Ottawa County. Lakeside and the village of Marblehead are told about elsewhere.

After the War of 1812, most of the few settlers returned to their home on the Peninsula, or where their destroyed homes had been.

In 1815, Col. Peter P. Ferry, settled on the Peninsula. He had been an officer in the army of Napoleon, and was the first acting collector of the port of Sandusky, located at Venice. Samuel Lockwood, Samuel Schribner, and Alfred Richards, the latter from Canada, located in Danbury township in 1816-17. John Kelley of Kelley's Island, cast his fortunes with the main land in 1832.

Truman Pettybone was the first justice of the peace in Danbury township, and was deputy collector of Sandusky port.

The Methodists built a church here in 1860, and Rev. Thomas Guard was the pioneer preacher. A schoolhouse was built and school opened in 1833.

ERIE TOWNSHIP

Erie township, triangular in form has a lake shore line of over eight miles. It was organized in 1844, with David Merion, a trustee; James Kirk, collector; Luff Hull, justice of the peace. Kirk and Marion settled in now Erie township in 1828. A few years later the settlement rapidly increased. About 1836 a colony of the Society of Friends (Quakers) came from Maryland, among whom were: Abraham Bell, William Brown, James Bailey, William Archibald, Caleb Alden, and Roger, Timothy, John, Nathan, Elisha and Iminer Kirk. John and Henry Snyder, Joel Sylvester, George Kleinhaus, Luff Hull and William Carr came to this section in 1830.

The first school in the township was held in the home of Luff Hull. Miss Knight, a teacher, who later was a Mrs. Kingdom of Port Clinton, received as pay seventy-five cents a week and "boarded around." The first schoolhouse, in the township, of logs, was built in 1841. The nearest mill in these early days was Venice (Erie County) twenty-two miles by water. The first settlers sometimes swam their horses and ferried their wagons and grain over Mud Creek and Portage River and took their "grists" to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) instead of Venice.

CATAWBA ISLAND TOWNSHIP

This township and Put-in-Bay township, originally composed what was known as Van Renssellaer township. When the township was divided, this section was changed to Catawba Island township.

Trappers roamed this section early in the eighteenth century. With the Indians, the French-Canadians were here during the Revolutionary period. As early as 1795, these half-breeds became more permanently established, building huts and occupying hunting grounds. They opened up small gardens and planted apple trees along the lakeshore.

A famous early half-breed trapper and trader was Jacob King. Of the French, there was M. La Fleur, Poskelle, Bebau, Gorneau, and others.

The first permanent settlers came about 1836. From the east arrived Walter and Ashler Bardsley, Wheeler Porter, Eli M. Obdic, Chauncy Tillotson and Henry Ellithorp; most of them with their families.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1838. An early church was

of the Methodist denomination and Elder Beaty was one of the pioneer preachers.

The first to embark in the grape culture of this famous Catawba section were H. Newton and H. Ellithorp. They began production in 1860 and in 1871 there were 345 acres in vineyards in the township with a vintage of 900,200 pounds of grapes and in addition to the fruit sold there were 40,253 gallons of wine made. Three years later there were over 600 acres of vineyards growing. Peach culture is now a large factor in Catawba, the "island" fruits being among the finest grown in the county.

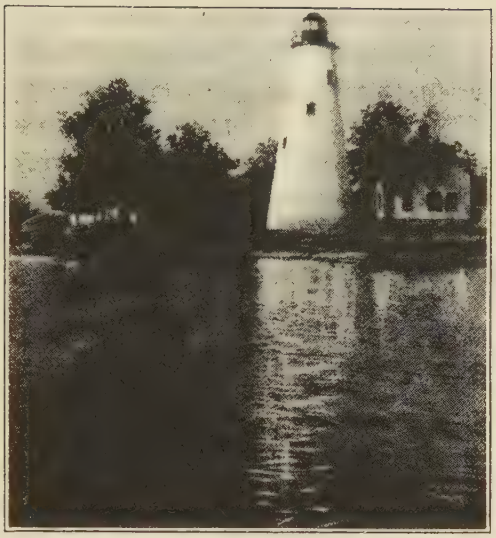
For years both the still and sparkling wines were made in large quantities. The Catawba Wine Company at one time had a cellar with a 130,000 gallon capacity and Gideon S. Owens had a cellar with a capacity of 40,000 gallons.

A large section of Catawba has been developed into summer homes where the owners spend the milder season of the year and where there are golf links and other means for pleasure and recreation. Then there is the "Rock Ledge" colony below Port Clinton, in a beautiful situation overlooking Lake Erie, besides several other colonies about the island, populated by summer residents.

PORT CLINTON

Port Clinton was surveyed and platted in 1828 by O. M. Spencer, E. S. and E. H. Haines, and General Lytle, and others, mostly Cincinnati promoters. The streets are regularly laid out and most of them are one hundred feet wide. East and West Market Places are one-hundred and fifty feet in width. Public squares were reserved for school and county buildings. Situated at the mouth of the Portage River, Port Clinton has a good harbor which admits boats of considerable draft. The village was incorporated November 13, 1842, two years after the county was formed. Wm. G. Green was the first mayor; S. O. Correll, recorder (clerk); J. W. Sylvester, David D. Dayton, Wm. L. Cole and Alexander Borden, the first trustees (councilmen).

The first courthouse, a square structure, two stories, costing $10,000 was built in 1840, the year the county was organized. Additions were made later and the two buildings joined with a two story structure with a cupola. When the proposition for a new courthouse came up, it also revived the old question of the location of the county seat. In the winter of 1897-98 Oak Harbor interests endeavored to secure the passage of a bill in the legislature, submitting the question of the removal of the county seat to Oak Harbor, to a vote. The bill failed of passage, but the question



MARBLEHEAD LIGHTHOUSE. SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE

LIGHTHOUSE, AT PRESENT PERRY AND ADAMS STREET, PORT CLINTON

Razed about 1905.

of building a new courthouse at Port Clinton was submitted to the voters of the county and carried. The construction of the present substantial stone courthouse settled the question.

The first church, known as Christy Chapel, was built by the Methodists in 1842. The church organizations and churches of Port Clinton in 1929 were the Methodist Episcopal, Episcopalian, United Brethren, Lutheran and Immaculate Conception Catholic.

The first schoolhouse, built in 1838, was of logs, and stood on the east side of Madison Street, near the old town hall. J. W. Sylvester is named as the first school teacher in Portage township. The first brick high school building was erected in 1874 at a cost of $15,000. Additions were made later and a fine new structure was occupied a few years since.

Port Clinton has from its early years been a prosperous, thriving town. The growing little city has all the modern municipal conveniences, all lines of business are well represented, there is abroad a most commendable public spirit backed by several wide-awake civic organizations of large memberships.

Port Clinton has the largest "stock cruiser" boat manufacturing concern in the world. The Matthews Company was established in 1889 and while always doing a successful business, five years ago they began the manufacture of stock, high-speed cruisers, with their cruising yachts building. They now make two sizes and ten models of "stock cruisers," ranging in price from $8,000 to $18,000. The year ending in July, 1929, they did a business totaling over two million dollars.

Port Clinton is one of the large fish markets on the Great Lakes and also handles a large volume of the county's fruit production—especially peaches. It is still an important fur market, including muskrats. It is on the main east and west line of the New York Central, and the Toledo-Marblehead electric line, operated by The Ohio Public Service Company. The population is some under 3,000.

OAK HARBOR

Oak Harbor, one of Ottawa County's prosperous towns, is located on the main line of the New York Central railroad, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Toledo-Marblehead electric line, operated by the Ohio Public Service Company. It has a population of approximately 2,500. As first platted it was named Hartford. One of the first settlers was Adolphus Kramer, one of Ottawa County's best known earlier citizens.

In the earlier years the principal business of the town was lumbering; from the fact that there were great quantities of fine timber along the Portage River in that section. There were quantities of large oak, fine for ship-building. This fact and the location having a river harbor, gave the place its name.

In the years around 1874, the old firm of Rosa, Milander & McGrath, alone, exported on an average of four million staves annually and some two million circular headings. Large forces of men worked the forest for ship timber, and sawmills and woodworking factories were busy the year around. With the land cleared, agriculture and fruit production has taken the place of the lumber trade. There is yet a considerable annual fur catch in this territory, especially muskrats; although "farming" the latter animals is now a paying business.

With up-to-date merchants and a fine class of citizens, Oak Harbor is counted one of the fine residential villages south of old Erie.

This locality was early settled by Lutherans, and of the five churches in Oak Harbor, three are Lutherans—St. John's, St. Paul's and Grace Lutheran, the former having a school. The other churches are the Methodist Episcopal and St. Boniface's Catholic.

Among the leading business institutions are The Emery Thierwechter Company, grain and seeds, with large elevators, and The Bauch Company, department store. The Ottawa Basket Company manufactures baskets for the fruit trade. L. L. Cartsenson, in 1929 was the mayor of Oak Harbor.

ELMORE

In a beautiful situation, mostly on the right bank of the Portage River, lies the thriving town of Elmore, one of the old community settlements on the river. It was platted in February, 1851 and the position for the incorporation of Elmore was filed April 26, 1864, and granted June 27, 1864.

The petitioners were Theodore Helbing, Geo. Eslebe, Geo. Frohne, Aeber Shafer, Osman F. Cheney, Louis Pierce, Geo. Pofingston, John Eoff, Harvey W. Jenney, Fred Tyler, Joseph Hunter, Geo. Sauerwein, Wm. Rymers, Jacob Edinger, Jacob Soleven, C. R. Myers, E. M. Beach, Henry Schaefer, Herman Zoch, David Gibbs, Joseph Madnow, John Yost, Wm. Moore, Daniel Ulmer, Wm. Caldwell, Geo. Wright, Chas. A. Bleher, Wm. Sanders, Wm. Lachmiller, John Emick, J. H. Magee, Samuel Decker, Godfrey Jaeger, Eli Eoff, Adam Bachman, John B. Luckey, Jacob Stole,

W. W. Kelley, Ferd Wilson, T. D. Thatcher, D. M. Day, R. T. Chafin, Geo. W. Keightley. The first mayor was W. W. Atkins.

Regarding the three bridges at Elmore, Mr. Frank E. Holtcamp, before the present fine concrete structure was in place, wrote as follows in the *Elmore Tribune* of August 26, 1926: "The first bridge within the memory of a few was a wooden structure * * * In the year 1867, the old wooden bridge was displaced by one constructed of iron—a two-span bridge, of the 'rainbow' type, with long semi-circle side rails. The long trestle ap-

MASONIC TEMPLE, ELMORE

proaches were also removed and the bridge was supported by stone abutments.

"This old bridge witnessed three tragedies which occurred within the memory of the writer. The first was on a cold wintry night when a team of horses hitched to a bobsled plunged off the right side of the north abutment onto the frozen river fifteen feet below, carrying with it to instant death the driver, a citizen of Woodville, who had lost his way.

"The second tragedy occurred some years later when a man walked off the southeast corner of the bridge, meeting instant death also. The third tragedy was to the bridge itself, in the year 1882, when the heavy flow of ice lifted both spans from the abutments, carrying the south span about a hundred rods down the

river, from where it was removed and suspended across the Portage three and a half miles east of Elmore, and where this span is still in use, having been known all these years as "Long's bridge." The north span had collapsed almost immediately after leaving the abutments.

"In the south abutment there still is the old stone tablet placed there by the builders in 1867. Upon this tablet is carved:

Built in 1867
M. HUNT, G. ELSABA, J. LONG,
Builders
J. W. LONG, J. VALENTINE,
J. BROWER,
Commissioners.

"In the year 1883, following the great flood which had established a new high-water mark, the abutments were raised three feet and the present structure placed thereon. This bridge bears the names of Lee Whitmore, H. Hanson, and P. Andrews, as commissioners. Lee Whitmore was a resident of Elmore and father of Edward Whitmore, still a resident of 'piety hill.' "

An old resident stated that "About forty feet west of the river bridge, there was a dam across the river constructed of heavy oak hewn timbers, and from this dam ran a 'mill race,' crossing Toledo Street at the foot of the hill, and down to a sawmill on the high-land of the river basin behind the residence now owned by Henry Burmann. The water in the mill race, after serving to turn the water wheel in this mill, flowed on down and emptied into the river again at a point near the old cemetery.

"The old sawmill, was built by James Rice, was destroyed by fire and rebuilt. In the late fifties it was purchased by Caldwell & Sharp who operated it for some years. The building was a frame structure.

"About a hundred and fifty feet east of the wagon bridge there was an island of about one and a half acres, thickly timbered with large sycamores and oaks, but within a few years after the timber was taken from the island the waters washed the island completely away."

As stated in the sketch of Harris township, Elmore's first church, built in 1840 by the United Brethren Society, stood on the site of the present Masonic Temple, one of the prides of Elmore. Portage Lodge No. 351 F. & A. M., was instituted in 1864 and the first record of any meetings was a special communication held at Elmore November 1, that year. The lodge was char-

tered April 16, 1865. The charter members were David Gibbs, John H. Magee, Henry Schafer, Samuel Williams, Henry Gates, N. O. Withy, H. W. Jenny, Theodore Helbing, George A. Uncapher and E. M. Beach.

The United Brethren Church property was purchased in December, 1923, and the old structure by a miraculous feat in architecture, was made into one of the most delightful Masonic Temples in the country. Every member of the lodge did his part in bringing the task to a successful conclusion, but upon the shoulders of Frank E. Holtcamp, rested the great architectural burden so delightfully worked out.

Elmore's churches are the Grace Lutheran, German Lutheran, Church of Christ, Church of God, Methodist Episcopal, German Methodist and St. John's Evangelical. School facilities are excellent.

All lines of business are represented by a sterling class of merchants and financial affairs of Elmore are in good condition.

In the village is an old hotel, the cupalo of which once housed a bell with an interesting history. The proprietor of the pioneer hotel of Perrysburg, Ohio, the Spafford Exchange, had a bell cast and hung it in a tree near the tavern to call his guests to their sumptuous meals. It was so interesting to the Indians of that vicinity that they stole the bell one night and started with it towards the Lower Sandusky (Fremont) section. A posse followed in pursuit and overtaking the Indians by the sound of the bell, discovered they had tied it on the neck of a pony and were having great fun with their prize. The pony was shot, the Indians were dispersed, the bell recovered and later found lodgment in the Elmore tavern. It now is a valued relic near its old environment at Perrysburg.

GENOA

Genoa, one of Ottawa County's prosperous towns was surveyed and platted in September, 1854. The first mayor was Torbel Taylor; the mayor in 1929 is L. K. Chambers.

Genoa is located in one of the richest agricultural sections of the county, besides in the midst of the lime belt. The U. S. Gypsum Company has an extensive plant in the edge of the village and her business men are thrifty and prosperous. The first bank in Ottawa County, now out of existence, was established in Genoa in June, 1872, with Henry Habbler, president and H. Raucamp, cashier.

The old hotels were the "Genoa House" and "Franklin House."

Shipping facilities are furnished by the east and west main line of the New York Central, the Lake Shore Electric, and the electric line from Toledo to Marblehead.

The churches are the Methodist Episcopal, Church of Christ, Evangelical, and Catholic. Genoa has just completed a fine new central school building costing $160,000 which shows the enterprise and thrift of the community. The population of the town is about 1,400.

Marblehead, a prosperous community, is located in the section of Ottawa County early settled and already written about extensively. Its citizens are a thrifty, diligent class worthy of the tradition of the locality in which they live.

Other villages and hamlets of the county are Rocky Ridge, Clay Center, Curtice, Graytown, Martin, Elliston and La Carne.

OTTAWA COUNTY SCHOOLS

The schools of Ottawa county are well systematized and in fine working condition. The county superintendent of schools is Prof. A. O. Dehn, who has held that position ever since the present county system has been in force. The first grade high schools are —Genoa, Elmore, Oak Harbor, Lakeside and Put-in-Bay. The second grade high schools are Erie township and LaCarne. The last high school enrollment was 613 for the county. Port Clinton has the only separately controlled schools in Ottawa County, not under county supervision. The schools of the county are manned by superintendents of known thoroughness and ability.

OTTAWA COUNTY BANKS

The business interests of Ottawa County are ably cared for by its well distributed banking institutions, in the hands of experienced men of finance worthy of their calling. At Port Clinton the county seat is the American Bank, an institution of long standing, and the National Bank of Port Clinton. Of the former institution in 1929, George A. True, a man prominent in the affairs of Port Clinton and an attorney known throughout Ohio, is president; R. Hagel, vice president and G. F. Meyer, cashier. Of the National Bank of Port Clinton, Charles H. Graves, widely known in public affairs and of the firm of Graves & Duff, attorneys, is president; James A. Hopflinger, vice president and Wm. E. Irwin, cashier.

Elmore, one of the old and yet progressive towns of northwest

Ohio, is served by two solid institutions—The First National Bank of Elmore and The Bank of Elmore. The president of the First National is A. R. Dolph, vice president, G. P. Fulkert, and E. H. Meyer, cashier. Mr. Meyer has grown up with the institution and has a wide financial acquaintance.

The prosperous town of Oak Harbor is well cared for in a financial way by the First National Bank and the Oak Harbor State Bank. The president of the First National is August Kuebler, Jr.; vice president, William Lipstraw; and cashier, William Zimmerman, all men of affairs. Of the State Bank, A. L. Spitzer, a well known financier is president, William Roose, vice president, and L. E. Meyer, well known in banking circles, cashier.

At the thriving town of Genoa is the Genoa Banking Company of which C. N. Hansen is president, J. C. Bowman and G. F. Bowman, vice presidents and E. G. Bowland, widely known in the community, cashier.

At Marblehead is the Marblehead Banking Company which also serves the business community of Lakeside. Louis St. Marie is president of the institution, H. G. Gulau, vice president and J. F. Graves, cashier, all men closely identified with the business affairs of the peninsula.

NEWSPAPERS

As in other departments, Ottawa County is well represented by live enterprising newspapers, all issued weekly. At Port Clinton was published the *Republican* by the late A. G. Winnie and the *Herald* by James A. Faus. Sometime ago both plants were purchased by Thomas Maxwell of Fremont and consolidated as the *Republican-Herald.* After a short period the paper was purchased by Wm. A. Krupp, an experienced newspaper publisher who is now both editor and proprietor.

The *News-Democrat* is edited and published by that veteran in the field William Althoff, well known by the fraternity of Northwestern Ohio.

The following from the *Progressive Times* of July 4, 1929, tells its own story:

"As *Progressive Times* we enter our thirteenth year with this issue, the first number having made its appearance July 4, 1917.

"As a newspaper, however, this week marks the beginning of volume forty and the close of its thirty-ninth year. A Mr. Lenz

established it in 1890 as the *Oak Harbor Germania.* When purchased seven months later by the late S. Kuesthardt, the name was changed to the *Ottawa County Zeitung*, under which it was continued until July 4, 1917, when we declared our independence by changing it from a German to an English newspaper, and the name to *Progressive Times.* The name was naturally chosen, as our job department had been conducted under the name of Progressive Printery and Times being the English meaning of the word Zeitung.

"During its thirty-nine years of existence *Progressive Times* has had only three editors, the Mr. Lenz, for seven months, S. Kuesthardt for thirty-one years, and since the close of September, 1921, it has had as its editor his daughter, Miss Martha E. Kuesthardt.

"While as a German newspaper it held a great place in the many homes throughout the county which it entered it holds an equally important place as the *Progressive Times*, especially so in its own community, Port Clinton."

At Genoa is the *Genoa Gazette* in its seventh year. In 1924 the plant was purchased by H. E. Young, a hustling young news gatherer with daily experience at Columbus and in Toledo. The associate editor is E. L. Young, who is the publisher's wife. Their slogan is "Your Home Town Paper" and with surroundings as fine as found in the county, they issue a well patronized weekly.

Elmore has *The Tribune*, started in 1900 by J. F. Foulke. Frank E. Holtcamp, who later became the publisher and proprietor, started to set type on the paper on St. Patrick's day that year. He made 208 mistakes in his first galley, but soon had the record of setting a full galley in two and a half hours without an error. The present owner and editor of the paper is James B. Gemberling.

The *Peninsular News* of Marblehead, also representing the Lakeside and surrounding communities, is in the midst of its fourteenth year. It is a consolidation of the *Peninsular Press*, established in 1901, and the *Lakeside Courier*, launched in 1907. The editor and publisher is W. T. Braithwaite.

One of the leading papers of the county is the *Ottawa County Exponent*, established in 1871, published at Oak Harbor by the Exponent Publishing Company. D. A. Kreamer, an able newspaper man is at the helm and keeps Oak Harbor strictly on the map as well as Ottawa County.

THE ISLAND GROUP

What is commonly known as the Put-in-Bay Island group is mostly a part of and under the jurisdiction of Ottawa County. The list is as follows:

South Bass or Put-in-Bay	1,500 acres
Middle Bass—Floral Island	750 acres
North Bass—Isle of St. George	750 acres
Rattlesnake Island	60 acres
Sugar Island	30 acres
Green Island—U. S. Gov't. Lighthouse	20 acres
Ballast Island	10 acres
Gibraltar	8 acres
Starve Island—Glacial Isle	2 acres

PUT-IN-BAY TOWNSHIP

All the islands above listed are in Put-in-Bay Township. These islands were either named by sailors, settlers, or their first owners. The three Bass Islands were once known as the "Three Sisters" and Kelley's Island was called "Cunningham's." Put-in-Bay was not named from Perry's victory, as it is so referred to in surveys long before the battle of 1813. The name evidently comes from the fact that ships could *put into the bay* there during or before storms, or for other reasons.

The earliest or first owner of South Bass was Judge Ogden Edwards. It is stated that early in 1811, Seth Done, of Euclid, Cuyahoga County, as agent for Judge Edwards, located there. A number of laborers were brought in, who under Done's direction cleared over one hundred acres which was sown to wheat. They had harvested and were threshing the wheat when the British soldiers drove them off the island in the fall of 1812, destroyed the wheat and later destroyed some 2,000 bushels on the Peninsula at the time of the raids there.

After the War of 1812 and Perry's victory, another man took charge of Edward's affairs at Put-in-Bay. His name was Shell Johnson and he remained there three years. After Johnson left, a Captain Hill next settled there but remained only a short time, when Mr. W. Hyde occupied the island. He brought on 500 head of sheep purchased by Edwards. Judge Edwards died about 1830 and his brother Alfred Edwards became the owner of South and Middle Bass. John Pierpont was put in charge of the property and in 1831 built two docks; one was in the harbor and the other was known as the west dock.

In 1836, Pierpont and two Frenchmen, started in a sailboat for Sandusky when a storm came up, their boat capsized and the three were drowned. The following year Jacob Scott of Buffalo, New York, came on and assumed charge of the premises, taking off timber, and wood for steamboats. He built more dockage and otherwise improved the island facilities.

It was in 1838 that the celebrated J. D. Rivera St. Jergo, a Spanish merchant from New York visited the islands and became impressed with their facilities for sheep raising and fruit culture. He later purchased South Bass and Middle Bass from Alfred Edwards, also bought Sugar Island, Ballast and Gibraltar, all for the sum of $44,000. The sheep proposition did not prove as profitable a venture as was hoped and in 1858, Rivera with Phillip Vroman, Lewis Harmes, Lawrence Miller, and others, began grape culture on a large scale.

When Rivera began to sell parts of South Bass, Phillip Vroman purchased the first farm, and later the same year Lewis Harmes bought a portion of the island, W. Rehberg and John Lutz also buying portions. Mr. Harmes was really the leader in starting the grape industry there, and in 1871 more than one-fourth of the lands in Put-in-Bay Township were devoted to grape culture.

The Bass Islands took their name from the great quantities of fish of that name found in the surrounding waters. It is said a man marooned on Starve Island, starved to death, hence its name. Ballast Island is named from the fact that off this island Commodore Perry anchored his fleet and took in ballast the day before his engagement with the British. Green Island, whereon was constructed a lighthouse, was purchased by the government from Judge Edwards. The islands were not United States lands, as has been noted, the title of purchase coming from the Connecticut "Fire Sufferers."

Wine products of the islands became widely known and in the island cellars were two wine casks, each holding 16,000 gallons, among the largest in the world.

For years Put-in-Bay as a summer resort was largely patronized and excursionists in season in large numbers visit the place made famous by Commodore Perry. The beauty of the bay situation with the surrounding islands is unsurpassed and Middle Bass and other islands have their private club houses and cottages visited annually by their owners and guests.

Perry's Cave, a subterranean cavern some 200 feet long and

150 feet wide, with its stalactites and stalagmites and its lake of crystal water of unknown depth, at the farther end, is the principal underground way of the island. The original burial place of the American and British naval officers killed in the battle of Lake Erie is still modestly marked, but the most notable feature of the islands which sheds its light over the entire field and even distant into the main land is the Perry's Victory Memorial. Pronounced the world's greatest monument, briefly summed, it was "erected by the United States Government and the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky and Massachusetts, commemorating the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813; American heroism in the War of 1812 and a century of peace between English speaking peoples, and dedicated to the principle of international peace by arbitration and disarmament. Height, 352 feet; construction, Milford granite; diameter at base, 45 feet, at neck, 35½ feet; thickness of walls at base, 9 feet, 9 inches, at neck, 5 feet; diameter of rotunda, 26½ feet. Open air promenade protected by 5 foot parapet at top, reached by elevator. Cost in excess of $1,000,000."

Put-in-bay with a resident island population of about four hundred, has a municipal government and was incorporated in 1876. The first mayor by state appointment was V. Doller, and the first mayor chosen by election was Andrew Hunker. For many years and in 1929, the head of municipal affairs was a long-time resident of the island, T. B. Alexander.

Speaking of the island group, James Smith who was with the Indians in the Ohio section from 1756 to 1759 wrote that "these islands lie on a line across the lake, and are just in sight of each other. Some of the Wyandots or Ottawas frequently make their winter hunt on these islands, though excepting wild fowl and fish, there is scarcely any game here but raccoons, which are amazingly large and fat; they feed upon the wild rice which grows in abundance in wet places around these islands. It is said that each hunter in the winter will catch one thousand raccoons. These islands are seldom visited because early in the spring and late in the fall it is dangerous sailing in their bark canoes; and in the summer they are so infested with various kinds or serpents (but chiefly rattlesnakes) it is dangerous landing."

Gibraltar, so named on account of its high bluffs and rocky composition, and which plays its part in enclosing the waters of the bay harbor, has been made famous by Jay Cooke, the Civil war financier, who made the island his summer home and built

thereon his celebrated "castle." During the War of 1812 this island was fortified. A spot on the overhanging bluff on the lake side is named "Perry's Lookout" where it is said the Commodore stationed his sentinels to watch for the British fleet. On the morning of September 10th the watchfulness was rewarded. Barclay's location was discovered and the world knows the result. One formation on the shore line is known as "Lover's Cave" into which a canoe can float. Another formation plainly visible as the harbor is entered, is the "Needle's Eye" a square passageway on the waterline through the limestone projection. Gibraltar is now the property of the Ohio State University where the institution has built an extensive laboratory for biological research and the study of the flora and fauna of that region, the old "castle" being used as a sort of dormitory.

Where now this research work is carried on, it is told that it was the habit of Jay Cooke in his lifetime to entertain in season large numbers of worthy ministers of the various Christian faiths. He would invite ten at a time for a term of two weeks, two members from five different denominations, generally selecting men with meagre salaries rather than preachers of prominence. When his guests departed he would quietly pass over checks to them to pay the expenses of their coming and going.

LAKESIDE

Within Ottawa County on the lake and about eight miles below Port Clinton and across the bay from Sandusky lies the resort of Lakeside, known as "the Chautauqua of the Great Lakes." It was established in 1873, in a beautiful forest, contains about 175 acres and is operated by The Lakeside Company, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. All profits must go into improvements and development. The organization with a capital stock of $20,000 was formed in Toledo, June 21, the above named year, the first directors being J. W. Hiett, E. W. Lenderson, George Vogel, L. M. Skidmore, C. A. Croninger, B. H. Jacobs and S. R. Gill. The officers chosen were J. W. Hiett, president; S. R. Gill, secretary; B. H. Jacobs, treasurer.

The first seasons were passed under very strict regulations which have gradually broadened until the greatest freedom for healthful enjoyment and recreation is permitted. Briefly recited the situation is this:

Seven hundred modern summer homes; four hundred permanent residents; six comfortable hotels; seven moderately

priced cafeteries; local Methodist Church; Centralized High School; grade school; local newspaper and print shop; attractive stores and shops; electric light and power; water works under expert supervision, supplying filtered, tested water; sewage system with modern disposal plant; beautiful lake front parks; up-to-date camping ground; dock extending six hundred feet into Lake Erie with daily boats to all points.

Sports and recreation supervised by experts:

Swimming from main dock; life guard and swimming instructor; bathing at Sandy Beach and at Lake Front; tennis courts with annual tournaments; cement horseshoe courts with annual tournaments; Roque Club, affiliated with National Roque Association—annual tournament; row boats and canoes; speed boat rides and boat excursions; fishing in the harbors, at the reefs, or off the main dock; play ground for children; athletic field; kindergarten; bowling alleys; hikes for boys and girls; croquet courts; golf at Catawba; shuffleboard.

A fine new auditorium was opened in 1929, where appear the best Chautauqua attractions and other entertainments. The first post office on the Peninsula was at the home of H. F. Coffin on the Bay Shore. It was established in 1867, or thereabouts, and Mr. Coffin's mother, Mrs. Susan J. Coffin was the postmistress. Mr. Coffin carried the mail overland from Danbury. All Lakeside and Marblehead patrons walked or drove over to the Bay Shore for their mail.

In the spring of 1880, A. I. Clemons became postmaster, and the office was moved to the Clemons' Stone House at Marblehead. The mail was carried to and from Lakeside by messenger. One such messenger was a lad named Ralph Parlette, who has since become well known as a lyceum editor and lecturer.

The first post office at Lakeside was opened late in 1880 in the Lakeside Company's Store with Mr. James A. Aiken as postmaster.

CAMP PERRY

Camp Perry, Ottawa County, was founded in 1906 when the site was selected by Gen. A. B. Critchfield, a former Adjutant General of Ohio National Guard. It contains nearly 1500 acres, owned by the state of Ohio, excepting a small area which was leased from the government.

The troops of the Ohio National Guard are brought here annually for their summer training schedules, and this camp is said to be one of the best state camps in the union. There are rifle ranges, among the finest in the world, which have a composite firing line of nearly one mile in length. It is here the national rifle matches are held annually, and also international rifle and pistol matches.

The camp becomes a city of tents each summer with a population from 3,000 to 6,000 according to the encampment or the extent of the national rifle and pistol matches.

The land when first acquired consisted of farms and much low lands, which have been dyked in and improved with the best of sanitary conditions, electric lights and water supply.

The new buildings being erected are of the permanent type of structure, and it is planned so as to care for an entire division for encampment if necessary.

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